A/48/49 (Vol.I)

United Nations

Resolutions
and
Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-eighth session

Volume I
21 September – 23 December 1993

General Assembly
Official Records • Forty-eighth Session
Supplement No. 49 (A/48/49)

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: rersolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

⁂

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 21 September to 23 December 1993. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly during its forty-eighth session after 23 December 1993 appear in Volume II.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II) and an index (annex III) and a check-list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

In the present volume, the notes are at the end of each section.

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5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
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10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
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13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).[3]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
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   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
   (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):
   (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
   (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
   (*c*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
   (*d*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[4]
   (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
   (*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
   (*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
20. Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (item 20).[6]
21. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (item 21).
22. University for Peace (item 22).
23. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (item 23).
24. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (item 24).
25. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 25).
26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (item 26).
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 27).
28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 28).
29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 29).
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31. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (item 31).

32. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States (item 32).
33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 33).
34. The situation in the Middle East (item 34).
35. Question of Palestine (item 35).
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42. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 43).
43. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (item 44).
44. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters (item 45).
45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 46).[8]
46. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 (item 47).
47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (item 48).
48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 49).
49. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (item 50).
50. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 51).
51. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 52).
52. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (item 53).
53. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (item 55).
54. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (item 56).
55. Observer status for the Economic Cooperation Organization in the General Assembly (item 150).
56. United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation (item 151).
57. Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly (item 153).
58. Assistance in mine clearance (item 155).
59. Observer status for the Latin American Parliament in the General Assembly (item 157).
60. Observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly (item 158).
61. Building a peaceful and better world through sport (item 167).[9]
62. The situation in Burundi (item 170).[10]
63. Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa (item 175).[11]

First Committee
(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 57).
2. Reduction of military budgets (item 58):
   (*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
   (*b*) Transparency of military expenditures.
3. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (item 59).
4. Education and information for disarmament (item 60).
5. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 61).
6. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (item 62).
7. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields (item 63).

8. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (item 64).
9. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (item 65).
10. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (item 66).
11. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 67).
12. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 68).
13. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 69).
14. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 70).
15. General and complete disarmament (item 71):[3]
    - (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    - (*b*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    - (*c*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    - (*d*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    - (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    - (*f*) Regional disarmament;
    - (*g*) Transparency in armaments;
    - (*h*) International arms transfers;
    - (*i*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 72):
    - (*a*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    - (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    - (*c*) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;
    - (*d*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    - (*e*) Regional confidence-building measures;
    - (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
17. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 73):
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.
18. Israeli nuclear armament (item 74).
19. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (item 75).
20. Question of Antarctica (item 76).
21. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (item 77).
22. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 78).
23. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 79).
24. Maintenance of international security (item 80).
25. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 81).
26. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 82).
27. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee (item 156).

Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee)

1. Effects of atomic radiation (item 83).
2. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 84).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 85).

4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (item 86).
5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 87).
6. Questions relating to information (item 88).
7. Science and peace (item 89).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 90).
9. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 116).
10. Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (item 117).[12]
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 118).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter V (section A)] (item 12).[13]
13. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 119).
14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]
15. Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa (item 38).[7]
16. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 46).[8]

Second Committee
(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, III, IV, V (sections A and C to I), VI and IX] (item 12).[14]
2. Development and international economic cooperation (item 91):
    - (*a*) Trade and development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
    - (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    - (*e*) Environment;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*g*) Human settlements;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*i*) Entrepreneurship;
    - (*j*) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy.
3. External debt crisis and development (item 92).
4. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (item 93).
5. Operational activities for development (item 94):[15]
    - (*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*b*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*c*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
    - (*d*) United Nations Volunteers programme.
6. International cooperation for economic growth and development (item 95):
    - (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.
7. International Conference on Population and Development (item 96).
8. International conference on the financing of development (item 97).
9. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (item 98).

10. Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (item 99):
    - (*a*) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa;
    - (*b*) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
    - (*c*) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.
11. Special programmes of economic assistance (item 100).
12. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (item 101).
13. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador (item 102).
14. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery (item 103).
15. Human resources development (item 104).
16. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (item 105).
17. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (item 106).
18. Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (item 41).[16]
19. United Nations interim offices (item 154).[17]
20. Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (item 169).[18]
21. Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda (item 171).[19]

Third Committee
(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, II, V (sections A, C and J), VII and IX] (item 12).[20]
2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (item 107).
3. Right of peoples to self-determination (item 108):
    - (*a*) Right of peoples to self-determination;
    - (*b*) Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy.[21]
4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (item 109).[22]
5. Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 110).
6. Advancement of women (item 111).[15]
7. International drug control (item 112).[23]
8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (item 113).
9. Human rights questions (item 114):
    - (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
    - (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[6]
    - (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.
10. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia (item 115).
11. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts (item 172).[24]

Fifth Committee
(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 120):
    - (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*b*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 121).
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (item 122).
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (item 123).
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations (item 124).
6. Joint Inspection Unit (item 125).[25]
7. Pattern of conferences (item 126).
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 127).
9. United Nations common system (item 128).
10. United Nations pension system (item 129).
11. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 130):
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
12. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (item 131).
13. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (item 132):
    - (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    - (*b*) Other activities.
14. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (item 133).
15. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (item 134).
16. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (item 135).
17. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (item 136).
18. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (item 137).
19. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 138):
    - (*a*) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations;
    - (*b*) Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3(*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232.
20. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (item 149).
21. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (item 159).
22. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (item 160).
23. Financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia (item 162).
24. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 163).
25. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters, I, V (sections A and B) and IX] (item 12).[26]
26. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[27]
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.
27. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (item 164).[28]
28. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (item 165).[29]
29. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (item 166).[30]
30. Personnel questions (item 168).[31]
31. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (item 173).[32]
32. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (item 174).[33]

Sixth Committee
(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (item 139).
2. Measures to eliminate international terrorism (item 140).
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (item 141).

4. United Nations Decade of International Law (item 142).
5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session (item 143).
6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session (item 144).
7. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 145).
8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 146).
9. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (item 147).
10. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (item 148).
11. Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice (item 152).
12. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (item 161).

NOTES

[1] At its 3rd, 22nd, 31st, 36th, 47th, 50th and 57th plenary meetings, on 24 September, 8, 15, and 25 October, and 2, 4 and 17 November 1993, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-eighth session (see sect. IX.B.1, decision 48/402 A to C). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/48/250, paras. 46-49) and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. The Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Committee as set forth in its first report (ibid., para. 48 (*a*)(v)), to defer a decision on the allocation of item 54 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time during the session. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For Chapters I and IX, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; for Chapter III, see also "Second Committee"; and for Chapter V (section C), see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*b*)(i)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1992 (see A/48/341) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 71.

[4] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 26.

[5] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*a*)(i)), decided to refer to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/48/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

[6] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*c*)(v)), decided that the ceremony for the award of the human rights prizes in 1993 would be held on Friday, 10 December 1993, on the occasion of the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in plenary meeting.

[7] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*a*)(ii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

[8] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*a*)(iv)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

[9] At its 31st plenary meeting, on 15 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/48/250/Add.3, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[10] At its 47th plenary meeting, on 2 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its sixth report (A/48/250/Add.5, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[11] At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its eighth report (A/48/250/Add.7, para. 3), decided to include this item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[12] For the new title of this item, see section IX.B.1, decision 48/402 C.

[13] For Chapter V (section A) see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 25.

[14] For Chapters I and IX, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee" item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; for Chapter III, see also "Plenary meetings"; for Chapter V (section A), see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 1, "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for Chapter V (section C), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee".

[15] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*c*)(iii)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 94.

[16] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/48/250/Add.1, para. 2 (*a*)), decided to allocate the item to the Second Committee on the understanding that it would be introduced in plenary meeting and considered in the Second Committee.

[17] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/48/250/Add.1, para. 2 (*c*)), decided to allocate the item to the Second Committee on the understanding that the Committee could seek the views of other Main Committees on aspects of the question which might be outside the competence of the Second Committee.

[18] At its 36th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee in its fifth report (A/48/250/Add.4, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

[19] At its 50th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee in its seventh report (A/48/250/Add.6, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

[20] For Chapters I and IX, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 25; for Chapter V (section A), see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 1, "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for Chapter V (section C), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee".

[21] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*c*)(i)), decided to allocate the sub-item to the Third Committee on the understanding that it would be introduced in plenary meeting and considered in the Third Committee.

[22] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*c*)(ii)), decided that the launching of the International Year of the Family would be held in plenary meeting on Tuesday, 7 December 1993, in the morning.

[23] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*c*)(iv)), decided that the high-level plenary meetings would be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 26 and 27 October 1993.

[24] At its 50th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee in its seventh report (A/48/250/Add.6, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

[25] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/48/250, para. 48 (*d*)(i)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

[26] For Chapters I and IX, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Third Committee", item 1; for Chapter V (section A), see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 1, "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

[27] For sub-items (*g*) to (*i*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

[28] At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/48/250/Add.2, para.1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[29] At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/48/250/Add.2, para.2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[30] At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/48/250/Add.2, para.3), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[31] At its 31st plenary meeting, on 15 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/48/250/Add.3, para 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[32] At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its eighth report (A/48/250/Add.7, para. 1), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

[33] At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its eighth report (A/48/250/Add.7, para. 2), decided to include this item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE[1]

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48/1. Lifting of sanctions against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989,

Noting that the transition to democracy has now been enshrined in the law of South Africa,

1. *Decides* that all provisions adopted by the General Assembly relating to prohibitions or restrictions on economic relations with South Africa and its nationals, whether corporate or natural, including the areas of trade, investment, finance, travel and transportation, shall cease to have effect as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution, and requests all States to take appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to lift the restrictions and prohibitions they had imposed to implement the previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

2. *Also decides* that all provisions adopted by the General Assembly relating to the imposition of an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, and on investment in the petroleum industry there, shall cease to have effect as of the date that the Transitional Executive Council becomes operational, and requests all States to take appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to lift any restrictions or prohibitions they had imposed to implement previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly in this respect.

22nd plenary meeting
8 October 1993

48/2. Observer status for the Economic Cooperation Organization in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Economic Cooperation Organization for cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization,

1. *Decides* to invite the Economic Cooperation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

29th plenary meeting
13 October 1993

48/3. Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to intensify its cooperation with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to invite the Permanent Court of Arbitration to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

29th plenary meeting
13 October 1993

48/4. Observer status for the Latin American Parliament in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Latin American Parliament for increased cooperation with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to invite the Latin American Parliament to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

29th plenary meeting
13 October 1993

48/5. Observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to intensify its cooperation with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to invite the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

29th plenary meeting
13 October 1993

48/6. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the adoption in Moscow on 30 October 1943 of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security, which, *inter alia*, called for the establishment at the earliest practicable date of a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and open to membership by all such States, large or small, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to commemorate in its plenary meeting on 1 November 1993 the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security of 30 October 1943.

32nd plenary meeting
19 October 1993

48/7. Assistance in mine clearance

The General Assembly,

Gravely alarmed by the increasing presence of mines and other unexploded devices resulting from armed conflicts,

Dismayed by the high number of victims of mines, especially among civilian populations, and taking note in this context of resolution 1993/83 of the Commission on Human Rights of 10 March 1993,[3] on the effects of armed conflicts on children's lives,

Gravely concerned by the serious humanitarian, social, economic and ecological disruption which can be caused by the failure to remove mines and other unexploded devices,

Bearing in mind the serious threat which mines and other unexploded devices pose to the safety, the health and the lives of personnel participating in humanitarian, peace-keeping and rehabilitation operations,

Aware that mines constitute an obstacle to reconstruction and economic development as well as to the restoration of normal social conditions,

Considering that, in addition to the responsibilities incumbent upon States, there is scope for the United Nations to strengthen its contribution to the solution of problems relating to mine clearance,

Taking note with interest, in this regard, of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 58 of his report of 17 June 1992 entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[4] as well as in his report of 15 June 1993,[5]

Recalling its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993 on the "Agenda for Peace",

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 26 February 1993,[6]

Recalling also its resolution 47/56 of 9 December 1992 on the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[7] and in particular on the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II),[7]

Noting with interest, in this regard, the convening by the Secretary-General of a review conference to amend the above-mentioned Convention and in particular its Protocol II,

Noting with satisfaction the inclusion in the mandate of several peace-keeping operations of provisions relating to mine clearance,

Commending the activities already undertaken by the United Nations system, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to address the solution of problems relating to the presence of mines,

Welcoming the establishment, within the Secretariat, of a coordinated mine-clearance programme,

1. *Deplores* the adverse consequences which can be caused by the failure to remove mines and other unexploded devices remaining in place after armed conflicts, and considers it a matter of urgency to correct the situation;

2. *Stresses* the importance of coordination by the United Nations of activities, including those by regional organizations, related to mine clearance, in particular those activities relating to information and training with a view to improving the effectiveness of operations in the field;

3. *Invites* all relevant programmes and bodies, multilateral or national, to include, in a coordinated manner, activities related to mine clearance in their humanitarian, social and economic assistance activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, before its forty-ninth session, a comprehensive report on the problems caused by the increasing presence of mines and other unexploded devices resulting from armed conflicts and on the manner in which the United Nations contribution to the solution of problems relating to mine clearance could be strengthened;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report consideration of the financial aspects of activities related to mine clearance and, in this context, of the advisability of establishing a voluntary trust fund to finance, in particular, information and training programmes relating to mine clearance and to facilitate the launching of mine-clearance operations;

6. *Urges* all Member States to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General in this respect and to provide him with any information and data which could be useful in drawing up the above-mentioned report;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance".

32nd plenary meeting
19 October 1993

48/8. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990, 46/109 A and B of 17 December 1991 and 47/118 of 18 December 1992 concerning the situation in Central America, in which it welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances of Nicaragua and the invitation to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement,

Recalling also its resolution 47/169 of 22 December 1992 concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it commended the international community for its work in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua and requested the continuation of the support to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction and development,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent natural disasters and the burden of foreign debt are impeding Nicaragua's efforts to overcome the consequences of the war within the framework of a democracy and in the macroeconomic conditions already achieved,

Recognizing the efforts of the international community and the Government of Nicaragua to provide relief and emergency assistance to persons affected by the aftermath of the war, the floods, the volcanic eruption, the tidal wave and the recent hurricane,

Recognizing also that the intensive efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to promote economic reactivation within the framework of a process of adjustment with economic growth and development with equity have been hindered by situations of violence resulting from the aftermath of the war and by the needs of thousands of displaced persons, refugees and unemployed persons who must be integrated into the economic life of the country, as well as by the effects of natural disasters,

Recognizing further that the Government of Nicaragua is making considerable progress in securing a broad social consensus by means of a process of national dialogue for the adoption of measures to lay the foundations for reconstruction and economic and social development,

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance;

2. *Encourages* the Government of Nicaragua to continue its efforts for reconstruction and national reconciliation;

3. *Requests* all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and non-governmental organizations to continue providing, in a flexible form, support to Nicaragua at the required levels, giving particular attention to the exceptional circumstances of Nicaragua, both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction, social investment, stabilization and development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, stabilization and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive, flexible and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of its Government, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as the settlement of displaced and demobilized persons and refugees, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained economic and social recovery and development that will render the peace and democracy achieved irreversible;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the action taken to implement the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters".

35th plenary meeting
22 October 1993

48/9. University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace as a specialized international centre for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University,

Recalling also that in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 it approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,[8]

Recalling further its resolutions 45/8 of 24 October 1990 and 46/11 of 24 October 1991 on the tenth anniversary of the University, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on that anniversary,[9]

Recognizing that the University has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded the development of the activities and programmes necessary for carrying out its important mandate,

Recognizing also the various activities carried out by the University during the period 1991-1993 largely thanks to the financial contributions made by Costa Rica, Italy and Spain, as well as by the Commission of the European Communities, and other contributions by foundations and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that in 1991 the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world and to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations, and to carry out its mandate of working to promote peace in the world, with emphasis on specific research and training activities in the context of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[10] in the areas of the prevention of conflict, the maintenance and consolidation of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recalling that Slovenia acceded to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace on 6 June 1992,

Recalling also that in its resolution 46/11 it decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace",

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace, consisting of voluntary contributions for the purpose of assisting the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities;

2. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace and to the budget of the University;

3. *Also invites* Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thus demonstrating their support of a global institution for peace studies whose mandate is the promotion of world peace;

4. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "University for Peace".

36th plenary meeting
25 October 1993

48/10. International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Olympic Committee, founded on the initiative of a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, will be celebrating the centenary of its founding in 1994,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Noting that the organization of the celebration for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal at the national and international level will be coordinated by the International Olympic Committee, with the collaboration of the International Sports Federations and the national Olympic committees,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport and culture,

Recognizing also that the Olympic ideal is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture and is therefore relevant to the International Year of the Family, which will be commemorated in 1994, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989,

Noting also that the preparation for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal will not involve any financial implications for the United Nations or its Member States, nor will it require the setting up of any administrative structure,

1. *Proclaims* 1994 as International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal;

2. *Commends* the Olympic Movement for its ideal to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture;

3. *Endorses* the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee to build a peaceful and better world through sport, supported by resolution CM/Res.1472 (LVIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993;

4. *Invites* all States, organizations of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to participate in the observance of the Year and to cooperate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its endeavours to promote the observance of the Year.

36th plenary meeting
25 October 1993

48/11. Observance of the Olympic Truce

The General Assembly,

Considering the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, which was endorsed by one hundred eighty-four Olympic committees and presented to the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding, promoted by friendship, solidarity and fair play,

Recognizing also the efforts of the International Olympic Committee to restore the ancient Greek tradition of the *ekecheria*, or "Olympic Truce", in the interest of contributing to international understanding and the maintenance of peace,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1472 (LVIII), which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993, and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization,

Recognizing further the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the International Olympic Committee, the international sports federations and the national Olympic committees for their efforts to mobilize the youth of the world in the cause of peace;

2. *Urges* Member States to observe the Olympic Truce from the seventh day before the opening and the seventh day following the closing of each of the Olympic Games, in accordance with the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee;

3. *Notes* the idea of the Olympic Truce, as dedicated in ancient Greece to the spirit of fraternity and understanding between peoples, and urges Member States to take the initiative to abide by the Truce, individually and collectively, and to pursue in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations the peaceful settlement of all international conflicts;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote the Olympic Truce;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the maintenance of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of this objective.

36th plenary meeting
25 October 1993

48/12. Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

The General Assembly,

Profoundly alarmed by the magnitude of the rising trend in drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that threaten the health and well-being of millions of persons, in particular the youth, in all the countries of the world,

Deeply concerned by the growth of the drug problem, which entails increasing economic costs for those Governments which seek to combat it, causes irreparable loss of human lives and threatens the economic, social and political structures of the countries affected by acts of violence,

Deeply alarmed by the growing violence and economic power of the criminal organizations that engage in the production, trafficking and distribution of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, which at times place them beyond the reach of the law,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, in which it decided to hold four high-level plenary meetings to improve international cooperation in the fight against drugs, in accordance with the international treaties on drug control, the Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[10] the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session,[11] on 23 February 1990, and other relevant documents,

Reaffirming that action against drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be accorded a higher priority by Governments, the United Nations and all other relevant national, regional and international organizations,

Taking note of the existing drug conventions, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control,[12] which contain a sound and comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and all relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement these instruments,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community and the unflinching commitment assumed at the highest level by heads of State and/or Government to increase substantially efforts to achieve coordinated action and set priorities in the international fight against abuse, illicit production and trafficking in drugs,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and the global nature of the drug problem, it is indispensable for Governments to increase efforts in order to intensify concerted action and international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility,

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade requires appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support for alternative development activities in the affected areas in those countries,

Acknowledging also the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotics production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the drug menace requires the formulation of new strategies, approaches, objectives and enhanced international cooperation that, respectful of the sovereignty of States, deal more effectively with the international operations of those who get rich through the illegal traffic in drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, threatening the stability of many societies in the world,

1. *Renews its commitment* further to strengthen international cooperation and increase substantially efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained;

2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to ratify and to implement fully all provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[13] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[14] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[15] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[16]

3. *Calls upon* all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in compliance with those international instruments;

4. *Underlines* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues;

5. *Reaffirms* the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system;

6. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels;

7. *Reaffirms* that the contribution of United Nations programmes and agencies to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action should continue to be coordinated in accordance with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and that States represented in the governing bodies of the programmes and agencies concerned should ensure that their agendas consistently reflect and accord adequate priority to drug control activities;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994 to examine the status of international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to recommend ways and means to improve such cooperation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness, and to recommend to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995 appropriate adjustments of drug control activities whenever required;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, to consider and make recommendations on the following issues, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and a balanced, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, and without excluding any other aspects that could be addressed:

(*a*) Reinforcement of policies and strategies for the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand, with particular emphasis on the need for each Government to place a higher priority on treatment, rehabilitation, information and educational campaigns to reduce demand;

(*b*) Consideration of ways to strengthen and enhance international anti-drug cooperation in programmes of alternative development in order to eliminate illicit drug production and trafficking within the framework of sustainable development, with a view to improving living conditions and contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty;

(*c*) Careful review of the different aspects of the problem and recommendation to Governments of those areas in which updating and harmonizing national laws and regulations may be appropriate;

(*d*) Strengthening of the international fight against international criminal drug organizations, which pose serious threats to the efforts to build and strengthen democracy, maintain sustainable economic growth and protect the environment;

(*e*) Taking into account of the situation of transit and producing countries and the crucial role they play in this struggle, with a view to assisting their efforts;

(*f*) Strengthening of international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs and other armed criminal groups, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights;

(*g*) Examination of the question of penalties for offences related to drug trafficking, including money laundering and traffic in arms, and making recommendations thereon;

(*h*) Increasing of attention to implementing all provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, with special emphasis on targeting the profits and money-laundering operations of drug traffickers, strengthening interdiction procedures by land, sea and air and enforcing the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

(*i*) Promotion and intensification of human resources development, including the implementation of training programmes to deal with illicit demand, supply and trafficking;

(*j*) Promotion and encouragement of the active involvement of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the various aspects of the drug problem;

(*k*) Taking into consideration, in the course of their work, of the recommendations contained in the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action;[17]

11. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution, including consideration of the convening of an ad hoc expert group to contribute to the examination of the issues above and to the identification of concrete action-oriented recommendations, and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1993

48/13. Credentials of representatives to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the first report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,[18]

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

43rd plenary meeting
29 October 1993

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the second report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,[19]

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1992,[20]

Noting the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 1 November 1993,[21] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1993,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting the further application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[22] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Noting the statements and actions of the Agency concerning non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations,

Taking note of resolutions GOV/2636 of 25 February 1993, GOV/2639 of 18 March 1993, GOV/2645 of 1 April 1993 and GOV/2692 of 23 September 1993 of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as Security Council resolution 825 (1993) of 11 May 1993, and expressing its grave concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has failed to discharge its safeguards obligations and has recently widened the area of non-compliance;

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXVII)/RES/614 on measures to resolve international radioactive waste management issues, GC(XXXVII)/RES/615 on strengthening nuclear safety through the early conclusion of a nuclear safety convention, GC(XXXVII)/RES/616 on practical utilization of food irradiation in developing countries, GC(XXXVII)/RES/617 on a plan for producing potable water economically, GC(XXXVII)/RES/618 on the strengthening of the Agency's main activities, GC(XXXVII)/RES/619 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system, GC(XXXVII)/RES/624 on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, GC(XXXVII)/RES/625 on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, GC(XXXVII)/RES/626 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) relating to Iraq and GC(XXXVII)/RES/627 on application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, adopted on 1 October 1993 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-seventh regular session,[23]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[20]

2. *Affirms its confidence* in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Welcomes* the reappointment of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency;

4. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards systems of the Agency;

5. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its safeguards system;

6. *Welcomes also* the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its technical assistance and cooperation activities;

7. *Commends* the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the Agency in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement;

8. *Also commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, and endorses his efforts to put in place the necessary measures for the implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring, in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

46th plenary meeting
1 November 1993

48/15. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987, 44/18 of 6 November 1989 and 46/10 of 22 October 1991,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[24] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[25]

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its

Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to develop all possibilities for bringing about the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives;

12. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

13. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

47th plenary meeting
2 November 1993

48/16. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Taking note of the statement of the heads of State and Government at the third Ibero-American Summit, held at Salvador, Brazil, on 15 and 16 July 1993, concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another for political purposes,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Recalling its resolution 47/19 of 24 November 1992,

Having learned that, since the adoption of resolution 47/19, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba have been promulgated and applied, and concerned about the adverse effects of those measures on the Cuban population,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 47/19;[28]

2. *Reiterates its call* to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and

international law which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

48th plenary meeting
3 November 1993

48/17. The situation in Burundi

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Burundi",

Deeply concerned by the military *coup d'état* which took place in Burundi on 21 October 1993,

Shocked by the cowardly assassination of the President of the Republic and other political leaders,

Seriously disturbed by the tragic consequences of the *coup d'état* which is plunging Burundi into violence, thus causing loss of life and mass displacement of the population with considerable regional repercussions,

1. *Unreservedly condemns* the *coup* which has caused an abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi;

2. *Demands* that the perpetrators of the putsch lay down their arms and return to their barracks;

3. *Also demands* the immediate restoration of democracy and the constitutional regime;

4. *Supports* the efforts being made by the Secretary-General, by the Organization of African Unity and by the countries of the region to promote a return to constitutional order and the protection of democratic institutions in Burundi;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for having sent a special envoy to Burundi;

6. *Requests* the States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, intergovernmental organs and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance and/or any other assistance to the people of Burundi;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a solution to the crisis is found.

48th plenary meeting
3 November 1993

48/18. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/21 of 25 November 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States,[27]

Conscious of the statement in the report of the Secretary-General that "delay in completing the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories" of Estonia and Latvia "is rightly a matter of concern to the international community",[28]

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role to play in, and responsibility for, the maintenance of international peace and security,

Mindful that the timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means of easing tensions before they result in conflict,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that independence was restored in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania through peaceful and democratic means,

Recognizing that the stationing of foreign military forces in the territories of Estonia and Latvia without the required consent of those countries is a problem remaining from the past that must be resolved in a peaceful manner,

Welcoming the withdrawal of the military forces of the Russian Federation from the territory of Lithuania, which was completed on 31 August 1993 in accordance with a previously agreed timetable,

Welcoming also the progress achieved in reducing the foreign military presence in Estonia and Latvia,

Concerned that the bilateral talks on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia, initiated in February 1992, have not yet yielded agreements, as called for in resolution 47/21,

Recognizing that the completion of the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia will facilitate the consolidation of their restored independence and the rebuilding of their economies,

Welcoming further the good offices mission that the Secretary-General recently sent to the Baltic States and the Russian Federation in pursuit of the implementation of resolution 47/21,

Recalling the "Helsinki Document 1992 - the Challenges of Change",[29] in particular paragraph 15 of the Helsinki Summit Declaration, agreed upon at the meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992,

Recognizing also that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a regional arrangement in the sense such provides an important link between European and global security,

Recognizing further that regional organizations participating in complementary efforts with the United Nations may encourage States outside the region to act supportively,

1. *Calls again upon* the States concerned, in line with the basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia;

2. *Reaffirms its support* for the efforts made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove the foreign military forces stationed in the territories of Estonia and Latvia without the required consent of those countries, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations;

3. *Welcomes* the multilateral efforts to help the Russian Federation build housing for troops and their families returning from Estonia and Latvia;

4. *Invites* the States concerned to avoid any statements or actions that may be provocative or unfriendly;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the implementation of resolution 47/21, including the sending of a good offices mission to the Baltic States and the Russian Federation;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States".

55th plenary meeting
15 November 1993

48/19. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/10 of 28 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Welcoming its resolution 48/5 of 13 October 1993 on observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[29]

Recalling also the documents of the Conference, in particular the Final Act signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe,[30] the Prague Document on Further Development of the Institutions and Structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[31] the Vienna Document 1992 on Confidence- and Security-building Measures, the Helsinki Document 1992[32] and the Summary of Conclusions of the Third Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Stockholm on 14 and 15 December 1992,[33]

Noting the crucial role of the Conference in the efforts to forestall aggression and violence in the Conference area by addressing the root causes of problems and to prevent, manage and settle conflicts peacefully by appropriate means,

Noting also the comprehensive character of the commitments of the Conference and its concept of indivisible security; its role in promoting human rights, the rule of law and democratic values; its increased capabilities in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and security cooperation, including the appointment of the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Conference; planning for peacekeeping operations and initiatives for further enhancing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting further that the new tasks before the Conference are of an evolving character and require enhanced coordination and cooperation with international organizations, in particular with the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the concrete results in the field already yielded as a result of the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference, signed on 26 May 1993,[34]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[35]

1. *Reiterates* the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. *Endorses* the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

56th plenary meeting
16 November 1993

48/20. Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the international strategy for the fight against locust infestation, particularly in Africa, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/98 of 26 July 1989 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its decision 44/438 of 19 December 1989,

Also recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which included locust infestations among the types of natural disasters to be covered by the Decade,

Deeply concerned at the exceptional seriousness and real dangers of the current locust infestation in Africa and concerned at its resulting economic, social and environmental consequences, including the reduction of agricultural output and the displacement of affected populations,

Aware that current campaigns for locust control have so far been unable to put an end to the infestation, in particular because of the limited financial resources of the affected countries, and convinced that the fight against this plague, because of its recurrent nature, requires increased and coordinated mobilization of appropriate human, scientific, technical, material and financial resources,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture responsible for locust control of the countries of the Maghreb and of the Sahel, held at Algiers on 27 September 1993,[36]

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the worsening locust infestation in Africa, especially in the Sahel and Maghreb regions, which threatens other regions of Africa, and reaffirms the need to accord high priority to locust control and eradication;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts of the affected countries, and expresses its gratitude to donor countries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other competent institutions of the United Nations system for their efforts to contain the locust infestation in Africa;

3. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the developed countries and the United Nations system, to support fully the locust control programmes undertaken at the national, subregional and regional levels by the affected countries;

4. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization speedily to implement the emergency plan adopted by the experts from the region at their meeting held at Tunis on 1 and 2 September 1993[37] and to undertake the relevant complementary activities with a view to controlling the situation in the front-line countries;

5. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to keep the situation under constant review and to organize a pledging conference as early as possible in the first quarter of 1994 with a view to mobilizing the necessary financial and other resources such as aircraft, appropriate chemicals and technical personnel to provide effective assistance to affected countries in their efforts to combat the locust infestation in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

58th plenary meeting
19 November 1993

48/21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[38]

Recalling also the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[4] in particular section VII, concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives of both organizations,

Welcoming the general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized institutions, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 August 1993, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the first meeting of cooperation between the two organizations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[38]

2. *Commends* the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States, and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system

and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;[39]

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983,[40] at Amman in 1985[41] and at Geneva in 1988[42] and 1993;

5. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the organizational entities of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations for their contributions leading to the success of the general meeting on cooperation between the two organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983 and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1994, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. *Decides* that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. *Recommends* that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations be held during 1995;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

60th plenary meeting
22 November 1993

48/22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/13 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,[43]

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which the parties agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have grown stronger in recent years, *Bearing in mind also* that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

Welcoming the recent decision of the Latin American Council which expresses appreciation to the international organizations and other institutions providing support to the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

60th plenary meeting
22 November 1993

48/23. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. *Reaffirms* the purpose and objective of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 47/74 of 14 December 1992;[44]

4. *Takes note also* of the Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic which was held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1993;[45]

5. *Welcomes* the initiatives leading to the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[46] and stresses the relevance of such initiatives for the advancement of the objectives and principles of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

6. *Notes with interest* the progress made in the drafting of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and stresses the relevance of such a treaty to the advancement of the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

7. *Notes* the proposal for negotiation among the South Atlantic countries of an appropriate instrument on marine protection as a complement to the United Nations Convention

on the Law of the Sea[47] and as a follow-up to the relevant parts of Agenda 21, particularly chapter 17, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992;[48]

8. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation on the high seas;

9. *Stresses* the importance for the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[49] and the programmes set forth in Agenda 21, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[50] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[51] in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

10. *Notes with interest* the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a united non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States, and in that connection urges all parties concerned in South Africa to continue negotiations leading to the establishment of a united non-racial democratic South Africa;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a permanent resolution of the conflicts in Angola and Liberia;

12. *Welcomes with appreciation* the humanitarian assistance thus far rendered to Angola and Liberia and urges the international community to continue to provide and also to increase such assistance;

13. *Welcomes* the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa setting 28 February 1994 as the date for the transfer and reintegration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978;

14. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of Ministers of Trade and Industry of States members of the zone at Windhoek on 25 and 26 November 1993;

15. *Further welcomes* the offer by Brazil to host at Rio de Janeiro, in the second half of 1994, the third meeting of high officials of the zone, simultaneously with the meeting of high officials in charge of sports and youth affairs;

16. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

63rd plenary meeting
24 November 1993

48/24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[52]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Taking into account the sectoral meeting between the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on science and technology with special emphasis on environment, held at Dhaka from 19 to 22 December 1992,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October

1990, 46/13 of 28 October 1991 and 47/18 of 23 November 1992,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Recalls* the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meetings, especially the sectoral meeting on science and technology with special emphasis on environment;[53]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Recommends* that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized at Geneva in May 1994;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, as recommended by the previous meetings between the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings;

11. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

63rd plenary meeting
24 November 1993

48/25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[54]

Recalling the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Recalling also its resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989, 45/13 of 7 November 1990, 46/20 of 26 November 1991 and 47/148 of 18 December 1992,

Recalling further that in its resolutions 46/20 and 47/148 it, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support for the establishment of an African economic community,

Taking note of the resolutions, decisions and declarations on democratization, conflict resolution and economic integration adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993,[55] and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 28 to 30 June 1993,[56]

Considering the important statement made by the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 28 September 1993,[57]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Noting the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa,[58] *Also noting* the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, and the support and assistance of the United Nations, to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts in Africa and the harmonious continuation of the process of democratization,

Deeply concerned that, despite the policies of reform being implemented by most African countries, their economic situation remains critical and African recovery and development continue to be severely hindered by the persistence of lower level commodity prices, the heavy debt burden and the paucity of funding possibilities, as well as by the effects of the devastating drought affecting certain regions of the continent,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, of the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization on 3 June 1991 at Abuja of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Deeply concerned also about the gravity of the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help refugees and, subsequently, African countries of asylum,

Acknowledging the assistance already rendered by the international community, particularly to refugees, displaced persons and African countries of asylum,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the meeting between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 10 September 1993,[59]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity[54] and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note also* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the meeting between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity;[59]

3. *Notes with appreciation* the continued and increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, to continue to involve the Organization of African Unity closely in all their activities concerning Africa;

5. *Commends* the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa;

6. *Commends* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity for their ongoing cooperative activities in the resolution of conflicts in Africa, and stresses the need to enhance and strengthen the existing pattern of exchange of information and consultations, especially in the area of monitoring and early warning of conflict situations;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance provided by the United Nations and its agencies to African countries in the context of the democratization process;

9. *Urges* the United Nations and its Member States to continue to provide assistance, as appropriate, to the Organization of African Unity, should the latter decide to launch a peace-keeping operation;

10. *Urges* the United Nations to continue to support the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and peacefully to manage change in Africa;

11. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in this respect;

12. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requests United Nations agencies to continue to support those efforts;

13. *Stresses* that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasizes the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in this field;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General and Member States, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support to the establishment of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to holding sectoral meetings on the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations;

16. *Requests* the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programme at the national and regional levels the activities which will enhance regional cooperation in their respective areas and to facilitate the realization of the objectives of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

17. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies to make an effort to coordinate their regional programmes in Africa in order to create inter-linkages among them and to ensure harmonization

of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations;

18. *Emphasizes* the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[60] in particular in the areas of resource flows, debt relief and diversification of African economies;

19. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on follow-up to review and evaluate the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

20. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1994 at Addis Ababa, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in September 1993 on cooperation between them in 1993-1994 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

21. *Calls upon* the relevant organs of the United Nations to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and organizations of the United Nations system.

65th plenary meeting
29 November 1993

48/26. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General which reflected the views of a number of Member States on the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council",[61]

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 23,

Recalling further that the Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf,

Recognizing the need to review the membership of the Security Council and related matters in view of the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations, especially of developing countries, as well as the changes in international relations,

Bearing in mind the need to continue to enhance the efficiency of the Security Council,

Reaffirming the principle of the sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations,

Acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement,

1. *Decides* to establish an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council;

2. *Requests* the Open-ended Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

69th plenary meeting
3 December 1993

48/27. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered anew the question entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992 and 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted on the question by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other international forums,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Taking note with satisfaction of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91,[62] MRE/RES.2/91,[63] MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.5/93, adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, 17 May 1992 and 5 June 1993, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States, as well as resolutions CP/RES.594 (923/92) of 10 November 1992 and CP/SA.968/93 of 18 October 1993, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Taking note of the Governors Island Agreement signed on 3 July 1993[64] and the New York Pact signed on 16 July 1993,[65] *Noting* that, in spite of the efforts of the international community, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been returned to power and democratic order has not been re-established in Haiti in accordance with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement,

Gravely alarmed by the persistence and worsening of flagrant violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, involuntary disappearances, torture and rape, and arbitrary arrests and detention, as well as the refusal to recognize freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Deeply concerned by the multiplication of acts of violence and intimidation against the Government of Haiti, in particular the assassination of the Minister of Justice, François Guy Malary, which have contributed to the withdrawal of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,

Deeply disturbed by the obstacles which continue to oppose deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, sent under Security Council resolution 867 (1993), and also by the fact that the Haitian armed forces have failed in their responsibility to permit the Mission to start its work,

Recognizing the importance of the measures adopted by the Security Council with a view to reaching a settlement of the Haitian crisis,

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Taking into account its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having regard to the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1993[66] informing the Security Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the metropolitan police of Port-au-Prince, have not complied with the Governors Island Agreement, and also the reports submitted by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti on 25 October and 18 November 1993[67] and the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti on 10 November 1993,[68]

Taking note of the proposals for a solution to the crisis in Haiti presented by President Aristide before the General Assembly,[69]

Recalling that the aim of the international community remains the prompt re-establishment of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Aristide, the complete return of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the promotion of social and economic development in Haiti,

Considering that it is urgent to arrive as soon as possible at a definitive settlement of the Haitian crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

1. *Strongly condemns again* the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country;

2. *Condemns* all attempts to delay or prevent the immediate reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the constitutional President of Haiti;

3. *Declares again* to be unacceptable any entity arising from this unlawful situation, and demands the return of President Aristide, as well as full implementation of the National Constitution and, consequently, complete respect for human rights in Haiti;

4. *Supports energetically* the process of political dialogue carried out under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in order to resolve the political crisis in Haiti;

5. *Asserts* that the Governors Island Agreement continues to be the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti;

6. *Asserts once again* that the solution of the Haitian crisis must take into account resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[66]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to do his utmost to bring back the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as rapidly as possible;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti in accordance with the Governors Island Agreement;

10. *Recalls* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully and effectively with the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 841 (1993) and 875 (1993);

11. *Encourages* the States Members of the United Nations to offer their support anew, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by adopting measures consistent with resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States, acting in particular on strengthening representative democracy, constitutional order and the trade embargo against Haiti;

12. *Expresses its profound concern* for the fate of the Haitian people, and reasserts that the Haitian military authorities are fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement;

13. *Confirms once again* that the international community intends to increase technical, economic and financial cooperation when constitutional order has been established in Haiti, by supporting implementation of economic and social development and in order to strengthen the institutions upon which it is incumbent to dispense justice and guarantee democracy, political stability and economic development;

14. *Affirms its support* for the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and his Prime Minister;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by mid-February 1994, during a resumption of its forty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter until a solution to the situation is found.

70th plenary meeting
6 December 1993

48/28. Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 47/65 of 11 December 1992, on the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[47] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,[70]

Noting that the sixtieth instrument of ratification of, or accession to, the Convention was deposited on 16 November 1993 and that as a consequence the Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of that instrument,

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[71]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living marine resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of living marine resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Noting activities carried out in 1993 under programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised,[72] taking into account the restructuring of the Secretariat of the Organization, and of the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 47/65,[73]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and sixty ratifications or accessions, and notes that as a consequence the Convention will enter into force on 16 November 1994;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the new developments and the active participation of States in the consultations under the auspices of the Secretary-General aimed at promoting dialogue and at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention;[74]

5. *Also invites* all States to participate in the consultations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and to increase efforts to achieve universal participation in the Convention as early as possible;

6. *Recognizes* that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some States,[75] matters in the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, and that a productive dialogue on such issues involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention, for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

7. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date, and also calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through dialogue aimed at addressing the issues of concern to some States;

8. *Also calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

9. *Calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

10. *Notes* the progress made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work, including the completion of its draft provisional final report at its eleventh session;

11. *Recalls* the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990,[76] as well as the understandings adopted on 12 March 1992[77] and 18 August 1992;[78]

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and requests him, in the execution of programme 10, to continue to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention;

13. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report prepared pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 47/65[73] and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and enhance assistance in these endeavours;

15. *Urges* interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing countries, including those of regions active in this field;

16. *Requests* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action, in order to facilitate the realization by States of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention, and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly;

18. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

19. *Reiterates its call* to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures with a view to giving full effect to the provisions in the Convention on the conservation and management of living marine resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living marine resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and to accelerate the consultations in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention as early as possible and to provide the necessary services for these consultations, the next meeting of which will take place from 31 January to 4 February 1994;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide for the convening of the twelfth regular session of the Preparatory Commission at Kingston from 7 to 11 February 1994, during which arrangements will be made for meetings of the Training Panel, and, if necessary, to provide for a further meeting of up to two weeks during the summer in New York;

22. *Takes note* of the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene a meeting of the Group of Technical Experts to review the state of deep seabed mining and to make an assessment of the time when commercial production may be expected to commence;[79]

23. *Notes* the need to make arrangements for the first meeting of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority and a meeting of States parties to the Convention, if required, including arrangements for the participation of observers;

24. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and earlier if appropriate, on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/52. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[80]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 47/23 of 25 November 1992, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade that began in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination and violations of basic human rights,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Also noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47, in which it declared the decade that began in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation - including racism and economic exploitation - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[81] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again its support* for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1993, including the programme of work envisaged for 1994;[82]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

9. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet

exercised their right to self-determination and independence, and in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

12. *Further calls upon* the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1994 session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/53. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,[85]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 47/24 of 25 November 1992,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration, and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers it important* for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in Africa and the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(*e*) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(*f*) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/56. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989, 45/11 of 1 November 1990, 46/9 of 16 October 1991 and 47/9 of 27 October 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Noting the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[84]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls for* the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

76th plenary meeting
13 December 1993

48/57. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 47/168 of 22 December 1992,

Reaffirming also the guiding principles contained in section I of the annex to its resolution 46/182,

Noting that States have submitted replies to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of its resolution 47/168, *Taking note* of the relevant decisions of operational agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system concerning their participation in a coordinated response to humanitarian emergencies,

Deeply concerned about the increasing number and growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies,

Concerned about the impediments created by natural disasters and other emergencies to the efforts of the affected countries to achieve development,

Emphasizing the importance of a timely, prompt and effective humanitarian response,

Stressing the importance of a coordinated response to natural disasters and of technical and financial assistance to the natural-disaster-prone countries in the fields of disaster preparedness and mitigation, including exchange of information and post-disaster development activities,

Noting the encouraging results of the operation of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and its increasing utilization by the operational agencies,

Recognizing the increasing need for humanitarian assistance and adequate financial resources to ensure a prompt response by the United Nations to humanitarian emergency situations, both for relief and for the continuum to development,

Recognizing also the need to strengthen coordination further, in particular field coordination, on humanitarian assistance, bearing in mind that coordination should be field-oriented,

Noting also the humanitarian and rehabilitation aspects of the problem of mine clearance, in the context of its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993,

Welcoming the efforts being undertaken in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to develop a coherent and complementary approach on the part of the relevant operational and development actors to the continuum-related activities,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law and within the context of General Assembly resolutions 47/120 A of 18 December 1992 and 47/120 B of 20 September 1993, taking into account recent initiatives in this regard,[85]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[86]

2. *Agrees fully* with the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,[87] the implementation of which will be reviewed by the Council at its substantive session of 1994;

3. *Emphasizes* the leadership role of the Secretary-General, through the Emergency Relief Coordinator and working closely with him, in coordinating a coherent and timely response to humanitarian emergencies;

4. *Stresses* the essential need for improved coordination within the United Nations system, and, while reaffirming the mandate and functions of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to that end, requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator to improve coordination and management further, both at Headquarters and at the field level, including the coordination of the work of the relevant operational agencies;

5. *Invites* the intergovernmental bodies of the relevant operational organizations and agencies to provide full support for system-wide coordination, under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, in order to facilitate an effective response at Headquarters and at the field level to natural disasters and other emergencies;

6. *Also stresses*, in this regard, that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, should serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination, meet more frequently and act therefore in an action-oriented manner on policy issues related to humanitarian assistance and on formulating a coherent and timely United Nations response to humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Further stresses* the necessity of accelerating the development of an emergency information system, within the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, to collect and disseminate timely information on natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, including information provided by the national Government, United Nations agencies, donors and relief organizations, to provide early warning of a crisis, to assess needs on a continuing basis and to track financial and other contributions;

8. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resources available in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, including through timely repayment of funds, invites potential donors to make additional contributions to the Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct consultations to that effect, taking fully into account the need to secure contributions to the Fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis;

9. *Decides* to expand the scope of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to include the International Organization for Migration;

10. *Invites* operational agencies to contribute to field-level coordination in the early stages of an emergency;

11. *Requests* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to agree, as a matter of urgency, on the best means and guidelines to ensure adequate human and financial resources for rapid response coordination, including the provision of resources that could be drawn on by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for establishing special coordination arrangements in the initial stage of an emergency, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and of the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council related to field-level coordination;[88]

12. *Decides also*, pending a final decision to be taken by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the basis of the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, as well as on the experience gained, to authorize, in exceptional circumstances, on a time-bound basis and while preserving the revolving nature of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and relevant operational agencies, under the leadership of the Coordinator, to draw from the interest earned by the Revolving

Fund to enhance rapid response coordination where insufficient capacity exists at the field level;

13. *Also requests* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to provide recommendations on other issues related to field coordination, including measures taken for clear allocations of responsibilities at an early stage of an emergency, in particular by entrusting the primary responsibility to the operational agencies, as appropriate, and on standardized procedures for joint emergency needs assessment missions, under the overall leadership and coordination of the Emergency Relief Coordinator;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance recommendations on practical measures to enhance the coordinated system-wide support for efforts to facilitate the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development and, particularly in the context of activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the promotion of national capacity-building to help prevent and mitigate future emergencies;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the consolidated appeals process, making it more field-oriented, and to ensure that such appeals are based on specific priorities resulting from comprehensive and realistic projections of relief requirements for natural disasters and other emergencies requiring a coordinated response, and in this context invites all concerned operational and humanitarian organizations and agencies to cooperate and fully participate in the preparation of these appeals;

16. *Calls upon* States to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, taking into account rehabilitation and long-term development requirements;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to examine further all possible ways and means to provide, within existing resources, adequate qualified personnel and administrative resources commensurate with the responsibilities of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in dealing with the increasing number of natural disasters and other emergencies;

18. *Stresses* the importance of the Emergency Relief Coordinator participating fully in the overall United Nations planning of responses to emergencies in order to serve as the humanitarian advocate in ensuring that the humanitarian dimension, particularly the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality of relief assistance, is taken fully into account;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of the role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in facilitating access by the operational organizations to emergency areas for the rapid provision of emergency assistance by obtaining the consent of all parties concerned, through modalities such as the establishment of temporary relief corridors where needed, days and zones of tranquillity and other forms, including facilitating for those organizations the return of refugees and displaced persons;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session recommendations on ways and means to improve the operational capacity of the emergency stockpiles, as well as an analysis of the advantages or disadvantages, including promptness of the response and cost-effectiveness, of the establishment of regional warehouses, taking into account the existing facilities and the possibility of strengthening them;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee requested in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the present resolution;

22. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session information on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and on ways of further strengthening coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance within the United Nations system.

78th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

48/58. Middle East peace process

The General Assembly,

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to strengthening international peace and security,

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[89]

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993,

1. *Welcomes* the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

2. *Stresses* the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, which constitute an important initial step in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement agreements reached;

4. *Stresses* the need for achieving rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

5. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the high-level United Nations task force to support the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and urges Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to States in the region and to render support for the peace process;

7. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. *Encourages* regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

79th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

48/59. The situation in the Middle East

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JERUSALEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, 46/82 B of 16 December 1991 and 47/63 B of 11 December 1992, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 1993,[90]

1. *Determines* that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

B

SYRIAN GOLAN

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 1993,[90]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in the annex to which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[91] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Noting that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out Security Council resolution 497 (1981),

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, but regretting that a just and comprehensive peace has not yet been achieved after two years of negotiation in Washington, D.C.,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981);

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian

Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

3. *Declares also* that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore is null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares further* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[92] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region;

8. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decision of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

9. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

48/60. United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development,

Recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991 on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 47/181 of 22 December 1992 on an agenda for development,

Taking into account the Cartagena Commitment,[93] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[60] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s[94] and Agenda 21[48] and all other relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Bearing in mind that the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in all countries requires, *inter alia*, a dynamic and a supportive international economic environment,

Noting the views of the Secretary-General on an agenda for development, as contained in his report on the work of the Organization,[95] and his note of 29 November 1993 on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181,[96]

Determined to uphold the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recognizing that one of the fundamental prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making,

Acknowledging the relevance of the issue of opportunity and participation in the economic and social development agenda of the United Nations system,

Pledged to support efforts, particularly of the developing countries, to increase their opportunity and participation in the world economy and those of the individuals and communities in those countries for accelerated and sustainable development,

Taking special note of the request dated 28 April 1993[97] for the inclusion of the present item in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session, and of all related documents on the United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation, including the document of 26 October 1993,[98]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular as it concerns the preparation of the report on an agenda for development,[95] and his note on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181;[96]

2. *Decides* that an ad hoc panel of distinguished, expert and experienced persons, broadly representative of the international community, to be known as the "United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation", funded from within existing resources and supported by voluntary contributions, shall be appointed to conduct a comprehensive study on opportunity

and participation for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, with particular reference to the economies of developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to appoint the members of the Panel from lists of experts within the United Nations system, in particular members of the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the outcome of discussions on Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/81 of 30 July 1993 and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, so that they will commence their study as early as possible in 1994 in order to prepare a comprehensive, systematic and thorough report, including appropriate conclusions and practical recommendations, guided by the consensus and principles on international cooperation for development as enshrined in various agreements and declarations referred to in the preamble of the present resolution, and based on their own independent judgement, in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session in 1995;

4. *Invites* Member States and international organizations to contribute on a voluntary basis towards implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation, in the preparation of the above-mentioned study, to draw, *inter alia*, on the ongoing discussions in the context of the preparation of an agenda for development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the work of the Panel;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

79th plenary meeting
14 December 1993

48/88. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992 and 47/121 of 18 December 1992 and all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming once again that, as the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations, it is entitled to all rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, including the right to self-defence under Article 51 thereof,

Gravely concerned that the unprovoked armed hostilities and aggression continue against Bosnia and Herzegovina and that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council remain unimplemented,

Recalling the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,[99] in which the Committee "noted with great concern that links existed between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serbian militias and paramilitary groups responsible for massive, gross and systematic violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatian territories controlled by Serbs",[100]

Condemning the continuing hostilities by the Bosnian Serbs, particularly their abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing",

Alarmed at extremist Bosnian Croat military elements for their aggressive acts against Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Alarmed also at the collusion between Serbian forces and extremist Bosnian Croat elements and others to seek the dismemberment of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in clear violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in total disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council,

Deploring the non-compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, especially by the Bosnian Serb party,

Recalling the principles enunciated in its resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as those adopted by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming its determination to have the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina maintain its independence, unity and territorial integrity, and noting, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter, the responsibility of the Security Council in that regard,

Also reaffirming its determination to prevent acts of genocide and crimes against humanity,

Reaffirming once again its total and complete rejection of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that the continuation of aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a serious impediment to the peace process,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter,

Stressing also that the full implementation of Security Council resolutions concerning the United Nations Protected Areas in the territory of the Republic of Croatia is of significant importance for the security, territorial integrity and stability of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting that the International Court of Justice, in its Order of 13 September 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)), indicated as a provisional measure that "the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent commission of the crime of genocide",[101]

Taking note of the Order of the International Court of Justice of 13 September 1993, in which it stated that "the present perilous situation demands ... [the] immediate and effective implementation of those [provisional] measures",[102] *Commending* the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, and noting with interest the first and second interim reports of the Commission,[103]

Expressing its concern about the continuing siege of Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities and of "safe areas", which endangers the well-being and safety of their inhabitants,

Aware, in the context of the character of Sarajevo as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and multireligious centre, of the need to preserve its plurality and avoid its further destruction,

Conscious that the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the principles enunciated in its resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and those adopted by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia pertaining to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. *Demands* that all parties implement immediately, and scrupulously maintain in good faith, a cease-fire and agree to cease all hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of peace negotiations within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

3. *Reaffirms* that the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" will not be accepted by the international community and that those who have seized land by "ethnic cleansing" and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law;

4. *Condemns* the continued violation of the international border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia by Serbian forces, and thereby requests the Security Council to take all necessary measures in implementation of its resolution 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992;

5. *Requests* the Security Council to follow and immediately implement its resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993 to ensure that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately ceases the supply of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units, as demanded in its resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993;

6. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other "safe areas", as well as other besieged Bosnian towns, and urges the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the "safe areas";

7. *Also demands* that, as a means of bringing about the cessation of hostilities and to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 9 of Security Council resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, the Bosnian Serb party withdraw all its heavy weaponry and forces to areas outside the city of Sarajevo and other "safe areas" to a distance where they cease to constitute a menace to their security and that of their inhabitants and where they are to be monitored by United Nations military observers, and urges all parties to agree to implement further confidence-building measures;

8. *Reaffirms once again* the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity;

9. *Commends* the ongoing efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Protection Force and other international humanitarian agencies, and notes with the utmost appreciation those individuals who have shown exemplary bravery and courage and those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their duties;

10. *Urges* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communication system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population;

11. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen the Tuzla airport in order to facilitate the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992;

12. *Demands* that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context urges the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly, to the "safe areas";

13. *Commends* all States, and in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they have taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and urges all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of those sanctions measures;

14. *Condemns vigorously* the violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy, flagrantly and on a massive scale, by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs;

15. *Urges* the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic;

16. *Deeply alarmed* by the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemns the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions;

17. *Also urges* the Security Council to give all due consideration, on an urgent basis, to exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991;

18. *Urges* Member States, as well as other members of the international community, from all regions to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter;

19. *Reaffirms* its resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, and urges Member States and the Secretariat in fulfilling the spirit of that resolution to end the de facto working status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

20. *Requests* that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in those camps, and that all prisoners be notified of this action without delay;

21. *Requests* the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and further to close concentration camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, until implementation, to assign international observers to those camps;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and appeals to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings, including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in other countries;

23. *Further affirms* individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

24. *Welcomes* the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, constituted pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, and encourages the provision of all resources necessary, including voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so that it can conduct its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law;

25. *Encourages* the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), subject to the provisions of Council resolution 827 (1993) and in cooperation with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, to facilitate the work of the International Tribunal, including the establishment of a record of violations such as "ethnic cleansing" and systematic rape;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources and support for the Commission to carry out its functions;

27. *Calls upon* the Security Council to ensure that the proposals contained in the "Geneva peace package"[104] are in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, previous resolutions of the General Assembly and those adopted by the Security Council, and the principles adopted at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

28. *Calls* for the urgent reconvening of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at just and equitable proposals for lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls upon the parties to the conflict to show good faith as they continue to negotiate in order to reach a just, equitable and durable solution;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution within 15 days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference, which, regrettably, has not yet been issued;

30. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

84th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/158. Question of Palestine

A

COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A and B of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 A and C of 15 December 1980, 36/120 A and C of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989, 45/67 A of 6 December 1990, 46/74 A of 11 December 1991 and 47/64 A of 11 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 in Washington, D.C.,[89]

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Considers* that the Committee can make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 85 to 96 of its report;[105]

4. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

5. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in light of developments, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support for and assistance to the Palestinian people and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter;

6. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting support and assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to take the necessary steps to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations, and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

B

DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 46 to 68 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989, 45/67 B of 6 December 1990, 46/74 B of 11 December 1991 and 47/64 B of 11 December 1992,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 47/64 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the resources it requires, including the continuing development of the computer-based information system on the question of Palestine, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 46/74 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and requests them to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the observance, and requests the Committee to continue to organize, as part of the observance of the Day of Solidarity, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights in cooperation with the Office of the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

C

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[105]

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 71 to 84 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 47/64 C of 11 December 1992,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[89] and of its positive implications,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 47/64 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1994-1995, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America, and in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organizations;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine in all fields, including all information relating to the recent events concerning this question;

(*c*) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists;

(*f*) To provide, in cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

D

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 47/64 D of 11 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1993,[106]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as meetings of the multilateral working groups,

Noting also that the United Nations has participated as a full, extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Aware of the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the representative of the Palestinian people, and the signing between the two parties of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements[89] in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, as well as their subsequent negotiations,

Welcoming the convening of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993,

1. *Reaffirms* the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects;

2. *Expresses its support* for the ongoing peace process, which began in Madrid, and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, and expresses the hope that the process will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles;

4. *Urges* Member States to provide economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Also stresses* the upcoming negotiations on the final settlement, and reaffirms the following principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

(*b*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*c*) Guaranteeing arrangements for peace and security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*d*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*e*) Resolving the problem of the Israeli settlements, which are illegal and an obstacle to peace, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions;

(*f*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places and religious buildings and sites;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the

Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/159. Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa

A

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, set forth in the annex to its resolution S-16/1, adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989,

Also recalling its resolution 48/1 of 8 October 1993 on the lifting of sanctions against South Africa,

Further recalling the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa,

Recalling with satisfaction Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992, and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, in which the Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and invited the deployment there of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community,[107]

Welcoming the statement of the extraordinary session with Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, held in New York on 29 September 1993,[108]

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid[109] and of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on his mission to South Africa,[110] as well as of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa[111] and the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid,[112]

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting the agreements reached within the framework of the resumed multi-party negotiations on holding elections on 27 April 1994, and on the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Independent Media Commission and the Independent Broadcasting Authority,

Also noting the endorsement by the parties in the multi-party negotiations of the Constitution for the Transitional Period and the Electoral Bill,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiated agreements, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce all mechanisms set up to prevent violence in South Africa, and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at establishing arrangements for the transition to a democratic order,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. *Welcomes* the agreements reached within the framework of the multi-party negotiations on holding elections on 27 April 1994, on the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Independent Media Commission and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and on the Constitution for the Transitional Period, as well as the Electoral Bill;

2. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa and to promote and protect their right to participate in the democratic process, including the right to demonstrate peacefully in public, to organize and participate in political rallies in all parts of South Africa and to run for election and participate in the elections without intimidation;

3. *Calls upon* the South African authorities in this context to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence, to take the necessary measures for the peaceful reincorporation of the "homelands" into South Africa and to ensure that the populations in those territories can freely participate in the elections and that all political parties will be able to run election campaigns there free of intimidation;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to do their utmost to combat violence;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord[113] to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions, and by cooperating with each other to that end;

6. *Calls upon* all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his reports and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and expresses its appreciation for the activities carried out by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa;

8. *Supports* the recommendation of the Secretary-General for the additional deployment of observers in South Africa to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord, and urges him to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report that fall within the purview of the United Nations;

9. *Welcomes* the continuing role of the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union[107] deployed in South Africa;

10. *Urges* all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to recommit themselves to democratic principles, to take part in the elections and to resolve outstanding issues by peaceful means only;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, requests the Council to continue to monitor effectively the strict implementation of that embargo, and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military purposes in that country;

12. *Demands* the immediate release of remaining political prisoners;

13. *Appeals* to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, to the returning refugees and exiles and to released political prisoners;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

15. *Also calls upon* the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies in South Africa in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports in that country;

16. *Strongly urges* the international community, following the adoption of resolution 48/1 on 8 October 1993, to respond to the appeal by the people of South Africa for assistance in the economic reconstruction of their country and to ensure that the new South Africa begins its existence on a firm economic base;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of past acts of destabilization and to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to respond promptly and positively to a request for electoral assistance from the transitional authorities in South Africa, bearing in mind that the elections are set for 27 April 1994;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accelerate planning for a United Nations role in the election process, in consultation with the Security Council and in coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the initiation and coordination among the United Nations and its agencies of detailed planning for programmes of socio-economic assistance, particularly in the areas of human resource development, employment, health and housing, and to ensure also that those programmes are coordinated with other international agencies and with legitimate non-racial structures in South Africa;

21. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth for their initiative to start planning for an international donors' conference on human resource development for post-apartheid South Africa, to take place following the election of a non-racial and democratic Government;

22. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to exercise vigilance with respect to developments in South Africa to ensure that the common objective of the people of South Africa and the international community is achieved, without deviation or obstruction, by the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

85th plenary meeting
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B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[109]

Recognizing the important role that the Special Committee has held in mobilizing international support for the elimination of apartheid and in promoting an international consensus on this critical issue, as reflected in the adoption by consensus on 14 December 1989 of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[114] in General Assembly decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and in Assembly resolutions 45/176 A of 19 December 1990, 46/79 A of 13 December 1991 and 47/116 A and B of 18 December 1992,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its work, under its mandate, in support of the peaceful elimination of apartheid through the process of a negotiated transition of South Africa to a democratic, non-racial society;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on his mission, together with a delegation of the Committee, to South Africa from 1 to 11 March 1993;[110]

3. *Commends* the Special Committee for organizing, together with the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, the Symposium on Political Tolerance in South Africa: Role of Opinion-Makers and Media, which was held at Cape Town from 30 July to 1 August 1993;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, until the completion of its mandate following the establishment of a democratically elected non-racial Government in South Africa:

(*a*) To follow closely developments in South Africa;

(*b*) To continue to facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance in helping South Africans to overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid;

(*c*) To maintain contacts with academic institutions and the labour, business and civic communities, including community-based and other non-governmental organizations in South Africa;

(*d*) To consult with the parties participating in the political process, with legitimate non-racial structures and with a democratically elected non-racial Government with a view to facilitating the resumption of the participation of South Africa in the work of the General Assembly;

(*e*) To submit, as soon as possible following the establishment of a democratically elected non-racial Government, a final report to the General Assembly;

(*f*) To undertake other relevant activities aimed at supporting the political process of peaceful change until a democratically elected non-racial Government has been established in South Africa;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the cooperation extended to the Special Committee by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant components of the United Nations system, and invites them to continue their cooperation;

6. *Decides* that the special allocation of 240,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1994 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid through the establishment of a democratically elected and non-racial Government in South Africa;

7. *Also decides* to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies, on the understanding that such grants will continue until the situation of the two organizations as political parties has been regularized.

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C

WORK OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP TO MONITOR THE SUPPLY AND SHIPPING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,[115]

Recalling its resolutions 47/116 D of 18 December 1992 and 48/1 of 8 October 1993,

Welcoming the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products and endorses its recommendations;[116]

2. *Decides* to terminate the mandate of the Intergovernmental Group as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue by 30 January 1994, as addenda to the report of the Intergovernmental Group, the responses of States to requests addressed to them regarding the cases contained in the annexes to that report.

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D

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 47/116 C of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[117] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 46/79 F, adopted without a vote on 13 December 1991, in particular paragraph 3, relating to assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field,

Welcoming the agreements reached within the framework of the resumed multi-party negotiations and approved by Parliament to hold elections in 1994 on the basis of universal suffrage and to establish a Transitional Executive Council, as well as legislative and other measures adopted to promote free political activity in the run-up to free and fair elections,

Recognizing the work being carried out by broad-based, impartial voluntary organizations inside South Africa in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination, and noting with satisfaction the working relationship that the Trust Fund has established with those South African organizations,

Concerned about continued political violence and the dangers it represents for the democratic process and for the country at large,

Convinced that the time is nearing when South African authorities, within new, non-racial and democratic structures, will take responsibility for matters which have been within the mandate of the Trust Fund,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Supports* continued humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community towards alleviating the plight of victims of apartheid in South Africa and towards facilitating the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Trust Fund to channel its assistance through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the Trust Fund has an important role to play during the final stage of the elimination of apartheid by assisting efforts in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing the continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the role of law, and, therefore, appeals for generous contributions to the Fund;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent and worthy efforts throughout the years to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

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48/160. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 47/117 of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1992 to 31 August 1993,[118]

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continued to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the need for assistance to the people of South Africa particularly in the field of education during the transitional period,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to students from South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study, as often as possible at educational and training institutions within South Africa,

Noting that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate a higher proportion of resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically black and other institutions of higher learning, especially the *technikons*, through specialized training courses with built-in employability of graduates,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their efforts to adjust the Programme so that it can best help meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. *Also endorses* the Programme activities aimed at contributing to South Africa's human resources needs, especially during the transition period, by:

(*a*) Supporting co-sponsored projects with *technikons* and the historically black and other universities;

(*b*) Strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity as well as the decision-making of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and educational institutions that serve the needs and interests of disadvantaged South Africans;

(*c*) Engaging educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in South Africa in co-sponsorship arrangements and job placement of graduates;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa have expanded, and the Programme's close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations, universities and *technikons*;

5. *Calls upon* non-governmental educational institutions, private organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme by entering into cost-sharing and other arrangements with it and by facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

6. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international professional associations and individuals to assist, within their areas of activity and influence inside South Africa, graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

7. *Considers* that the activities of the Programme, under changing circumstances, should be planned in such a manner as to ensure that commitments made with regard to educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans can be fully met;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern

Africa in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

10. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer such financial and other assistance to the Programme so as to enable it to carry out its programmed activities.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/161. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and its own resolutions, particularly resolution 47/118 of 18 December 1992, in which it recognized that there remained in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development and the need for a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to channel support to the efforts of the Central American Governments, as well as the desirability of increasing support by providing resources for the consolidation of the objectives set, in order to prevent the region's material limitations from diminishing or reversing the progress made,

Recognizing the importance and validity of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents in the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", adopted at the Esquipulas II summit meeting on 7 August 1987,[119] and the agreements adopted at their subsequent summit meetings, especially the commitments undertaken at the fourteenth summit meeting, held at Guatemala City from 27 to 29 October 1993, which established a framework of priorities for the consolidation of peace and human development in Central America based on democratic participation and the identification of fundamentally new courses of action which call for a new strategy reflecting the concept of integrated and sustained human development,

Aware of the importance of supporting the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments for the consolidation of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and bearing in mind that the Central American Integration System constitutes the institutional framework for subregional integration through which integrated development can be promoted in an effective, orderly and coherent manner,

Convinced of the hopes that inspire the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and social justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience while fully respecting the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of the peace-keeping operations that have been carried out in Central America pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing also the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained by means of new and innovative initiatives,

Reaffirming the belief that there can be no peace in Central America without development or democracy, which are essential for transforming the region and realizing the hope of the Central American peoples and Governments that Central America may become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Emphasizing the important role of international cooperation in helping to implement the decisions adopted at the summit meetings of Central American Presidents in order to consolidate peace with human development and social justice,

Stressing the importance of honouring the commitments to accelerate the establishment of a new model of regional security in Central America as established in the Tegucigalpa Protocol of 13 December 1991,[120] which established the Central American Integration System, and bearing in mind the institutional changes that have taken place in the armed forces in Central America,

Noting with concern the recent acts of violence, with possible political motives, in El Salvador which may, if measures to halt them are not taken, jeopardize the peace process initiated under the Peace Agreement signed at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional on 16 January 1992,[121]

Noting with interest the steps taken by both the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí with the Secretary-General and officials of countries that support the peace process, as well as the initial measures adopted by the Government of El Salvador and the decision of the Secretary-General to have the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador collaborate with the competent authorities in conducting immediately a full, impartial and reliable investigation of illegal armed groups, which would result in the determination of responsibility for the acts of violence that could reverse and obstruct the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Convinced of the importance of achieving a negotiated political solution to the situation in Guatemala and of resuming the talks between the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca and the Government of Guatemala in order to end the internal armed confrontation in the shortest possible time and to bring about national reconciliation and full respect for human rights, in keeping with the wishes of the Guatemalan people,

Noting with satisfaction that the obstacles that led to the recent institutional crisis between the legislative and the executive branches in Guatemala have been overcome,

Bearing in mind the efforts made by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a broad national dialogue as the best way to consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development in that country,

Welcoming the adoption of resolution 48/8 of 22 October 1993, entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it recognized the exceptional circumstances prevailing in Nicaragua,

Recognizing that the consolidation of peace in Nicaragua is a key factor in the Central American peace process, as well as the urgent need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support it needs to continue promoting its economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to strengthen democracy and overcome the aftermath of war and recent natural disasters,

Recognizing also the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America, and the importance for the gradual transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the ministerial conference between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three)[122] through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that the process established by the International Conference on Central American Refugees will be completed in May 1994 and that the United Nations Development Programme has assumed the role of lead agency in completing unfinished programmes, and bearing in mind as well the eventual depletion of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, through which both the United Nations system and the international community, and especially the cooperating countries, have supported the Central American peace process,

Noting with concern that events have occurred in Central America that may hinder the consolidation of a firm and lasting peace,

Aware that Central America is facing a difficult transition period requiring every effort of the Governments and the various sectors of the Central American countries, as well as support from the international community, in overcoming the underlying structural causes that gave rise to the crisis in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1993 on the situation in Central America,[123]

Bearing in mind the initiative of the Central American Presidents to convene an international conference on peace and development in Central America, contained in the Guatemala Declaration adopted at their fourteenth summit meeting on 29 October 1993,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at summit meetings since 1987, urges them to continue with their efforts to consolidate a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support for the initiatives and efforts of the Central American Governments;

2. *Supports* the decision of the Central American Presidents to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, as set out in the Tegucigalpa Protocol,[120] and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and full respect for human rights;

3. *Takes note* of the Guatemala Declaration adopted on 29 October 1993 by the Central American Presidents at their fourteenth summit meeting, and shares the view that an opportunity exists in Central America to translate into reality the relation of interdependence between peace and development, which would constitute an historic achievement and a frame of reference useful in the settlement of disputes and the consolidation of peace and democracy through integrated and sustained development;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth within a context of human development, as well as the progress achieved in strengthening democracy in the region, as amply demonstrated by the elections to be held shortly in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama;

5. *Emphasizes* the functioning of the Central American Integration System since 1 February 1993 and the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat, expresses its full support for the efforts made by the Central Americans to stimulate and broaden the integration process in the context of the Central American Integration System, and calls on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to Central America so that it may promote and strengthen sustained subregional integration and achieve its fundamental goal;

6. *Welcomes with interest* the proposals to establish a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces, the pre-eminence of civilian authority, the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of sustained development, protection of the environment and the elimination of violence, corruption, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and weapons;

7. *Calls upon* the international community and the United Nations system to expand their technical and financial support for the professionalization of the police forces of the Central American countries in order to safeguard democratic institutions;

8. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encourages them to continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the commitments subscribed to by the parties to the Peace Agreement in El Salvador,[121] including efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for the reconstruction and development of the country, which are indispensable to the consolidation of peace and democracy there;

9. *Reiterates its appreciation also* to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America and other interested Governments, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to implement the Peace Agreement,

and urges them to continue to lend their support until the full implementation of the agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about;

10. *Notes with concern* the acts of violence that have occurred in recent months in El Salvador, which could indicate the resurgence of illegal armed groups, as well as the delay in the implementation of specific provisions of the Peace Agreement, and in this regard highlights the importance of complying with the agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional concerning the need to accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Agreement, urging all political forces to cooperate to this end;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador and all other institutions involved in the electoral process to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free, representative and irreproachable, as they constitute an essential element in the peace process;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of resuming, in the shortest possible time, the negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, bearing in mind the progress and agreements achieved up to May 1993, expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his representative for their participation in the peace process in Guatemala, and requests him to continue supporting that process;

13. *Takes note* in this context of the Peace Plan of the President of Guatemala;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community and encourages it to continue providing the necessary assistance for the people of Guatemala to achieve, in the shortest possible time, its aspirations of peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development;

15. *Calls upon* all political groups in Nicaragua to pursue, by means of the national dialogue promoted by the Government, their efforts to conclude agreements for the consolidation of the democratic process, reconstruction and national reconciliation;

16. *Supports* the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua is making to consolidate peace, and endorses the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies may provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country;

17. *Welcomes with interest* the initiative by the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of an active group of friendly countries to play a particularly important role in supporting the reactivation of the economic and social development of the country, which will facilitate the strengthening of its institutional and democratic structures, and requests the Secretary-General to give his full support to that initiative;

18. *Stresses* the importance of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States and the Central American countries within the ministerial conference in support of the efforts of the Central American countries in their quest for peace, consolidation of democracy and sustained development;

19. *Stresses also* the importance of the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three),[122] through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Central American countries with all possible assistance for the consolidation of peace in the region;

21. *Requests* the agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme, and the international institutions to consider providing the necessary resources to establish new and up-to-date regional programmes through arrangements to be defined jointly by the Central American countries and the cooperation community as part of the new development strategy, given the need to anticipate the eventual depletion of resources from the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and to prevent any reversal of the achievements in Central America thus far and consolidate peace in the region through comprehensive and sustained development;

22. *Recognizes* the importance of the programmes undertaken in the context of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America to strengthen democratic institutions and modernize State infrastructure, telecommunications, agricultural development, environmental protection and human development;

23. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for carrying out her mandate under the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and supports the United Nations Development Programme as it completes the unfinished programmes within a comprehensive and sustained concept of development with a human face;

24. *Notes with interest* the proposal to convene an international conference for peace and development in Central America, the primary objectives of which would be to assess the status of the peace process, cooperation and technical assistance needs and the financing required for the region to become one of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and in this context expresses its satisfaction at the holding of an international technical meeting on Central America at United Nations Headquarters on 16 November 1993, with the participation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America and representatives of cooperating countries and international institutions;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/162. Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992,

Recalling its resolutions 57 (I) of 11 December 1946, 304 (IV) of 16 November 1949, 417 (V) of 1 December 1950, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2813 (XXVI) and 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/170 of 21 December 1976, 34/104 of 14 December 1979 and 36/244 of 28 April 1982, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Adopts* the texts contained in the annexes to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, starting in 1994;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in view of the decision to enlarge the role of the Economic and Social Council, to strengthen the Council secretariat in order to enable it to provide the necessary support to the Council;

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures for restructuring within their respective areas of competence, as appropriate;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

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ANNEX I

Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations has a unique and paramount role in the promotion of international cooperation for development. In the present historical context - the end of the cold war, the increasing interdependence of nations, the increasing globalization of the world economy and the growing linkages between economic, social and related issues - the need for an enhanced role for the United Nations in international cooperation for development has multiplied manifoldly. This entails, on one hand, strengthening the role of the United Nations in promoting international economic cooperation for development as envisaged in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, on the other, restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

2. The United Nations has established goals, targets and programmes for action in the economic, social and related fields. Important milestones of global consensus to promote international economic cooperation include the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[124] adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, held in April and May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[125] the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in February 1992, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[93] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[126] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[127] adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990. The various conventions and consensus agreements, especially Agenda 21,[128] which were adopted at the level of heads of State and Government at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development. All these landmarks together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development.

3. Each country is responsible for its own economic policies for development, in accordance with its specific situation and conditions. Reactivation of economic growth and development in all countries requires concerted efforts by the international community. In this context, particular attention should be given to the growth and development needs of developing countries. Concerns of countries with economies in transition should also be addressed. The policies and actions of the major industrialized countries profoundly influence world economic growth and the international economic environment. Those countries should continue to make efforts to promote sustained and sustainable growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that should benefit other countries, particularly the developing countries.

4. The coordination of macroeconomic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries. In this context, efforts should be made to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustained and sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible.

5. The United Nations is a unique forum where, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all States and the universality of its membership, the community of nations can address all issues in an integrated manner. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have a vital role to play in furthering the analytical work of relevance to the implementation of global consensus on international economic cooperation, in promoting and securing the international cooperation needed and in providing technical assistance. The international development system should be given greater coherence by closer inter-agency cooperation and coordination and by organizational measures, including guidelines on reporting, that strengthen the contribution of the system to development. There is also an urgent need to discuss ways of enabling the specialized agencies, which make an indispensable contribution to development, to perform better their mandated functions on the basis of enhanced coordination guidance from the Economic and Social Council. Efforts should be made to promote greater coordination and cooperation among the various components of the United Nations system.

6. The United Nations also has a substantial programme of operational activities through which it provides technical and other assistance for development. There is a continuing need to improve the quality and impact of these activities of the United Nations.

II. PRINCIPLES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION

7. The basic principles and guidelines for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields were established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and reaffirmed in resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992. This effort should also take into account the thrust and principles of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[124] and Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and other relevant resolutions. The current reform and all future efforts at reform should respect and build upon those resolutions and should be in conformity with the principles enshrined in the

Charter of the United Nations, which is based upon the sovereign equality of all its Members.

III. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

A. *Complementarity between the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies*

8. The objective is to enhance the complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and the work of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter, in order to avoid the present overlapping and unnecessary duplication of work, debates and items between these two organs and their subsidiary bodies.

9. Both principal organs should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the economic, social and related fields.

10. In order to ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system effectively assist the recipient countries in their development efforts, improvements are needed at both the policy-making and the operational levels.

1. *The role of the General Assembly*

11. The General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Chapter IX of the Charter. It is the main forum where Governments pursue the development dialogue, which includes all these issues, in its political context. The purpose of the dialogue is to take an integrated view of matters relating to the economic, social and related fields in order to build and deepen the political understanding required for enhanced international development cooperation, to generate impulses for action and to launch initiatives.

2. *The role of the Economic and Social Council*

12. The functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are provided for in Chapters IX and X of the Charter and elaborated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. With the adoption and implementation of Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 46/235, the Council has been significantly revitalized. The following additional measures will further strengthen the Council.

(*a*) *High-level segment*

13. As established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/264, the high-level segment of the Council's substantive session shall continue to consider one or more major economic and/or social policy themes, with ministerial participation. It should also carry out a one-day policy dialogue and discussion with the heads of financial and trade institutions. In this connection, these institutions are invited to furnish relevant special reports and studies on the selected themes, within their respective mandates and areas of expertise, as well as on important developments in the world economy and in international economic cooperation, in accordance with the agreements signed between them and the United Nations.

(*b*) *Coordination segment*

14. The coordination segment shall continue to deal with one or more themes selected at the organizational session of the Council, as established in Assembly resolution 45/264, and will take up coordination matters arising from subsidiary bodies, principal organs and specialized agencies in the economic, social and related fields. Following the coordination segment there should be agreed conclusions containing specific recommendations to the various parts of the United Nations system for their implementation, in accordance with resolution 45/264. In accordance with the present resolution and resolution 45/264, the Secretary-General should arrange to inform the Council at its following substantive session of steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.

(*c*) *Operational activities of the United Nations for the international development cooperation segment*

15. In order to improve the quality and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations and to promote an integrated approach in this field, this segment shall provide coordination and guidance so as to ensure that the policies formulated by the General Assembly, particularly during the triennial policy review of operational activities, are appropriately implemented on a system-wide basis. The work of the operational activities segment would include a high-level meeting, open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, including ministerial participation, to provide an opportunity for policy makers to engage in broad consultations on international development cooperation. Specific arrangements will be decided upon by the Council at its organizational session. The outcome of this segment shall be reflected, *inter alia*, in the adoption of decisions and resolutions.

16. This segment will have the following functions:

(*a*) To provide the United Nations system with cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance on a system-wide basis, including objectives, priorities and strategies, in the implementation of the policies formulated by the General Assembly in the field of operational activities;

(*b*) To monitor the division of labour between and cooperation within the bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the development funds and programmes, to include the conduct of field-level coordination, and make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly, as well as to provide guidance, where appropriate, to the system;

(*c*) To review and evaluate the reports on the work of the development funds and programmes, including the assessment of their overall impact, with a view to enhancing the operational activities of the United Nations on a system-wide basis;

(*d*) To undertake preparatory work for the triennial policy review of operational activities by the Assembly;

(*e*) To review the operationally relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other relevant bodies in the light of policies established by the Assembly, in order to incorporate them, as appropriate, into the operational activities of the United Nations;

(*f*) To provide orientation and recommendations to the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms and to support and enhance their role.

(*d*) *General segment*

17. The Economic and Social Committees of the Council shall be subsumed into the plenary as of 1994. Thus, the Council shall supervise the activities of its subsidiary bodies by considering and taking appropriate action on their reports and recommendations in the general segment.

18. The general segment shall be so organized as to recognize the distinction between economic and social issues as reflected in the draft agenda. In its consideration of the reports of its subsidiary bodies the Council shall concentrate on the conclusions and the adoption of recommendations and shall refrain from duplicating the substantive debate already held. However, further substantive discussions on specific issues shall be undertaken at the request of one or more Member States.

19. The various segments of the Council's substantive session, particularly the operational activities segment, shall be organized in such a way as to ensure that there is adequate time available for proper discussion of any item on the agenda, including those currently dealt with by the Economic and Social Committees, on the basis of the practice of the Council.

20. Ministerial attendance is encouraged throughout sessions of the Council, particularly in the high-level and operational activities segments of its substantive session.

3. *Governing bodies of the United Nations development funds and programmes*

21. The current governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards. These Boards shall be responsible for providing inter-governmental support to and supervision of the activities of each fund or programme in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with their respective responsibility as set out in the Charter, and for ensuring that they are responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. The Boards will be subject to the authority of the Council. The need for a separate Executive Board for the United Nations Population Fund shall be further considered in the light of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994.

22. The functions of each Executive Board shall be the following:

(*a*) To implement the policies formulated by the Assembly and the coordination and guidance received from the Council;

(*b*) To receive information from and give guidance to the head of each fund or programme on the work of each organization;

(*c*) To ensure that the activities and operational strategies of each fund or programme are consistent with the overall policy guidance set forth by the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with their respective responsibility as set out in the Charter;

(*d*) To monitor the performance of the fund or programme;

(*e*) To approve programmes, including country programmes, and projects with respect to the World Food Programme, as appropriate;

(*f*) To decide on administrative and financial plans and budgets;

(*g*) To recommend new initiatives to the Council and, through the Council, to the Assembly as necessary;

(*h*) To encourage and examine new programme initiatives;

(*i*) To submit annual reports to the Council at its substantive session, which could include recommendations, where appropriate, for improvement of field-level coordination.

23. The agendas and deliberations of the Executive Boards shall reflect the functions set forth in paragraph 22 above.

24. Membership of each Executive Board shall be with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, with a view to ensuring the broadest and most effective participation. The number of seats on each Board shall take into account the need for the effective conduct of the work of each Board.

25. The Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and, subject to the provisions of paragraph 30 below, the World Food Programme, shall have 36 members each, as follows: 8 from African States, 7 from Asian States, 4 from Eastern European States, 5 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 12 from Western European and other States.

26. Each Executive Board shall meet in an annual session at such time as it determines.

27. The regular meetings of the Boards, which shall be held between the annual sessions, shall be held at the premises of the headquarters of the respective organization as of the date when such premises are rendered possible to accommodate such meetings. The Executive Boards of the funds and programmes are encouraged to make the necessary facilities available as soon as possible without prejudice to the resources of existing programmes and projects.' Right of participation in the deliberations of the Board meetings, without the right to vote, shall also be reserved to a member State when its country programme is under consideration. The Executive Board may also invite member States of the respective funds and programmes and participants who manifest a special interest in the item or items under consideration to participate in the deliberations without the right to vote. Decision-making shall continue to be according to existing rules, and the practice of striving for consensus should be encouraged.

28. In order to secure transparency of the system, improved modalities should be developed by the funds and programmes for regular informal briefings and improved information for all member States of the respective funds and programmes.

29. In order to ensure an effective and efficient interaction between the Assembly, the Council and the individual Executive Boards, each Board will submit an annual report on its programmes and activities to the Council at its substantive session. This report will include a section which follows a common structure on the basis of specific areas designated by the Council or the Assembly.

30. The same arrangements should apply to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme, and consultations between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be undertaken as soon as possible for this purpose, in view of the fact that the World Food Programme is an autonomous joint organ of both. This process should lead to the adoption of parallel resolutions by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

B. *Resources for operational activities*

31. The fundamental characteristics of operational activities, especially those relating to their financing, as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, especially resolution 47/199, are reaffirmed.

32. As part of the overall reform process, there is a need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as stated in resolution 47/199. Any new funding system should include mechanisms for all participating countries to demonstrate their responsibility and commitment to the programmes and funds. Such mechanisms should distinguish between the financing arrangements for contributions by developed countries and others in a position to do so, as against the capacity for voluntary contributions from developing countries.

33. To facilitate the development of such a system, the Secretary-General is requested to review and analyse possible changes and improvements in the present funding system, including, but not limited to, multi-year negotiated pledges, and to submit a report with his recommendations in April 1994. The report could include, if possible, an assessment of the likely impact of each option on the overall level of funding and on the level of contributions.

34. The process would include consultations to be held in New York in May 1994 for a period of no more than five days and negotiations on prospective new modalities for financing in a resumed session of the General Assembly in 1994.

C. *Secretariat: the enhanced role and capability of the United Nations Secretariat*

35. The Secretariat administrative reforms should take into account the intergovernmental agreements on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields with a view better to serve the activities of Member States in the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

36. The ongoing Secretariat reform process is noted. It has the potential to enhance the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, particularly in the area of research and analysis of global development trends. There is, however, a need further to examine ways and means to enhance the modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields. The Secretary-General is requested to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its 1994 session to this effect, including recommendations on the advantages of establishing a system of integrated reports in the economic, social and related fields.

D. *Review*

37. Additional efforts shall be made to improve further the functioning of the United Nations in the field of operational activities. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the present resolution as well as of decisions on financing, including the possibility of considering those matters at a high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council in 1995 and at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly.

38. That review will include consideration of the effectiveness of the measures taken to improve the working methods of the Executive Boards, the possible need for a further modification in the size of the Boards and options for further improving the effectiveness of and representation on these Boards, taking into account the need to combine universality with efficiency and to ensure transparency in decision-making.

ANNEX II

Division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

A. *Guidelines*

1. The following guidelines shall be applicable to the division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as of 1994:

(*a*) The inclusion or deletion of issues and items from the agendas of the Assembly and the Council, as well as the periodicity of their consideration, shall continue to be in accordance with the existing rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council;

(*b*) Unnecessary duplication of debates and consideration of items and reports in the Assembly and the Council shall be avoided, according to the division of labour between both principal organs;

(*c*) Work overload in the Second and Third Committees of the Assembly and in the Council shall be avoided through agreed periodicity, such as biennialization and triennialization;

(*d*) Clustering of consideration of major economic, social and related issues should not preclude the discussion of any specific issue that a delegation may wish to bring up in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure;

(*e*) Documentation requirements for each session of the Assembly and the Council should be streamlined, and all documents should be made available according to the six-week rule;

(*f*) Consideration in the Assembly or the Council of reports of their subsidiary bodies should not repeat the substantive debate already held in the subsidiary body, but should concentrate on the adoption of recommendations. Substantive discussion of the report of a subsidiary body should be undertaken only upon the request of a Member State.

B. *Reports*

2. The preparation of all reports shall take into consideration the division of labour outlined in paragraph 1 above. To that end, reports from subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system must contain sections referring to one or all of the following, as appropriate: (i) monitoring of the implementation of all previous decisions; (ii) policy recommendations; and (iii) coordination recommendations. The pertinent sections of each report should be discussed in the Assembly or the Council according to the responsibilities of each as set out in the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The total number of reports requested for each year should be reduced. When a biennial programme of work is adopted, the Secretariat should indicate whether it is in a position to provide the documentation in accordance with the six-week rule. If that is not the case, arrangements must be made to ensure that the Secretariat can comply with the six-week rule in regard to all documentation for the economic, social and related fields.

C. *Methodology of work of the Second Committee*

4. The draft programme of work of the Second Committee should be considered in informal consultations, with the assistance of the bureau of the Council, during the previous session of the Assembly before August. Once that programme of work has been approved by the Committee at its second meeting, the programme of debates should be changed only in extreme circumstances.

5. The same criteria should apply to the Council, whose programme of work should be considered in consultation with the Chairman of the Second Committee.

6. The debates in the Second Committee should be centred around the items listed in section E below.

D. *Agenda for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council*

7. The following items are to be considered by the Council at its annual substantive session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for the international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields.

E. *Agenda for the Second Committee*

8. The following items are to be considered by the Second Committee:

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council.[129]

2. Macroeconomic policy questions:[129]

(*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;[130]

(*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[130]

(*c*) External debt crisis and development;[129]

(*d*) International conference on the financing of development;

(*e*) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries.[130]

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:[129]

(*a*) Trade and development;[129]

(*b*) Food and agricultural development;[130]

(*c*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;[130]

(*d*) International Conference on Population and Development;

(*e*) Human settlements;[131]

(*f*) Science and technology for development;[131]

(*g*) Business and development;[131]

(*h*) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;[129]

(*i*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[131]

(*j*) Industrial development cooperation;[130]

(*k*) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;[13]

(*l*) Women in development;[131]

(*m*) Cultural development;

(*n*) Human resources development.[131]

4. Environment and sustainable development:[129]

(*a*) Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(*b*) Protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind;[130]

(*c*) Desertification and drought.[131]

5. Operational activities for development:[129]

(*a*) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[133]

(*b*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.[131]

6. Training and research:

(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(*b*) United Nations University.[130]

F. *Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance*

9. The following questions are to be considered in the plenary of the General Assembly as sub-items of an item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance":

(*a*) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(*b*) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

(*c*) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;[131]

(*d*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.[130]

10. Under the above-mentioned item, the following reports will be discussed:

(*a*) All reports currently submitted under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations";

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance to all individual countries and regions;

(*c*) The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*e*) The reports of the Secretary-General on sub-items (*c*) and (*d*) listed in paragraph 9 above.

11. This cluster of questions shall be discussed in the plenary of the General Assembly in a consolidated debate. A debate in plenary on humanitarian and special economic and disaster relief assistance shall be held every year to consider the implementation of resolutions and the pertinent reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions, including the report on assistance to the Palestinian people. Separate and appropriate arrangements, with interpretation services, should be made available in order to organize informal consultations for discussions on new initiatives or follow-up resolutions on this cluster of questions under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly or another issue coordinator to be designated each year for the task. The negotiating mechanisms of the Second Committee may be used if necessary, as appropriate. Efforts should be made to avoid overlapping of meetings of the Second and Third Committees and the plenary meetings at which this cluster of questions is considered.

48/214. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The Geheral Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Also reaffirming its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on programme planning, in which the economic recovery and development of Africa are spelt out as one of the five overall priorities reflected in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[134]

Recalling its resolutions 45/178 A to C of 19 December 1990 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990 on the critical economic situation in Africa and on commodity problems, respectively,

Taking note of decisions 92/19 of 26 May 1992 and 93/17 of 18 June 1993 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the New Agenda,[135]

Taking note also of resolution CM/Res.1415 (LVI) of 28 June 1992 of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the New Agenda,[136]

Noting the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the successful implementation of the New Agenda,

Convinced that growth and development on a sustained and sustainable basis can come about only as a result, *inter alia*, of the full participation of the people, particularly women, in the development process,

Recognizing the persistent efforts undertaken by many African countries to implement political and economic reform policies, and reaffirming the crucial importance of adequate social services and facilities to meet the basic needs of the populations and economic human-centred development, further recognizing the importance of good governance to meet overall development objectives,

Mindful of the need for African countries to diversify their economies, particularly their primary commodities, with a view to modernizing African production, distribution and marketing systems, enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing African export earnings in the face of the persistent decline of the prices of many primary commodities and the continuous deterioration in the terms of trade of African economies,

Reaffirming the importance of addressing the challenges facing African agricultural sectors, *inter alia*, drought, desertification, land degradation, locust infestation, land management and incentive structures, so as to achieve African food security as outlined in the New Agenda,

Deeply concerned by the constrained financial resource flows to Africa aggravated by rising debt and debt-service obligations and low private investment flows, and noting that Africa is the only continent experiencing a negative net transfer of resources in the 1990s,

Acknowledging the positive impact of substantive official development assistance transfers to Africa, *Reaffirming also* the commitments on resource flows, including private direct investment, as contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the New Agenda,

Mindful of the need for African countries to increase and mobilize internal resources for sustainable development through, *inter alia*, policies for the promotion of domestic savings, improved and accessible banking facilities and further improvements in traditional practices of capital formation at local levels,

Taking note of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held on 5 and 6 October 1993, and of the Declaration adopted at that Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the preliminary consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda,[137] the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on the need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities,[138] and the report of the Secretary-General on financial resource flows to Africa,[139]

1. *Reaffirms* the high priority attached, in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to Africa's economic recovery and development, including the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s as integrated in programme 45;[134]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment of a panel of high-level personalities to advise and assist the Secretary-General on African development, in particular on the implementation of the New Agenda, and requests that this panel continue to meet regularly under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General and that its recommendations be made available to the Member States;

3. *Commends* African countries for the actions undertaken to promote an economic environment conducive to growth and development, in conformity with their commitments under the New Agenda, and calls upon them to pursue vigorously those responsibilities and commitments in order to achieve growth and development on a sustained and sustainable basis;

4. *Urges* all United Nations organs, organizations and programmes to integrate the priorities of the New Agenda in their mandates, to allocate sufficient resources for their operation and to improve further the use of available resources;

5. *Recommends* that, as part of capacity-building assistance, interested African countries be assisted in the monitoring of the impact of the work being undertaken in the context of the implementation of the New Agenda and in ensuring the participation of community-based groups, particularly women;

6. *Renews its call* upon the international community to pursue vigorously its responsibilities and commitments under the New Agenda in order to provide full and tangible support to the African efforts;

7. *Recognizes* the importance and high priority to be given to African regional and subregional cooperation and integration, and urges the United Nations system and its organizations to allocate sufficient technical and financial support to African regional economic groupings, including the African Economic Community, in order to contribute to their effectiveness in the process of African economic development;

8. *Urges* the multilateral financial institutions, recipient countries and donor countries, within the conceptual framework and design and implementation of structural adjustment policies in Africa, to pay special attention to eradicating poverty and addressing the social impact of these policies, while focusing on public investment, fiscal reform, reform of public enterprises, export expansion and efficient public administration;

9. *Invites* the preparatory bodies of all forthcoming conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the specific needs, requirements and priorities of the African countries, as outlined in the New Agenda;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity and capability of the Secretariat to raise international awareness of the urgent international and African actions needed to overcome the economic crisis in Africa, and to reinforce the capabilities of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the least developed countries to follow up, monitor and evaluate implementation of the New Agenda and, in the process, provide an effective framework for the Economic and Social Council to consider the implementation of the New Agenda in 1995 as part of its high-level segment, as well as for the General Assembly to conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda in 1996, in accordance with paragraph 43 (*b* and *c*) thereof;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular, on the follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

12. *Welcomes* the report prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and transmitted by the Secretary-General entitled "Need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities";[138]

13. *Affirms* the need for further efforts to promote the diversification of African economies;

14. *Stresses* the importance that the Secretary-General, Africa and an increasing number of countries attach to the necessity of the proposed establishment and operationalization of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities;

15. *Stresses also* the need, in developing diversification projects and programmes, to make full and effective use of existing funding mechanisms;

16. *Stresses further* the need to fill gaps that may exist in the funding available for diversification of related activities in Africa;

17. *Decides* to address rigorously the full range of issues related to the diversification of African economies, with particular attention to the issues outlined in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the present resolution, and for this purpose to convene in the first quarter of 1994, on the basis of background documents to be prepared by the Secretary-General, intensive consultations involving concerned and interested States, together with relevant financial institutions and United Nations organizations, including, *inter alia*, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic Commission for Africa,

the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

18. *Decides also* to take full account of the conclusions of those consultations in determining, during its resumed forty-eighth session, the appropriate actions to be taken to strengthen support for the diversification of African economies, including the proposed establishment of new funding arrangements, together with the organization of follow-up activities, such as seminars or expert workshops;

19. *Encourages* African countries to establish national diversification councils, as recommended in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General,[140] including representatives from the Government and the private sector;

20. *Urges* the international community to increase financial resource flows to Africa, as these are crucial to regenerate growth and sustainable development of the African economies, to provide effective support to the political and economic reforms in which many African countries are now engaged and to help cushion adverse social impact;

21. *Reaffirms* the recommendations stipulated in paragraphs 23 to 28 of the New Agenda concerning Africa's debt problem, and in that context invites the international community to address Africa's external debt crisis and debt problems of African countries, including continuing to give serious consideration to the proposal for the convening of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness;

22. *Urges* States to implement the undertakings they have made to attain the agreed international targets of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance and 0.15 per cent to least developed countries as soon as possible and to provide a better environment for the realization of the suggested estimate of the need to achieve an average of a 4 per cent real growth in annual financial resource flows to Africa, as outlined in paragraph 29 of the New Agenda;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study, in consultation with relevant financial institutions, recommending appropriate measures further to improve financial intermediation systems and practices in African countries to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, which should take into account an in-depth analysis of the current traditional systems and practices of capital formation at the local level and the kind of support measures the international community could provide;

24. *Urges* African countries to continue their efforts for the improvement of the investment climate, and urges donor countries to support those efforts by, *inter alia*, providing increasing assistance to human resources development and to the rehabilitation and development of the social and economic infrastructure;

25. *Requests* Governments and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within their respective spheres of competence, to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the Tokyo Declaration of 6 October 1993 and to take other initiatives, as may be necessary, with the participation of interested parties from Africa and the international community, to ensure an effective follow-up of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development;

26. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s" in the agenda of its fiftieth session.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

48/215. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

The General Assembly,

Recalling that on 19 October 1993[141] it considered and took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations[142] and adopted the draft decision proposed in paragraph 16 of that report,

Noting that, in paragraph 14 of the report of the Preparatory Committee, it was stated that anniversary and commemorative programmes and events in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations could not be financed from the regular budget, but would be financed from a Trust Fund for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrations established by the Secretary-General for that purpose,

Noting also that, in paragraph 15 of the report of the Preparatory Committee, it is recorded that "the Committee agreed that it was essential to the effective functioning and proper management of the fiftieth anniversary that its secretariat be assured of adequate staff and related resources",

1. *Approves*, on an exceptional basis, the creation of the post of Special Adviser, at the Under-Secretary-General level, against general temporary assistance resources for organizing and coordinating activities related to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate secretariat support for the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. IX.B.1.

[2] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[4] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[5] A/47/965-S/25944; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25944.

[6] S/25344; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1993*.

[7] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[8] See resolution 35/55, annex.

[9] A/46/580.

[10] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[11] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

[12] E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[14] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[15] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[16] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[17] A/48/286.

[18] A/48/512, para. 12.

[19] A/48/512/Add.1, para. 10.

[20] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1992* (Austria, July 1993) (GC(XXXVII)/1060); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/48/341).

[21] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 45th meeting, and corrigendum.

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[23] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-seventh Regular Session*, 27 September-1 October 1993 (GC(XXXVII)/RESOLUTIONS(1993)).

[24] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

[25] A/48/466.

[26] A/48/448.

[27] A/48/501.

[28] Ibid., para. 38.

[29] A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[30] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[31] A/45/859, annex.

[32] A/47/89-S/23576, annex II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23576.

[33] A/47/808-S/24986, annex, sect. I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24986.

[34] A/48/185, annex II, appendix.

[35] A/48/549.

[36] See A/48/552, annex.

[37] See A/C.2/48/6, annex.

[38] A/48/468 and Add.1.

[39] A/48/468/Add.1, sect. IV.

[40] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[41] See A/40/481/Add.1.

[42] A/43/509/Add.1.

[43] A/48/409.

[44] A/48/531.

[45] A/48/581, annex.

[46] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[47] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[48] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.I and Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol.III and Vol.III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol.I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[49] Ibid., resolution 1, annex I.

[50] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[51] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[52] A/48/422 and Add.1.

[53] A/48/422/Add.1, sect. IV.

[54] A/48/475 and Add.1.

[55] See A/48/322, annex I.

[56] Ibid., annex II.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 7th meeting, and corrigendum.

[58] See A/48/322, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXIX)/Rev.1.

[59] A/48/475/Add.1.

[60] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[61] A/48/264 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3, 4 and 5.

[62] A/46/231, annex, appendix.

[63] A/46/550-S/23127, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23127.

[64] See A/47/975-S/26063, para. 5; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26063.

[65] A/47/1000-S/26297, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26297.

[66] S/26573; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26573.

[67] A/48/532, annex; and A/48/532/Add.1, annex, respectively.

[68] A/48/561, annex.

[69] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting, and corrigendum.

[70] See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

[71] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

[72] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/47/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[73] A/48/527 and Add.1.

[74] See A/48/527, paras. 8-15.

[75] Ibid., para. 10.

[76] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

[77] LOS/PCN/L.102, annex.

[78] LOS/PCN/L.108, annex.

[79] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex, para. 12.

[80] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23).

[81] Resolution 217 A (III).

[82] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. I, sect. J.

[83] Ibid., chap. III.

[84] A/48/447.

[85] See Security Council resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993, A/48/349-S/26358 and General Assembly resolutions 48/37 of 9 December 1993 and 48/42 of 10 December 1993.

[86] A/48/536.

[87] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[88] Ibid., chap. III, sect. A, paras. 18-20 of the agreed conclusions.

[89] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[90] A/48/522.

[91] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[92] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[93] TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

[94] *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Development Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[95] See A/48/1, sect. III.

[96] A/48/689.

[97] A/48/142.

[98] A/48/544.

[99] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/48/18).

[100] Ibid., para. 537.

[101] *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 13 September 1993, I.C.J Reports 1993*, p. 325 (para. 37, A (1)).

[102] Ibid., para. 59.

[103] S/25274 and S/26545; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25274, and ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26545, respectively.

[104] See S/26337 and Add.1 and 2; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement For July, August and September 1993*, document S/26337 and Add.1 and 2.

[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/48/35).

[106] A/48/607-S/26769; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26769.

[107] As from 1 November 1993, when the Treaty on European Union came into effect, the European Community became the European Union.

[108] A/48/461-S/26514, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26514.

[109] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/48/22).

[110] A/48/202-S/25895, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25895.

[111] A/48/467 and Add.1.

[112] A/48/691.

[113] A/47/431-S/24544, annex, enclosure I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24544.

[114] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[115] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/48/43).

[116] Ibid., sect. IV.B.

[117] A/48/523.

[118] A/48/524.

[119] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[120] A/46/829-S/23310, annex III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[121] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[122] The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

[123] A/48/586.

[124] Resolution S-18/3, annex, of 1 May 1990.

[125] Resolution 45/199, annex, of 21 December 1990.

[126] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II, of 18 December 1991.

[127] See A/CONF.147/18.

[128] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.I and Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol.III and Vol.III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol.I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annexes I-III.

[129] Annual consideration.

[130] Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

[131] Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

[132] Consideration in 1994 and biennially thereafter.

[133] Consideration in 1995 and triennially thereafter.

[134] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/47/6/Rev.1), vol. I., programme 45.

[135] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8* (E/1992/28), annex I, and ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 15* (E/1993/35), annex I, respectively.

[136] See A/47/558, annex I.

[137] A/48/334.

[138] A/48/335, annex, and Add.1 and 2.

[139] A/48/336 and Corr.1.

[140] See A/48/335, para. 54.

[141] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting, and corrigendum.

[142] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/48/48).

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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48/61. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking note of paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,[2]

Noting that in the course of its 1992 and 1993 sessions the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons",

Taking into account the sections of the reports of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of these questions in its annual report to the General Assembly;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/62. Reduction of military budgets: transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, 46/25 of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, dealing with the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, *Noting* that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the Vienna Document 1990 of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures,[4] to exchange information annually on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters[5] stated that the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures should continue in operation and could be further improved,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to strengthen, and to broaden participation in, the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/63. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/26 of 6 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions on the question,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements and other obligations on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements and other obligations not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements and other obligations,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements and other obligations diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, *inter alia*, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to arms limitation and disarmament obligations would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and other obligations,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations has for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. *Encourages* efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament obligations and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. *Notes* the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures for arms limitation and disarmament agreements under study or negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhancing confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/64. Education and information for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/123 of 15 December 1989 and 46/27 of 6 December 1991,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion to promote disarmament, including the dissemination of information and publicity to complement the educational work,

Also considering that the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme[6] plays an important role in complementing the educational and information efforts for disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems,

Recognizing that the important changes that have taken place in the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and social development contribute to the achievement of positive results in the promotion of education and information for disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts that the educational community is making in the preparation of curricula and activities to promote education for disarmament and peace, as a means of contributing to the implementation of resolutions 44/123 and 46/27,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 44/123[7] and 46/27;[8]

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the valuable information submitted by Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament and contained in the reports;

3. *Reaffirms* that, in order to achieve positive results, it is indispensable to carry out educational and advisory programmes that promote peace and disarmament at all levels and that are aimed at changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, and that support regional and international measures geared to peace, security and cooperation;

4. *Reiterates* that the efforts of Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament, in the promotion of activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, will strengthen not only education and information for disarmament, as described in the second and third preambular paragraphs above, but also the arms reduction and disarmament processes or agreements that are being carried out at the regional and international levels;

5. *Invites* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" and from within existing resources, the reports requested in paragraph 5 above.

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/65. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling, in particular, its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 46/35 A, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1991, in which it welcomed, *inter alia*, the establishment, proceeding from the recommendations of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[9] of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,

Noting with satisfaction that there are more than a hundred and thirty States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction[10], including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Recalling its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference,[11] and to provide such information and data in conformity with standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Recalling also the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation[12] and the related provisions of the Final Document of the Third Review Conference[9] and the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint,[13]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint completed its work on 24 September 1993;

2. *Commends* to all States parties the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts, agreed to by consensus at its last meeting at Geneva on 24 September 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Powers of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and to provide such services as may be required for the convening of a special conference should the depositary Powers be requested by a majority of States parties to convene such a conference in order to consider the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts;

4. *Welcomes* the information and data provided to date and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

6. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those other States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

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16 December 1993

48/66. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations Conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, in April 1990,[14] and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security";[15]

2. *Takes note also* of the interim report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990;[16]

3. *Fully agrees* that:

(*a*) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(*b*) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas to this purpose;

4. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" and to submit to the General Assembly its recommendations in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging new technologies and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a framework for technology assessment guided, *inter alia*, by the criteria suggested in his report;[15]

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

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16 December 1993

48/67. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/44 of 9 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1993 substantive session,[17] in particular on the work of Working Group III on agenda item 6, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",[18]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1993 on scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security,[19]

Recognizing that science and technology *per se* are deemed to be neutral, that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting that qualitative improvements in science and technology with military applications have implications for international security and that States, in this regard, should assess carefully the impact of the use of science and technology on international security,

Recognizing also that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, *inter alia*, in the fields of weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

Recalling that norms and guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing that commitment to, and the fulfilment of, comprehensive and balanced objectives of non-proliferation in all its aspects pertaining to the acquisition or transfer of high technology relevant to weapons of mass destruction are essential for the maintenance of international security and international cooperation and for the promotion of transfers of such technology for peaceful purposes,

Noting the interest of the international community in cooperation in the fields of disarmament-related science and technology and the transfer of high technology with military applications,

Mindful that international cooperation should be encouraged with respect to the production of disarmament-related technical equipment with the purpose, *inter alia*, of reducing the costs of implementing arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" in 1994 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on this matter to the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications;

3. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

4. *Also invites* Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/68. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988, 45/65 of 4 December 1990 and 47/45 of 9 December 1992,

Stressing that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized and that the issue of verification is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements, and taking into consideration its specific experience,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission,[20]

Noting that recent developments in international relations continue to underscore the importance of effective verification of existing and future agreements to limit or eliminate arms, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, which require careful and ongoing examination, *Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General[21] pursuant to the statement of 31 January 1992 adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government,[22]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the occasion of Disarmament Week,[23]

Welcoming the final report, adopted by consensus, of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts open to all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, submitted in accordance with its mandate to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,[13]

Welcoming also the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[24] which contains an unprecedented regime of verification, and the ongoing work to bring this Convention into force,

Recalling that in its resolution 47/45 it requested the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 1990 study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification[25] and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(*a*) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(*b*) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements could facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(*c*) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the subject,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States;[26]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a further follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study that would:

(*a*) Examine the lessons from recent United Nations verification experiences, as well as other relevant international developments, for future activities by the United Nations and by the Conference on Disarmament in the field of verification in all its aspects, taking into consideration its specific experience, and with particular attention to the ways verification can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to confidence-building and conflict management and disarmament;

(*b*) Explore the further development of guidelines and principles for the involvement of the United Nations in verification;

(*c*) Review the conclusions of the 1990 study group with particular attention to the ways that the United Nations might facilitate verification through relevant procedures, processes and bodies for acquiring, integrating and analysing verification information from a variety of sources;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/69. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990, 46/28 of 6 December 1991 and 47/46 of 9 December 1992,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[27] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[28] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Recalling further that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it, *Noting with satisfaction* the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a comprehensive test ban,[29]

Recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved, and its call that all parties participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference,

Recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[30] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time,

Welcoming also the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the concluding statement[31] made by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water at the special meeting of the States parties held on 10 August 1993, in which broad agreement was found for:

(*a*) Pursuing work for a comprehensive test ban in the Amendment Conference and the Conference on Disarmament in a mutually supportive and mutually complementary manner;

(*b*) Holding another special meeting early in 1994 to review developments and assess the situation regarding a comprehensive test ban and to examine the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year;

(*c*) Promoting universality of a comprehensive test ban by having the President of the Amendment Conference liaise closely with the Conference on Disarmament and the five nuclear-weapon States;

2. *Recommends* that arrangements be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

3. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

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16 December 1993

48/70. Comprehensive test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling that a comprehensive nuclear-test ban is one of the priority objectives of the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion of a multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States and will contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security,

Convinced also that the exercise of utmost restraint in respect of nuclear testing would be consistent with the objective of an international negotiation of a comprehensive test ban,

Noting the aspirations expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[27] to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, which are recalled in the preamble to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[32]

Welcoming the willingness of all nuclear-weapon States as well as the rest of the international community to pursue the multilateral negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Noting with satisfaction the initiation in 1993 by the Conference on Disarmament of work under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear Test Ban", and the programme of substantive work subsequently undertaken within its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban,

Noting also the ongoing activity of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events,

1. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 10 August 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty,[29] and fully endorses the contents of that decision;

2. *Calls upon* participants in the Conference on Disarmament to approach the inter-sessional consultations mandated by that decision in a positive and constructive light;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament at the commencement of its 1994 session to re-establish, with an appropriate negotiating mandate, the Ad Hoc Committee on its agenda item entitled "Nuclear test ban";

4. *Calls upon* all States to support the multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for a comprehensive test-ban treaty;

5. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed intensively, as a priority task, in its negotiation of such a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of additional administrative,

substantive and conference support services for these negotiations;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Comprehensive test-ban treaty".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/71. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989, 45/52 of 4 December 1990, 46/30 of 6 December 1991 and 47/48 of 9 December 1992 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 47/48,[33]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[32]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/627, adopted on 1 October 1993 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-seventh regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;[34]

4. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report[35] or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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48/72. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990, 46/31 of 6 December 1991 and 47/49 of 9 December 1992 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Taking note also of the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States, as appropriate, in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[36]

1. *Reaffirms its endorsement*, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Welcomes* the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for this proposal, and calls upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

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16 December 1993

48/73. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter, *Recognizing also* that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[37] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[38] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[39] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,[40]

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament[37] urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[41] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[42] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul in August 1991,[43] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapons States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990, 46/32 of 6 December 1991 and 47/50 of 9 December 1992,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/74. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

A

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the

Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[44]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this question and the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[45] and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations, begun in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, were conducted with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1993 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[46] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from those efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling in this context its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 47/51 of 9 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

Recognizing that there was wide agreement in the Ad Hoc Committee that the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remained the fundamental task of the Committee and that the concrete proposals on confidence-building measures could form an integral part of such agreements,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc

Committee at the 1993 session of the Conference and at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1994 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence, taking into account the work undertaken since 1985, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Recognizes*, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space;

10. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to resume their bilateral negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

B

STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, and possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international cooperation in specific areas of interest,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[47] the annex to which contains the study on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

3. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States.

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

48/75. General and complete disarmament

A

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[48]

Recalling further its resolution 47/52 F of 9 December 1992,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[49]

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[50] and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[51]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

B

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the treaty that was concluded on 8 December 1987 between the former Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[32] and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting also the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming also the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing implementation of the treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[32] in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

4. *Encourages* the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. *Further encourages and supports* the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. *Invites* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

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C

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Aware of its role in the field of disarmament,

Aware also of the interest of the international community in continuing and intensifying consideration of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a short report containing a brief description of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects and to transmit it, no later than 1 May 1994, to a representative intergovernmental group of experts for its consideration and suggestions regarding further study of the question by the international community in various multilateral disarmament forums;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the suggestions of the representative intergovernmental group of experts, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

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D

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[33] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989,[34] adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[35] *Welcoming also* resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[56]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[57] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,[58]

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 D of 9 December 1992,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;[59]

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

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E

TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 and 47/52 L of 15 December 1992,

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms[60] constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the first year of operation of the Register of Conventional Arms,[61]

Encouraged by the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Welcoming also the work of the Conference on Disarmament under the item of its agenda entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Welcoming further the organization by Member States of initiatives and seminars intended to promote transparency in military matters through a widespread reporting of data to the Register of Conventional Arms,

1. *Reaffirms its determination* to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

3. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, so that a decision may be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

5. *Encourages* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

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F

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, and its decisions 45/415 of 4 December 1990 and 47/419 of 9 December 1992,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recognizing that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic is a disturbing, dangerous and increasingly common phenomenon, and that, with the technical sophistication and destructive capability of conventional weapons, the destabilizing effects of the illicit arms traffic increase,

Considering that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic, by its clandestine nature, defies transparency and until now has escaped inclusion within the Register of Conventional Arms,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms traffic are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms so obtained, directly or indirectly, by underground organizations such as mercenary groups can pose a threat to the security and political stability of the States affected,

Stressing that effective control over the imports and exports of conventional weapons falls under the responsibility of Member States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[62]

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give priority to eradicating the illicit arms traffic associated with destabilizing activities, such as terrorism, drug trafficking and common criminal acts, and to take immediate action towards this end;

3. *Urges* Member States to monitor arms transfers effectively and to strengthen or adopt strict measures in an effort to prevent arms from falling into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms traffic;

4. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1993, included the question of international arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994, and requests the Commission to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "International illicit arms traffic".

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G

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and to international law in the conduct of their international relations,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Noting that regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitation may free resources of participating States for peaceful purposes, *inter alia*, the promotion of their economic and social development,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that the regional approach to disarmament is essential to strengthening international peace and security at the regional and global levels,

Welcoming the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional level,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encouraging States in the regions concerned to continue implementing those agreements,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments for all the participating States, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security,

Recognizing the useful role played by the United Nations regional centres,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission, containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1993 substantive session, of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security,[63]

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of those guidelines and recommendations,

1. *Endorses* the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, and recommends them to all Member States for implementation;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Affirms also* that multifaceted cooperation among States of a region, especially encompassing the political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

4. *Encourages* States to reach, wherever possible, freely concluded agreements at the regional level on confidence- and security-building measures, disarmament and arms limitations, arrangements to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, zones of peace and zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as consultative and cooperative arrangements;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional level in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional level;

6. *Also encourages* States to address, in regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitations, the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States;

7. *Encourages* States of a region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. *Invites* Member States and regions to bring to the attention of the General Assembly results achieved on regional disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the replies received;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

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H

MEASURES TO CURB THE ILLICIT TRANSFER AND USE OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Considering that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons is a contributory factor to armed conflicts around the world,

Stressing the need for measures that curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons,

Recognizing that the excessive quantity of conventional weapons in a number of countries constitutes a source of destabilization of their national and their regional security,

Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction,

1. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures directed at ending the illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illegally distributed in countries, in the event that such countries so request, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

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I

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[1]

Taking note of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session,[63] *Welcoming* the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note also of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

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16 December 1993

J

CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AT THE REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that one of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise,

1. *Decides* to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

K

MORATORIUM ON THE EXPORT OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND-MINES

The General Assembly,

Noting that there are as many as 85 million uncleared land-mines throughout the world, particularly in rural areas,

Expressing deep concern that such mines kill or maim hundreds of people each week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the problems caused by mines and other unexploded devices,

Convinced that a moratorium by States exporting anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations would reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices and would complement the aforementioned initiative,

Noting with satisfaction that several States have already declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or purchase of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices,

1. *Calls upon* States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations;

2. *Urges* States to implement such a moratorium;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning progress on this initiative, including possible recommendations regarding further appropriate measures to limit the export of anti-personnel land-mines, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

81st plenary meeting
16 December 1993

L

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSILE MATERIAL FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS OR OTHER NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by the substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their respective unilateral undertakings regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the initiative of the United States of America concerning a multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Welcoming further the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 10 August 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty,[29] and fully endorsing the contents of that decision,

Convinced that a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects,

1. *Recommends* the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

2. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide assistance for examination of verification arrangements for such a treaty as required;

3. *Calls upon* all States to demonstrate their commitment to the objectives of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

81st plenary meeting,
16 December 1993

48/76. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991 and 47/53 F of 15 December 1992,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures,[64] which deals chiefly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura in March 1993 and at Libreville in August and September 1993;

2. *Reaffirms its support* for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. *Also reaffirms its support* for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé in July 1992;

4. *Welcomes* the results of the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee held at Bujumbura and at Libreville,

particularly the adoption of the non-aggression pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, a pact that is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion;

5. *Takes note* of the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to carry out a study on that subject;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

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B

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 3 January 1993, aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Stressing that an international convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1993 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

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ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced also that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _________ on the _________ day of _________ one thousand nine hundred and _________.

C

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,[65]

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[66] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990, 46/37 E of 6 December 1991 and 47/53 A of 9 December 1992,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[67] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1993 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organizes regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

81st plenary meeting
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D

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,[68]

Bearing in mind its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992 in which it decided, *inter alia*, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme",

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1993 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme,[69] and of 22 September 1993 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the Disarmament Information Programme,[70] as well as the Final Act of the Eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Programme,[71] held on 29 October 1993,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Programme,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1993 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes,

and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Recommends* that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

7. *Decides* that at its forty-ninth session there should be a twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade[72] and the need to ensure its success;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1994 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1995;

9. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

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E

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 and its decision 47/421 of 9 December 1992 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Bearing in mind that the changed international environment has created new opportunities for the pursuit of disarmament, as well as posed new challenges,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the steps taken to strengthen the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,[73]

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering confidence, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme,[6] would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Taking note of the views on the regional centres contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,[70] *Recognizing* the need to provide the regional centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

1. *Commends* the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates;

2. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security;

3. *Also encourages* further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session;[63]

4. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

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16 December 1993

48/77. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[17]

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992 and 47/54 G of 8 April 1993,

Recalling also the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the Disarmament Commission entitled "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus, at its 1993 substantive session, of a set of guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security,[63] which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";[74]

3. *Endorses* the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has made significant progress in achieving agreement on guidelines and recommendations under its agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", consideration of which is to be concluded in 1994;

5. *Notes* the continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of its agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons", which is to be concluded in 1994;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;

7. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament consider, within its competence, the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security;

8. *Reaffirms also* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

9. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it has taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach;

10. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

11. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration and conclusion at its 1994 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

12. *Notes also* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, included in the agenda of its 1994 substantive session an item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991";

13. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1994 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,[75] together with all the official records of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

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16 December 1993

B

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[75]

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Taking note of the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give to its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban,[29]

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, as well as the decision to carry out inter-sessional consultations with a view to achieving consensus on the issue of its membership during the inter-sessional period, and the decision to continue consultations on the issue of the agenda at its 1994 session,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give to its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban;

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to reach a consensus that would result in the expansion of its membership before the start of its 1994 session;

5. *Encourages* the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of additional administrative, substantive and conference support services for its negotiations;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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16 December 1993

48/78. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind relevant United Nations resolutions,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is GC(XXXVII)/RES/627 of 1 October 1993,[34]

Aware of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[32]

2. *Calls upon* the States of the region to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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16 December 1993

48/79. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 [illegible] 2 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990, 46/40 of 6 December 1991 and 47/56 of 9 December 1992,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[76] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[76] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[76] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[76]

Recalling also the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that, the conditions set forth in article 5 of the Convention having been met, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Recalling further the commitment by the States that are parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto to respect the objectives and the provisions thereof, especially those set forth in the ninth preambular paragraph of the Convention, relating to the wish to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons, and believing that the positive results achieved in this area may facilitate the main talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such weapons,

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that a State party has asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene, in conformity with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, giving priority to the question of anti-personnel land mines,

Noting also that international meetings have discussed possible restrictions on the use of other weapon categories presently not covered by the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Reaffirming its conviction that a general and verifiable agreement on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants,

Being desirous of reinforcing international cooperation in the area of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, and particularly for the removal of minefields, mines and booby-traps,

Recalling in this respect its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 on assistance in mine clearance,

1. *Registers its satisfaction* with the report of the Secretary-General;[77]

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that additional States have signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or have acceded to the Convention;

3. *Urgently calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to this instrument will be universal;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols;

5. *Welcomes* the request to the Secretary-General to convene at an appropriate time, if possible in 1994, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention;

6. *Encourages* the States parties to request the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference and to furnish needed assistance and assure services, including the preparation of analytical reports that the review conference and the group of experts might need;

7. *Calls upon* the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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48/80. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990, 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991 and 47/57 of 9 December 1992,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja in June 1990,[78] the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul in August 1991,[79] the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare in October 1991[80] and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[80]

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A, 46/41 A and 47/57,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Venice, Italy, from 11 to 20 November 1992,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems,

Welcoming also the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,[81]

Welcoming further the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming also the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the report of the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;[82]

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica,[83] and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. *Reiterates* -- while noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting -- the need for the Secretary-General or his representative to be invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

4. *Encourages* - while welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting - the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[84] as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty,[85] to continue:

(*a*) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(*b*) To enhance access of the international scientific such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

6. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 5 above, and in this connection actively to consider the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1994, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

7. *Also urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection;

8. *Reiterates its call*, in welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, for the ban to be made permanent;

9. *Also reiterates its call* that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

10. *Reaffirms*, while welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information, the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

11. *Encourages* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica and to handle tourism effectively through transparent environmental impact assessment studies;

12. *Urges* the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

13. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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48/81. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 47/58 of 9 December 1992,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, particularly in Europe and in the Middle East,

Aware of the recent positive developments in the Middle East peace process,

Expressing its satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[86]

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[87]

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Commends* the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

5. *Encourages* the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing the terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

6. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992, concerning the Mediterranean;[87]

7. *Takes note also* of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change",[88] adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, *inter alia*, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. *Takes note further* of the references concerning the Mediterranean region in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Limassol, Cyprus, from 21 to 25 October 1993;[89]

9. *Recalls* the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

10. *Recalls also* the final declaration adopted at the first regular session of the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Tunis in January 1990;[90]

11. *Recalls further* the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers on relations between Europe and the Maghreb,[91] issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992, which underlines the views of the European Community and its member States on the principles and measures capable of strengthening stability and security and encouraging economic, social and cultural progress in the region;

12. *Takes note* of the final report of the international symposium on the future of the Mediterranean region, held at Tunis in November 1992;

13. *Notes* the seminar on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Valletta in May 1993, as well as the two seminars held under the auspices of the Western European Union at Madrid in October 1992 and at Rome in March 1993, dealing respectively with security and cooperation in the Western Mediterranean and with the southern dimension of European security;

14. *Recalls* the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean,[92] held at Malaga, Spain, in June 1992, which, *inter alia*, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

15. *Encourages* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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48/82. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 47/59 of 9 December 1992 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[93]

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16 of chapter III of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[87]

Noting that great-Power rivalry is being replaced by a new and welcome phase of confidence, trust and cooperation, and that the improved international political environment following the end of the cold war has created favourable opportunities to renew comprehensive multilateral and regional efforts towards the realization of the goals of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations, which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation and which have been reflected in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,

Reaffirming the importance of the freedom of navigation in the high seas, including in the Indian Ocean, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[94] *Convinced* that the Ad Hoc Committee should continue its consideration of new alternative approaches,

Emphasizing the need for the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, particularly at a time when the Committee is actively engaged in the task of developing new alternative approaches,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;[95]

2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to continue consideration of new alternative approaches building upon its deliberations at the session held in 1993, with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. *Calls upon* the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

4. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 31 May 1994, their views on new alternative approaches, including those discussed at the 1993 session of the Ad Hoc Committee and contained in its report to the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, by 30 June 1994, a report based on replies received from Member States;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1994, of a duration of not more than five working days;

7. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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48/83. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its previous resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[40]

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the eradication of all forms of domination, and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the continuing dialogue between the major Powers, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will succeed and be extended to the non-participating Mediterranean countries and encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing its serious concern at the threat that could be posed to international peace and security by the resurgence of doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity and the contemporary forms and manifestations of racism and xenophobia,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on socio-economic factors as well as on political and military elements,

Recognizing also that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing also that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Also reaffirms* that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Urges* all Governments to take immediate measures and to develop effective policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance;

6. *Calls* for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. *Stresses* the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Urges* all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race, with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. *Also stresses* the urgent need for more equitable development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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48/84. Maintenance of international security

A

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992 on maintenance of international security,

Recalling also its resolution 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, in which it, *inter alia*, decided that the First Committee of the General Assembly, in pursuing its efforts to respond to the new realities of international security, should continue to deal with questions of disarmament and related international security issues,

Welcoming the relaxation of global tensions and the emergence of a new spirit in relations among nations as a result of the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation,

Expressing its serious concern over new threats to international peace and security, the persistence of tensions in some regions and the emergence of new conflicts,

Recalling with appreciation the ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General aimed at the enhancement of the potential role of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building, as well as in multilateral disarmament, contained in his reports entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[21] and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era",[23]

Reaffirming the importance of multilateral mechanisms in the areas of disarmament and international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the crucial contribution that progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing that international peace and security must be seen in an integrated manner and that the efforts of the international community to build peace, justice, stability and security must encompass not only military matters, but also relevant political, economic, social, humanitarian, environmental and developmental aspects,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved at the Conference on Disarmament towards negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Stressing the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security, *Reaffirming* the need to strengthen the mechanism for collective security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming its conviction that all Member States should endorse and support the role given by the Charter to the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* that, with the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security;

2. *Recognizes* the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent and remove threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and in particular for measures to build, maintain or restore international peace and security;

3. *Emphasizes* its commitment to preventive diplomacy and the need to develop appropriate political mechanisms for the early solution of disputes and for the timely and peaceful resolution of any situation that might impair friendly relations among States, so as to preserve peace and strengthen international security;

4. *Stresses* the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

5. *Also recognizes* that it has an important role to play in helping to address situations that might lead to international friction or dispute, in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Stresses* the great importance of the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognizes the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security;

7. *Urges* all States to strive for sustainable progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures, which can provide a crucial contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security;

8. *Further recognizes* the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations, and welcomes the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security and invites Member States to provide their views on further consideration of this question;

10. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

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B

DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS AMONG BALKAN STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and 46/62 of 9 December 1991,

Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Emphasizing the urgency of the consolidation of the Balkans as a region of peace, security, stability and good-neighbourliness, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and so enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for its peoples,

Noting the desire of the Balkan States to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves and friendly relations with all nations in accordance with the Charter,

1. *Calls upon* all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particularly confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields and, *inter alia*, in trade and other forms of economic cooperation, transport and telecommunications, protection of the environment, advancement of democratic processes, promotion of human rights and development of cultural and sport relations;

3. *Stresses* that closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation arrangements on the European continent will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000;

5. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fiftieth session.

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48/85. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin

America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[96] was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols that are open for signature, respectively, to the States that *de jure* or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and to the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1993 of Dominica, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-five sovereign States of the region,

Recalling that since 1992 Additional Protocol I has been in force for all the States that *de jure* or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty,

Recalling also that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Recalling further that in 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico,[97] with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting with satisfaction the holding of the thirteenth regular session of the General Conference at Mexico City on 27 and 28 May 1993,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the undertakings of that Treaty,

Taking into account the declaration presented by the delegation of Brazil at the aforementioned session of the General Conference in which it was stated that the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for Argentina, Brazil and Chile was imminent,

Also noting with satisfaction that on 1 September 1993 the Government of Mexico made that country the first State to deposit its instrument of ratification of the amendments to articles 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference on 26 August 1992 in its resolution 290 (VII),[97]

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the joint declaration by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the effect that the entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for those three countries is imminent;

3. *Urges* the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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16 December 1993

48/86. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[98] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo in July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 47/76 of 15 December 1992, its earliest and latest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, *Desirous* of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV)[98] and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) Rev.1[99] on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja in May and June 1991 and at Dakar in June 1992, respectively,

Noting that the Government of South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[32] on 10 July 1991 and that it concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which entered into force on 16 September 1991, and committed itself to early and full implementation of that agreement,

Noting also the announcement by South Africa that it had voluntarily abandoned its nuclear deterrent capability before accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and its standing invitation to the Agency to inspect past nuclear-weapon-programme activities and facilities and to verify its disclosure,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/625 on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, adopted on 1 October 1993 by the General Conference of the Agency,[100]

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region and to the success of the commendable efforts exerted by the African States towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa,

Welcoming the progress made at the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa, which was organized by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and held at Harare from 5 to 8 April 1993,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa;[101]

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Agency's verification activities in South Africa;[102]

5. *Calls upon* South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1994 at Windhoek and Addis Ababa, in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under an agenda item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone";

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa.

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48/87. Rationalization of the work of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, particularly paragraph 2 thereof, in which the Chairman of the First Committee was requested to continue his consultations on the further rationalization of the work and the effective functioning of the Committee, taking into account all the views and proposals presented to the Committee, including those related to the thematic clustering of agenda items,

Recalling also the ongoing efforts of the General Assembly aimed at revitalizing its work, and recalling further its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993,

Mindful that the United Nations has a central role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and international security,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the objectives and priorities set out therein, as well as the progress achieved in arms control and disarmament towards these ends,

Encouraged by the changed political climate in the post-cold-war era, which is conducive to further bilateral, regional and multilateral efforts in disarmament, and aware of the consequent need to adjust the work of the United Nations, including that concerned with disarmament and international security,

Desiring to enhance the effective functioning of the disarmament machinery of the United Nations, *Conscious* of the need to improve the interrelationship between disarmament and arms regulation issues and the broader international security context,

Encouraged by the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's capabilities to enable it to discharge its tasks effectively,

1. *Decides* to enhance the effectiveness of the First Committee by:

(*a*) Addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security;

(*b*) Streamlining its functioning and, as a first step towards that end, encouraging more detailed and focused discussion of the specific agenda items;

(*c*) Reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work;

2. *Decides also*, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt, in order to promote more detailed and focused discussions, a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as:

(*a*) Nuclear weapons;

(*b*) Other weapons of mass destruction;

(*c*) Conventional weapons;

(*d*) Regional disarmament and security;

(*e*) Confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments;

(*f*) Outer space (disarmament aspects);

(*g*) Disarmament machinery;

(*h*) Other disarmament measures;

(*i*) International security;

(*j*) Related matters of disarmament and international security;

3. *Requests* the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning, taking into account relevant resolutions adopted by the Committee, as well as views and proposals presented to it on this issue;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it can carry out its mandated tasks, in particular those relating to deliberation and negotiation, taking into account existing resource constraints, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to review the question of further rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee at its forty-ninth session.

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NOTES

[1] Resolution S-10/2.

[2] The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.G; and ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), sect. III.F.

[4] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 15: 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IX.8), appendix III.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/47/42), annex I.

[6] In paragraph 4 of its resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992, the General Assembly decided that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

[7] A/46/506.

[8] A/48/366 and Add.1.

[9] See BWC/CONF.III/23.

[10] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[11] BWC/CONF.III/23, part II.

[12] See resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex, article X.

[13] BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.

[14] See A/45/568.

[15] A/45/568.

[16] A/47/355.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/48/42).

[18] Ibid., para. 31.

[19] A/48/360.

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text).

[21] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[22] S/23500; *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992*, p. 65.

[23] A/C.1/47/7.

[24] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), appendix I.

[25] *The Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IX.11).

[26] A/48/227 and Add.1.

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[28] On 26 August 1969, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament decided to change its name to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. That negotiating body became the Committee on Disarmament as from the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[29] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), para. 31 (para. 2 of the quoted text).

[30] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1, para. 26.

[31] A/48/381, annex.

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[33] A/48/399.

[34] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-seventh Regular Session*, 27 September-1 October 1993 (GC(XXXVII)/RESOLUTIONS(1993)).

[35] A/45/435.

[36] A/48/256.

[37] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[39] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[40] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.F.

[41] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), para. 39.

[42] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. II, para. 47; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[43] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23055.

[44] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[45] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. II, para. 45; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[46] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), para. 37 (para. 5 of the quoted text).

[47] A/48/305 and Corr.1.

[48] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[49] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[50] A/48/400.

[51] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

[52] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[53] See A/43/398, annex I.

[54] See A/44/603, annex I.

[55] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS (1989)).

[56] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS (1990)).

[57] The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament became the Committee on Disarmament as from the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[58] See A/46/390, annex I.

[59] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), sect. III.F.

[60] Resolution 46/36 L, annex.

[61] A/48/344 and Add.1.

[62] A/48/324.

[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/48/42), annex II.

[64] A/48/412.

[65] A/48/469.

[66] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

[67] A/33/305.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st meeting, paras. 110 and 111.

[69] A/48/326.

[70] A/48/325.

[71] See A/CONF.170/L.2.

[72] See resolution 45/62 A, annex.

[73] A/48/358.

[74] A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

[75] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27).

[76] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[77] A/48/389.

[78] See A/45/474, annex.

[79] See A/46/486-S/23055, annexes I and III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23055.

[80] A/46/708, annex, communiqué, para. 44.

[81] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II, chap. 17, para. 17.104.

[82] A/48/482.

[83] A/48/449.

[84] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[85] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[86] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[87] A/48/514 and Add.1.

[88] A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[89] A/48/564, annex.

[90] A/45/110, annex.

[91] A/47/310, annex.

[92] See A/C.1/47/8, annex, appendix.

[93] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[94] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[95] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/48/29).

[96] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[97] A/47/467, annex.

[98] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[99] See A/47/558, annex I.

[100] A/48/339, annex I.

[101] A/48/371, annex.

[102] A/48/339, annex II, appendix I.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)[1]

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48/38. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, in which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/66 of 14 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[2]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and the environment,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-eight years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the completion in 1993 of the eleventh comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee entitled *Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation*,[3] thereby providing to the scientific and world community its latest evaluations of the sources and effects of ionizing radiation;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/39. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/67 of 14 December 1992,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative[4] space projects, which contribute to international cooperation, and the importance of further international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[5] on implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[6]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-sixth session,[7]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[8] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its thirty-second session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/67;[9]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-third session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the question of early review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space;[10]

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Notes* that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit have been undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee, as reflected in its report,[9] on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations and agreements concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;[11]

7. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its thirtieth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/67;[12]

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee to consider the matter of space debris, and in this regard endorses the recommendation of the Committee that a new item, entitled "Space debris", should be added to the agenda of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee beginning with its next session;

9. *Endorses* the agreement of the Committee that, under this item, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee would consider scientific research relating to space debris, including relevant studies, mathematical modelling and other analytical work on the characterization of the space debris environment;

10. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[6]

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

(i) Space debris;

(ii) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(iii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iv) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(v) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(vi) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vii) Matters relating to astronomy;

(viii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1994 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space applications for disaster prevention, warning, mitigation and relief"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

11. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 10 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it would also be desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral or multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

12. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirty-first session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

13. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[13]

14. *Decides* that, during the thirty-first session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened, and invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on a regular basis with regard to national and international research concerning the safety of nuclear-powered satellites;

15. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1994, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications;[14]

16. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

17. *Reaffirms its approval* of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. *Notes* that, pursuant to the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 20 of its resolution 47/67, the Committee discussed the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future, and requests the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to continue these discussions at its thirty-first session with a view to promoting an early conclusion on the matter by the Committee;

23. *Agrees* that the most important step is to define a set of sharply focused objectives for such a conference and that details such as organization, venue, timing and funding should also be considered;

24. *Notes* that the goals set for such a conference might also be achieved through other means, including intensification of work within the Committee;

25. *Recognizes* the contribution of the Second Space Conference of the Americas, held at Santiago in 1993, and the Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multilateral Cooperation in Space Technology and Applications, held at Beijing in 1992, towards promoting regional cooperation in space activities, as well as the meetings mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and calls upon the regional commissions to support these initiatives;

26. *Recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

27. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

28. *Takes note with interest* of the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat[15] on the role that the Committee could play in view of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and agrees that it could make an important contribution to the Committee's future work in this area;

29. *Requests* the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to review the report at its next session and consider further how the Committee might best promote the effective use of space technology, on the basis of international cooperation, for environmental monitoring and sustainable development;

30. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee with updated information on the implementation of Agenda 21[16] by the United Nations system, with information on activities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications related to environment and development, and with suggestions as to how the activities of the Programme on Space Applications in this area might be expanded;

31. *Recommends* that permanent observer status to the Committee be granted to the Association of Space Explorers, on the understanding that, in accordance with the agreement of the Committee at its thirty-third session concerning observer status for non-governmental organizations,[17] the Association would apply for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

32. *Notes* that, in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, the Office for Outer Space Affairs has been relocated to the United Nations Office at Vienna and that, as part of that restructuring, the Office for Outer Space Affairs will be responsible for servicing the Committee, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee and their subsidiary bodies;

33. *Endorses* the agreement of the Committee that the meetings of the Committee and of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should be held at Vienna in accordance with the headquarters rule contained in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, that the thirty-third session of the Legal Subcommittee should be held at Vienna and that the venue for its subsequent meetings should be reviewed in the light of the 1994 session;

34. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

35. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of humanity, in particular that of the peoples of the developing countries;

36. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-sixth session of the Committee and during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

37. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

38. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-seventh session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

39. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

40. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in space activities for enhancing security in the post-cold-war era[18] and calls upon the competent bodies to take into account its contents;

41. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/40. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/69 A of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19] and, in particular, of the hope expressed by the Commissioner-General "that this report covers an era which is gone forever",

Welcoming the signature by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[20]

1. *Notes with regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not yet been effected and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and to private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Requests* that the headquarters of the Agency be transferred as soon as practicable to its area of operations;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),[21] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1994;

5. *Notes* that the new context created by the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization will have major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which is henceforth called upon, within the framework of strengthened cooperation with the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to make a decisive contribution towards giving a fresh impetus to the economic and social stability of the occupied territories, and notes also that the functioning of the Agency remains essential throughout its area of operations;

6. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, concerning urgent financial and economic assistance in support of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, and urges all Member States to extend aid and assistance with a view to the economic development of the occupied territories;

7. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

8. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at the currently foreseen levels of contributions, deficits will recur each year;

9. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

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B

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 47/69 B of 14 December 1992 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, by which it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[22]

Having considered the report of the Working Group,[23]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the current minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

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C

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/69 C of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 47/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

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D

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989, 45/73 D of 11 December 1990, 46/46 D of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 D of 14 December 1992,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[24]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D, 46/46 D and 47/69 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989, 45/73 E of 11 December 1990, 46/46 E of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 E of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[25]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Demands once again* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

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F

RETURN OF POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989, 45/73 G of 11 December 1990, 46/46 G of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 G of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[26]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, signed in Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[20]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to accelerate the necessary steps for the unimpeded return of all displaced inhabitants;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to

the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 2 above.

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G

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEES' PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990, 46/46 H of 9 December 1991, 47/69 H of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[27]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1992 to 31 August 1993,[28]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[29] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[30] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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H

PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989, 45/73 I of 11 December 1990, 46/46 I of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 I of 14 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[31] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[32] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[33]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[34]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Concerned about the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[35] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[36]

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Lebanese and Palestinian populations are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including

Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to remain seized of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian populations in Lebanon in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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I

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990, 46/46 J of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 J of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[37]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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J

PROTECTION OF PALESTINIAN STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE SECURITY OF THE FACILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989, 45/73 K of 11 December 1990, 46/46 K of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 K of 14 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[31] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990,[32] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,[33]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[38]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[19]

Taking note, in particular, of section IV of that report, especially paragraphs 88 and 89,

Concerned about the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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48/41. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the principles of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[35] as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[29] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[39]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people,

Convinced that occupation itself represents a primary violation of human rights,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[40] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[41]

Noting the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[20]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Demands* that Israel cooperate with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate;

3. *Deplores* the policies and practices of Israel violating the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, as reflected in the reports of the Special Committee covering the reporting period;[40]

4. *Expresses the hope* that, in the light of the recent positive political developments, those policies and practices will be brought to an end immediately;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly to Member States the periodic reports mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[40] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[41]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Stressing that Israel, the occupying Power, should strictly comply with its obligations under international law,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[35] is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions,[42] to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

C

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Gravely concerned about the violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people, as described in the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[40] especially in the fields of collective punishment, closure of areas, annexation, establishment of settlements and mass deportation,

Gravely concerned also about the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting from the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Concerned about the dangerous situation resulting from actions taken by the illegal, armed settlers in the occupied territory,

Convinced of the positive impact of an international presence in the occupied Palestinian territory to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[35]

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[20]

1. *Determines* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, are illegal and have no validity, and demands that Israel desist forthwith from taking any such measures or actions;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, facilitate the return of all Palestinians deported from the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to accelerate the release of all Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

4. *Calls* for complete respect by the occupying Power of all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people, such as the freedom of education, including the free operation of schools, universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

D

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989, 45/74 F of 11 December 1990, 46/47 F of 9 December 1991 and 47/70 F of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1993,[43]

Recalling further its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision of 14 December 1981 taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[35]

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, and in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Also condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular the establishment of settlements;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Denounces* attempts by Israel forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/42. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 47/71 and 47/72 of 14 December 1992,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its recent sessions,

Convinced that peace-keeping operations constitute a considerable part of the efforts by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in this regard,

Recognizing that the peacemaking activities of the Secretary-General and of organs of the United Nations, which are actions to bring hostile parties to agreement essentially through peaceful means such as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing that respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any States is crucial to any common endeavour to promote international peace and security,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 28 May 1993 and the recommendations contained therein,[44]

Convinced that in order to ensure the effectiveness of peace-keeping operations it is necessary that they have precise and clearly defined mandates, *Taking into account* that the increase in activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping requires both increasing and better managed human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations as described in the report of the Secretary-General[45] and of the heavy burden on all the troop contributors, many of which are developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[46] having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,[47] and being aware of the relevant parts of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on staffing of the United Nations peace-keeping and related missions (civilian component),[48]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

Resources

2. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative of the Secretary-General in establishing a stand-by forces planning team and looks forward to periodic reports on that initiative;

3. *Recommends* that contact between the Secretariat and Member States should be enhanced with a view to clarifying the military and civilian needs for United Nations peace-keeping operations and such capabilities of Member States as could be made available for those operations;

4. *Encourages* Member States, to the extent that their domestic arrangements permit, to develop, in cooperation with the Secretariat, arrangements for military, police and civilian personnel to participate in peace-keeping operations and to notify the Secretary-General of the existence and the modalities of such arrangements on an ongoing basis;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to develop a proposal for regularly updated data banks recording the type and availability of resources Member States could provide, as described in paragraph 4 above, as well as individuals with skills appropriate for civilian peace-keeping duties, and invites the Secretary-General to propose such other measures as he believes necessary to meet the urgent need for timely availability of personnel qualified to serve in the full spectrum of civilian peace-keeping capacities;

6. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to be given the resources commensurate with its growing responsibilities in the area of peace-keeping, particularly with regard to the resources needed for the start-up phase of such operations;

7. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the timely provision of basic peace-keeping equipment,[49] and suggests the development of a limited revolving reserve of such equipment within existing resources;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consult in advance with Member States on their willingness to earmark certain equipment specified by the Secretary-General for immediate sale, loan or donation to the United Nations when required;

9. *Encourages* Member States to make available air- and sea-lift resources to the United Nations at the best available rates in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to develop guidelines concerning the disposition of United Nations equipment upon the termination of a peace-keeping operation;

Finances

11. *Recalls* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, notes the report of the Secretary-General on improving the financial situation of the United Nations,[45] reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time, and encourages States to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to review, as appropriate, the applicable United Nations financial and administrative regulations concerning peace-keeping operations, and to that end urges that steps be taken to strengthen lateral communication and the distribution of information within the Secretariat;

13. *Requests* that the Secretary-General improve the financial control mechanisms relative to peace-keeping by strengthening the system of audit and inspection, including external controls, stresses the need to ensure that appropriate accountability is maintained, and in that regard notes with appreciation recent steps to strengthen the capacity for independent oversight and investigation;

14. *Stresses* the need to delegate the appropriate degree of financial and administrative authority to Force Commanders or Special Representatives while ensuring that measures relating to responsibility and accountability are strengthened in order to increase the missions' capacity to adjust to new situations and specific requirements;

15. *Notes* that a number of military officers have been made available on loan on a non-reimbursable basis to the Secretariat at its request, and welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement financial arrangements, within existing resources, which would enable all Member States to contribute to such a system in the future and would ease the costs borne by Member States contributing those officers;

16. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to prepare comprehensive budget estimates for all new and ongoing peace-keeping operations in a timely fashion in order to allow for a thorough examination by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly;

17. *Stresses also* the importance of reimbursing all outstanding dues of troop-contributing or other participating States without delay, and notes the report of the Secretary-General in that regard;[6]

18. *Reaffirms* the competence of the General Assembly for the appropriation and apportionment of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations, and notes the importance for the Security Council to be aware of, *inter alia*, the availability of adequate physical and material resources and the cost implications before it establishes new peace-keeping operations;

19. *Considers* that the issue of supplementing diversified financial resources to the assessed contributions should be studied further in all the appropriate United Nations forums;

20. *Encourages* the consideration in the appropriate forums of further measures that could improve the financing of peace-keeping operations, including the feasibility of an improved billing system;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with Member States during his current review of the rates of reimbursement for depreciation of contingent-owned equipment deployed at the request of the United Nations;

22. *Requests* the Secretariat to compile all the existing financial and administrative rules, regulations, practices and procedures relating to peace-keeping into a comprehensive document available to Member States;

23. *Welcomes* the creation of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund, notes the importance of adequate resources for peace-keeping start-up costs and that sufficient resources have not been made available for this purpose, stresses that the Fund should be supplied with the amount specified in its resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992, thereby making the Fund operational as soon as possible, and emphasizes that the Fund should, in the future, serve as an essential source of funds for peace-keeping start-up costs;

Organization and effectiveness

24. *Suggests* that the Security Council and the Secretary-General should continue to analyse a given situation very carefully before the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation, that a realistic mandate, including clear objectives and a time-frame for the resolution of the problem, as appropriate, should be formulated in each case, conducive to the furtherance of the political process and that the Security Council should review periodically the effectiveness of current operations with a view to ensuring that they are consistent with the objectives and the mandates as approved by the Council, and affirms that no change in the mandate, character or duration of peace-keeping operations authorized by the Security Council is possible except through a specific decision of the Council;

25. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen and reform those units of the Secretariat dealing with peace-keeping, as outlined in his report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in "An Agenda for Peace";[49]

26. *Stresses* the need for the Secretariat to deal effectively and efficiently with planning, launching, managing and providing administrative and logistics support to peace-keeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General, as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, in consultation with Member States, to initiate a comprehensive review of the role, tasks and functions, including civilian functions, of the various units of the Secretariat with a view to identifying the optimum Secretariat structure in that respect and to assuring the unity of command and control indispensable for successful peace-keeping by assigning executive responsibility for all aspects of a peace-keeping operation to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat;

27. *Also stresses* the importance of coordination of all aspects of the planning process in peace-keeping operations, and suggests that the emergency relief coordinator should be fully consulted in the overall planning of a peace-keeping operation when the mandate for such an operation contains a humanitarian component and in other cases should be consulted at an early stage when close coordination between humanitarian and peace-keeping activities is required;

28. *Notes* the transfer of the Field Operations Division from the Department of Administration and Management to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen and make more effective the planning, management and administrative support for peace-keeping operations and the capability of the Secretariat for overall evaluation and analysis of peace-keeping operations from their initial stages to their conclusion;

29. *Urges* the Secretary-General in his review of Secretariat capabilities to improve information flow and to enhance coordination and communication between United Nations Headquarters and field missions in order to manage peace-keeping operations effectively and inform Member States as appropriate;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed on organizational responsibilities of the various units of those Secretariat departments responsible for peace-keeping operations;

31. *Invites* the Secretary-General to identify a focal point for contact by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational, logistics and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

32. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to continue arrangements and procedures for providing additional personnel on a short-term basis in order to ensure that the Secretariat can respond effectively and efficiently to fluctuations in its workload, particularly when new operations are planned and launched, and to keep the Member States informed of such procedures;

33. *Once again invites* the Secretary-General to consider means whereby Special Representatives, Force Commanders and other key personnel of newly approved missions are identified and involved in the planning process at the earliest possible time;

34. *Welcomes* the establishment in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of a situation centre functioning twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, which will be equipped with appropriately standardized communication and information management systems so as to enhance the management of all peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the efficiency and efficacy of the situation centre;

35. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Secretariat in establishing a logistics doctrine and procedures project charged with developing a set of guidelines of United Nations logistics doctrine and procedures in order to standardize logistics practices and procedures and thereby enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of logistics support to peace-keeping operations;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in the ongoing restructuring of the Secretariat, the inclusion of a logistics planning capability in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations which would consider all aspects of support required for peace-keeping operations;

37. *Stresses* that the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and a host State is of the utmost importance when deploying peace-keeping operations and calls upon host States to give their fullest cooperation in that regard, and recommends that after the establishment of a peace-keeping operation by the Security Council the concerned Member States should cooperate fully with the operation in the implementation of its mandate;

38. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host States requirements for host States to treat United Nations peace-keeping forces at all times with full respect for the principles and relevant Articles of the Charter, for United Nations peace-keeping forces to respect local laws and regulations and for both parties to such an agreement to act at all times in accordance with the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement and the principles and relevant Articles of the Charter;

39. *Notes* the importance of concluding arrangements between the United Nations and troop contributors before deployment occurs and urges implementation of the agreements along the lines of the model agreement outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 1991;[50]

40. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the agreements to be concluded with States providing contingents, a clause by which those States would ensure that the members of their contingents serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations were fully acquainted with the principles and rules of relevant international law, in particular international humanitarian law and the purposes and principles of the Charter;

41. *Stresses* the importance of the institution of appropriate rules of engagement, on a case-by-case basis, for all United Nations peace-keeping operations;

42. *Also notes* the recent increase in the number of peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on operations that have significant difficulties in implementing their mandates by highlighting the root causes of such difficulties and suggesting possible measures to address them;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General, once again, to report periodically to Member States on the performance of all peace-keeping operations;

44. *Welcomes* the increasingly frequent informal consultations between the Secretariat and contributing States, strongly recommends the continuation of such consultations on peace-keeping operations from their initial stages to their conclusion and strongly encourages the presence of the President of the Security Council and other members of the Council, as appropriate, at such consultations;

45. *Recognizes* that the training of peace-keeping personnel is primarily the responsibility of Member States;

46. *Also welcomes* the establishment of a focal point for peace-keeping training in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, and recommends that the focal point act as the coordinating centre for the relationship between the United Nations and national and regional training facilities;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and improve arrangements for training civilian, police and military peace-keeping personnel, using the appropriate capabilities of Member States, regional organizations and arrangements, in accordance with their constitutional mandates and Chapter VIII of the Charter, and of non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat;

48. *Acknowledges* the increasing challenge of forging large and cohesive peace-keeping missions from many and diverse contingents, stresses the need for the effective training of civilian, police and military personnel before deployment, and in that regard urges the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with Member States, official United Nations guidelines combined with performance goals for individuals and units, so that peace-keepers can be trained within a national framework in accordance with agreed-upon common standards, skills, practices and procedures;

49. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop and publish peace-keeping training guidelines, manuals and other relevant training material, including material for correspondence instruction, in order to assist Member States in preparing their civilian, police and military personnel for peace-keeping operations in a standardized and cost-effective manner;

50. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with Member States, to initiate, within resources which may be allocated for training purposes, a trial programme designed to train national peace-keeping trainers as a supplement to national training programmes, as well as to develop a proposal to strengthen the leadership cadre available for peace-keeping by training potential Force Commanders and senior military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping leadership and management duties;

51. *Recommends* that training for peace-keeping operations be included, as appropriate, in the training of those military, civilian and police personnel being sent on peace-keeping operations, and encourages Member States that have already developed such training to share information and experience with other Member States;

52. *Strongly recommends* that peace-keeping operations personnel be made generally aware of relevant local laws and customs of the host State and of the importance of respecting them;

53. *Encourages* troop contributors to consider arrangements between themselves for the loan and/or exchange of peace-keeping operations experts to enhance operational effectiveness through sharing of information and experience gained in peace-keeping operations;

54. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing a training programme for key staff personnel of peace-keeping operations with a view to creating a pool of trained personnel with knowledge of the United Nations system and its working procedures;

55. *Recognizes* that public information on peace-keeping operations, particularly an understanding of their mandates, is important, and calls for significant enhancement of the press and public information function for peace-keeping missions and in particular for rapid deployment at the start of a peace-keeping operation of a robust and professional media outreach programme in the area of operation commensurate with the scope and needs of the missions;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to establish guidelines for the public information function of peace-keeping operations;

57. *Requests* the Secretariat immediately to make all necessary arrangements for the reissue of *The Blue Helmets*[31] in 1995;

58. *Also requests* the Secretariat to take the appropriate steps to record, in a dignified and yet simple manner in a public area of the United Nations Headquarters, the names of those who have given their lives in the service of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

59. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretariat to establish a memorial dedicated to those peace-keepers who have given their lives in the service of peace;

Issues arising from "An Agenda for Peace"

60. *Recalls* its resolutions 47/120 A of 18 December 1992 and 47/120 B of 20 September 1993, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in "An Agenda for Peace",[32] welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps through preventive diplomacy and, recognizing the need for those steps to be based on timely and accurate knowledge of relevant facts, encourages him to strengthen the capability of the Secretariat to secure and analyse all relevant information from as wide a variety of sources as possible in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, urges Member States to assist the Secretary-General in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Member States regularly informed of such capabilities and mechanisms;

61. *Reaffirms* its resolution 47/120 B, in particular section II, entitled "Preventive deployment and demilitarized zones", and in this context recalls the importance of considering, on a case-by-case basis, the use of preventive deployment and/or the establishment of demilitarized zones as a means to prevent existing or potential disputes from escalating into conflicts and to promote efforts to achieve the peaceful settlement of such disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security;

62. *Encourages*, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, the involvement of Member States through regional organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, in accordance with their respective areas of competence and the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

63. *Welcomes* efforts by the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with Member States, a set of guidelines governing cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations;

64. *Notes* the existing cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular in the area of peace-keeping;

65. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, to consider ways to provide advice and assistance, in a variety of forms such as advisory services, seminars and conferences, to regional organizations and arrangements in their respective areas of competence, so as to enhance their capacity to cooperate with the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping operations;

66. *Resolves* to continue consideration of these items;

Status and safety of United Nations peace-keeping personnel

67. *Urges* all Member States in whose territory United Nations peace-keeping operations are conducted to provide, in accordance with relevant Articles of the Charter and other instruments, comprehensive support to all United Nations peace-keeping operations personnel in fulfilling their functions, as well as to take all necessary measures to ensure respect for and guarantee the safety and security of those personnel;

68. *Considers* that any State in whose territory a United Nations peace-keeping operation is conducted should act promptly to deter and prosecute all those responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against all personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

69. *Notes* the particular difficulties and dangers that can arise when United Nations peace-keeping operations are conducted in situations where no authority exercises jurisdiction or discharges responsibilities with regard to ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel, and in such an eventuality agrees that measures appropriate to the particular circumstances and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations should be considered by the Security Council and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations;

70. *Emphasizes* the importance of all relevant information on conditions in the field of operations for the safety of United Nations peace-keepers, and invites the Secretariat to adopt measures to secure and analyse such information from as wide a variety of sources as possible for immediate transmission to field missions;

71. *Considers* that it is the responsibility of host countries to disseminate to their populations necessary information on the role of peace-keeping operations and the inviolability of the safety of peace-keepers, including the information the United Nations may make available for that purpose;

72. *Also considers* that host countries are required to provide all available information in a timely manner to the United Nations and the respective peace-keeping missions in the field on any potential dangers that might jeopardize the safety of the peace-keepers, and that that requirement should be clearly specified in the status-of-forces agreements;

73. *Urges* the Secretary-General to review the current arrangements of compensation for death, injury, disability or illness attributable to peace-keeping service with a view to developing equitable and appropriate arrangements, and to ensure expeditious reimbursement;

74. *Recognizes* that conditions in the field require practical steps aimed at enhancing the necessary operational, political and legal environment to deal effectively with the problem of

the growing vulnerability of United Nations operations personnel deployed in the field;

75. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take concrete steps to improve the physical security of all United Nations peace-keeping personnel deployed in the field, including all aspects related to material, organizational, operational and other aspects of safety;

76. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on current measures and new proposals to ensure and enhance the security of United Nations operations[52] and will consider what further steps might be taken to enhance their status and safety, taking into account the need for concerted action by all relevant bodies of the United Nations, and in that context welcomes Security Council resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993, in which connection the General Assembly:

(*a*) Will give consideration to promoting the elaboration of a declaration that would, *inter alia*, reaffirm the principles of international law and the obligations of Member States concerning the status and safety of United Nations personnel;

(*b*) Calls upon the Security Council to include in mandates for the deployment of United Nations personnel specific provisions recalling the obligations of Member States and the expectations of the United Nations concerning the status and safety of United Nations personnel;

(*c*) Notes that a legally binding international instrument to reinforce the existing arrangements regarding the status and safety of United Nations personnel is being considered by the Sixth Committee;

* * *

77. *Recommends* that, should any of the proposals contained in the present resolution result in budgetary implications for the biennium 1994-1995, such additional costs should be accommodated within the appropriation level approved by the General Assembly for this biennium;

78. *Decides* that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects;

79. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that full conference services, including translation of official documents and simultaneous translation into all official languages, are provided to the Special Committee and its working group whenever they meet, normally for up to one month in April and May;

80. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

81. *Invites* Member States to submit further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1994, outlining practical proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration by the Special Committee;

82. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1994;

83. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/43. Strengthening United Nations command and control capabilities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,[47]

Taking into account the rapid growth in the number, size, complexity and cost of United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Noting the proposals put forward by the Secretary-General in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[53] for a strengthening of the peace-keeping capabilities in the Secretariat, as well as his initiative to establish a stand-by forces planning team,

Aware of the need to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to plan, conduct and coordinate its peace-keeping operations and of the need for extending and deepening ongoing consultations between the Secretary-General and troop-contributing States concerning specific peace-keeping operations and to involve more closely the members of the Security Council in such consultations,

1. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the capabilities of the Secretariat for the operational management, command and control of peace-keeping operations based on unity of instruction and clearly established lines of command in such operations, including a fully staffed and equipped situation centre covering all peace-keeping operations;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the members of the Security Council, troop-contributing States and other interested Member States:

(*a*) To review thoroughly and take urgent steps to strengthen present arrangements for political direction, military command and control and to improve coordination with humanitarian and civilian aspects of peace-keeping operations, both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field;

(*b*) To strengthen existing arrangements for consultation and exchange of information at an early stage between the Secretary-General and troop-contributing countries and to hold such consultations in the presence of members of the Security Council, as appropriate, for the planning, management and coordination of peace-keeping operations;

(*c*) To report to Member States on the steps taken under subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above, before the next session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/44. Questions relating to information

A

INFORMATION IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[54]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[55]

Urges all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources and their free access to information, and recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process":

(*a*) To cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) To ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) To provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) To enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(*e*) To aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already taken within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(*f*) To provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication[56] of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

B

UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its primary role in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information,

Also reaffirming that the Secretary-General should ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the priority areas defined by the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information,

Taking note of all reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session,

1. *Decides* to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and in this regard to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(*a*) Continues to disseminate information about the activities of the United Nations in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies in accordance with the United Nations medium-term plan, the programme budget and their relevant revisions, pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

(i) International peace and security;

(ii) Disarmament;

(iii) Peace-keeping operations and peacemaking;

(iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

(v) The promotion and protection of human rights and in that context the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993;

(vi) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

(vii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

(viii) The promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[57]

(ix) Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

(x) The least developed countries;

(xi) The environment and development;

(xii) The elimination of foreign occupation;

(xiii) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

(xiv) International efforts against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking;

(xv) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(xvi) Support for the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[58] and for the tremendous efforts of the African countries aimed at recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(xvii) International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa and, where necessary, the role of the United Nations in this context;

(xviii) United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, also including current developments in that region and the ongoing peace process;

(*b*) Provides the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations in situations requiring immediate and special response;

(*c*) Continues its efforts at promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and at strengthening the positive image of the system as a whole;

(*d*) Continues its briefings, assistance and orientation programmes for broadcasters, journalists and other media professionals from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(*e*) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructures of developing countries;

(*f*) Continues its policies of cooperation with all agencies of the United Nations system, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(*g*) Continues its policies of cooperation with the news agencies in and of the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries;

3. *Welcomes* the decision by the Department of Public Information to establish a task force to look into the allocation of office space to the media at United Nations Headquarters;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the continuous and major publications of the Department of Public Information,[59] and urges all efforts to ensure timely production and dissemination of its major publications, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, the *Yearbook of the United Nations* and *Africa Recovery*, maintaining consistent editorial independence and accuracy and taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions wherever they occur;

5. *Expresses regret* at the circumstances leading to the discontinuation of *Development Forum* and encourages the Secretary-General to suggest ways and means to revive this publication, which has continued to receive a mandate of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information;

6. *Requests* the management of the Department of Public Information to review the Department's publications and proposals for publications to ensure that all publications fulfil an identifiable need, that they do not duplicate other publications inside or outside the United Nations system and that they are produced in a cost-effective manner, and to report to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth substantive session, in 1994;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance attached by Member States to the role of United Nations information centres in effectively and comprehensively disseminating information about United Nations activities and the optimization of the resources allocated to the Department of Public Information;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session for the purpose of evaluating the need for any subsequent integration, the results of the current trial of integrating eighteen United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General,[60] as well as the views of the host countries, bearing in mind the concerns of Member States that the integration of the United Nations information centres with the United Nations offices could adversely affect their functions in the developing countries;

9. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in relation to the opening of new United Nations information centres, and invites the Secretary-General, as well, to make such recommendations as he may judge necessary regarding the establishment and location of these centres;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his proposals relating to the structure, functions and activities of the seven United Nations interim offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan fully comply with the mandates of the relevant General Assembly resolutions pertaining to operational activities and dissemination of information, taking into account the observations and recommendations in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[61] General Assembly decision 47/469 of 6 May 1993 and relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the allocation of resources to the United Nations information centres in 1992[62] and would appreciate information on the status of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as a detailed breakdown of resource deployment between centres, and, while welcoming the action by some Governments with regard to the financial and material support for United Nations information centres in their respective capitals, calls upon the Secretary-General to study ways and means to rationalize and effect equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth substantive session;

12. *Notes* the substantial contribution by the Government of Poland and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with the Polish authorities, with a view to finalizing arrangements for a United Nations information component at Warsaw;

13. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the enhancing, reactivation and establishment of United Nations information centres,[63] and again calls upon the Secretary-General to implement fully and expeditiously the recommendation contained in paragraph 10 of its resolution 47/73 B of 14 December 1992 regarding the establishment of an information centre at Sana'a, the reactivation of the information centre at Tehran, the enhancement of the information centres at Bujumbura, at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, and at Dhaka, and to submit the implementation report to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth substantive session;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the aforementioned recommendation to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session;

15. *Welcomes* of the report of the Secretary-General,[63] and encourages continued enhanced cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the University for Peace in Costa Rica as a focal point for promoting United Nations activities and disseminating United Nations information materials;[64]

16. *Takes note* of the requests by Bulgaria, Gabon, Haiti and Slovakia for information components;

17. *Expresses full support* for the wide and prompt coverage of United Nations activities through a continuation of United Nations press releases;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to enhance the efficiency of regional radio units in the Department of Public Information;

19. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to make every effort to create conditions more conducive to achieving parity in the press coverage of meetings in English and French by appropriate utilization of existing equipment;

20. *Takes note* of the recommendations and observations by Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General[65] and invites Member States that wish to do so to submit their observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1994 on ways and means of furthering the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling them to develop their own information and communication capacities freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session;

21. *Recommends*, in order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group, the Group of Seventy-seven and China, in close contact with members of the Committee, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with representatives of the Department;

22. *Supports* decision 5 of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, requesting the Secretary-General to develop and launch, on a priority basis, in cooperation with relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, a specific programme of public information on the core issues of the Summit as well as on its objectives;

23. *Also supports* the decision of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in 1994, requesting the Secretary-General, in cooperation with competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to develop and launch, on a priority basis, a coordinated public information programme;

24. *Takes note* of the request by Belarus and Ukraine to consider the development and implementation of a system-wide programme for the tenth anniversary in 1996 of the Chernobyl disaster;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

26. *Decides* that the next session of the Committee on Information should last twelve working days and invites the Bureau of the Committee to explore ways and means of making optimum use of the Committee's time;

27. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/45. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations[66] and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,[67]

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 47/14 of 16 November 1992, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

75th plenary meeting
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48/46. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination",[68]

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[69]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70]

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that any economic or other activity that constitutes an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination is a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that exploit the natural and human resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and deprive them of their right to control the wealth of their countries,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Recognizing the crucial and decisive role that the imposition of international sanctions played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering Power that deprives the colonial peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources, or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms its concern* over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

4. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination;

5. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

6. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, is a threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

7. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

8. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

11. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

12. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

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10 December 1993

48/47. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on the item[71] and that of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[72]

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[73]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70]

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Welcoming the announcement that the first democratic elections in South Africa will be held on 27 April 1994, and expressing the hope that these elections will lead to the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990,[74]

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that were committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, as well as other regional organizations, for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the Non-Self-Governing small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 47/22 of 25 November 1992 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council[72] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;[75]

2. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

7. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Further requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[74]

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate programmes that will support the sustainable development of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and adopt measures that will enable those Territories to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

10. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

14. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

15. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid;

16. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to increase their support for the forces working for the transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial society, on the basis of the pertinent provisions of the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

17. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which were adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa;

18. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

20. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate[76] and its resolution 1993/55 of 29 July 1993 on this issue and requests it to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

21. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to implement the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/48. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/17 of 16 November 1992,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[77] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/49. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 47/25 of 25 November 1992,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991 relating to the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the two parties,

Noting the adoption by the Security Council on 2 March 1993 of resolution 809 (1993), *Taking note* of the letter dated 4 August 1993 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General,[78]

Considering that the holding of talks between the two parties at Laayoune from 17 to 19 July 1993 is a positive development,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[79]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[80]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General and to his Special Representative for their action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Reiterates its support* for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991) in which the Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

4. *Endorses* the contents of the letter dated 4 August 1993 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, in which the members of the Council, *inter alia*, fully supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to make swift progress on the preparations for holding a referendum in accordance with Council resolution 809 (1993), noted that the Identification Commission had begun its preparatory work, welcomed the reaffirmation by the two parties of their commitment to the implementation of the peace plan in its entirety, in particular their encouraging responses to the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the interpretation and application of the criteria, and shared his hope that direct talks between the two parties will soon resume;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/50. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,[81]

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

Welcoming the positive outcome of the mid-term review of the Matignon Accords in February 1993 and the continuing support for the process by the new French Government,

Noting the holding of the Pacific Regional Seminar at Port Moresby from 8 to 10 June 1993 to examine the political, economic and social situation in small island Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of contacts between New Caledonia and neighbouring countries of the South Pacific region,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia and building on the positive outcome of the mid-term review of the Matignon Accords, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians according to the letter and the spirit of the Matignon Accords, which are based on the principle that it is for the populations of New Caledonia to choose how to control their destiny;

4. *Welcomes* recent and impending measures to strengthen and diversify the New Caledonian economy in all fields;

5. *Also welcomes* the call by the parties to the Matignon Accords for greater progress in housing, employment, training, education and health care in New Caledonia;

6. *Commends* the decision to establish a Melanesian cultural centre as a contribution to preserving the indigenous culture of New Caledonia;

7. *Notes* the recent positive initiatives aimed at protecting New Caledonia's natural environment, notably the "Zonéco" operation designed to map and evaluate marine resources within the economic zone of New Caledonia;

8. *Acknowledges* the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum;

9. *Welcomes in particular* in this regard, recent high-level visits to New Caledonia by delegations from countries of the Pacific region;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/51. Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

A

GENERAL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[82]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Taking note of the report of the Pacific Regional Seminar to Review the Political, Economic and Social Conditions in the Small Island Non-Self-Governing Territories,[83] held at Port Moresby from 8 to 10 June 1993, and the information provided at the Seminar by the Lieutenant-Governor of American Samoa and other participants,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

Aware also of the usefulness both to the Territories and to the Special Committee of the participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990,[74]

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Seminar to Review the Special Development Needs of Island Territories, held in connection with the plan of action of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70] at St. George's from 17 to 19 June 1992, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the report of the Seminar,[84]

1. *Takes note* of the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in that connection calls upon the

administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV);

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their peoples to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Requests* the administering Powers to encourage and facilitate the participation of elected representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration and other appropriate authorities or personalities duly mandated by those representatives in the work of the Special Committee, its Working Group and its Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance, as well as in the work of its seminars;

6. *Reiterates the view* that factors such as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

8. *Urges* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Also urges* the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. *Urges* the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. *Also urges* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to secure firsthand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

13. *Appeals* to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

15. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

16. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[74]

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. *American Samoa*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that efforts are currently aimed at increasing the production of food crops for local consumption,

Noting also the announcement by the Governor that his administration was planning to lay off over one thousand public employees, including some four hundred permanent career civil servants,

Noting further that American Samoa is the only United States of America Territory in which employers are allowed to pay workers less than the mainland minimum wage,

Aware that one third of the population is dependent on village-based water systems which often lack basic sanitary conditions,

Noting the devastation caused by hurricane Val in December 1991 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with relevant regional and international institutions, to assist the Territory in increasing its agricultural output;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the economic and social development of the Territory in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America;

3. *Requests* additional information from the elected representatives of American Samoa, the administering Power and/or other sources to enable the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to determine its future course of action on the question of American Samoa, and in this connection expresses its firm conviction that a visiting mission at this stage would provide an effective means of obtaining information on developments in the Territory and ascertaining the views of the people of American Samoa with regard to their future status.

II. *Anguilla*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[88]

Noting the decision of the administering Power to effect a policy change aimed at enhancing its relations with its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Aware that the educational system in Anguilla is facing severe problems, including overcrowding and insufficient equipment and supplies in the schools, as well as a high percentage of untrained teachers and the loss of teachers to the private sector and to other parts of the civil service,

Aware also of the inability of Anguilla's educational system to alleviate the problem of scarcity of skilled national personnel, particularly in the fields of economic management and tourism, and that educational reform is of paramount importance to the achievement of the long-term economic goals of the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government is placing great emphasis on manpower development and training,

Also noting that the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 is expected to be financed by external donors through grants and concessional loans,

Aware that the exploitation of deep-sea resources would help to reduce the risk of depleting the Territory's own fishing resources as a result of overfishing,

Recalling the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory in 1984,

1. *Notes* the efforts of the administering Power aimed at improving its relations with its dependent Territories of the Caribbean;

2. *Requests* the administering Power, in considering, adopting and/or implementing policy decisions likely to affect its dependent Territories, to continue to grant the highest attention to the interests, needs and wishes of the territorial Government and the people of Anguilla;

3. *Calls upon* national, regional and international institutions specializing in the field of education to grant Anguilla funds and equipment and to make available to the Territory teacher training courses, to enable it to overcome its educational problems;

4. *Calls upon* all countries, institutions and organizations endowed with expertise in manpower training to grant Anguilla assistance in this field;

5. *Invites* the international donor community to contribute generously to the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 and to grant the Territory all possible assistance to enable it to reach the main development objectives established by the Executive Council of the Territory;

6. *Requests* all countries and organizations with deep-sea fishing experience to facilitate the acquisition by the fishing sector of the Territory of larger boats and ad hoc fishing equipment and to provide the Territory's fishermen with deep-sea fishing training programmes;

7. *Notes* that a period of nine years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited Anguilla, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Territory.

III. *Bermuda*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[88]

Noting the negative effects of the world recession on the economy of Bermuda,

Noting also the recent review of the criminal justice system in the Territory,

Noting with concern the incidence of crime in the secondary schools, and noting also the planned restructuring of the public school system,

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, *Noting* that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. *Reaffirms its view* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda to decide their own future;

2. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to mitigate the effects of the world recession, particularly in the domains of tourism and international business;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the criminal justice system is fair to all inhabitants of the Territory;

4. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the planned restructuring of the public school system is not prejudicial to the economically less advantaged sectors of the population;

5. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Again calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

IV. *British Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[84]

Noting the request of the Territory for a review of its Constitution,

Also noting the statements made by the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and members of the public of the Territory concerning the review by the administering Power of its policy towards, and management of, its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Aware of the impact of the world economic recession on the economy of the British Virgin Islands,

Noting the measures taken by the territorial Government to develop the agricultural, industrial, educational and communications sectors,

Noting also the desire of the Territory for membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting further that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the Territory's unmet manpower requirements continue to be a critical constraint to its economic growth,

Recognizing the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to take into account any views or wishes which may be expressed by the territorial Government and the people of the Territory in connection with the constitutional review;

2. *Also requests* the administering Power, in implementing its review of policy towards, and management of, its Caribbean dependent Territories, to give the highest consideration to the opinions expressed by the Government and the people of the Territory;

3. *Further requests* the administering Power and all financial institutions to grant the Territory economic assistance, including concessionary funding, to enable it to mitigate the effects of the world economic recession and to pursue its development programmes;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the Territory to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its technical assistance to the British Virgin Islands, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the Territory to external economic factors and the scarcity of skilled workers in the Territory;

6. *Calls upon* all countries and organizations with expertise in the development of skilled labour to grant the territorial Government every assistance in the implementation of its educational and manpower training programmes;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

8. *Notes with regret* that a period of seventeen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory, and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

V. *Cayman Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Noting the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Also noting that an increased proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Aware that the general election of November 1992 in the Territory resulted in the naming of a new Government, *Conscious* of the economic priorities recommended by the new territorial Government, namely, to reduce spending, balance the budget, slow down growth to manageable levels and increase tourism,

Noting the Territory's dependence on imported agricultural provisions,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and other related frauds, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Notes* the change of Government in the Territory as a result of the election of November 1992;

2. *Notes also* that, according to election officials, more than 90 per cent of the Territory's registered voters participated in that election;

3. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current programme of securing employment for the local population, in particular at the decision-making level;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the new territorial Government in acquiring all required expertise to enable it to achieve its economic aims;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to increase their programmes of assistance to the Territory with a view to strengthening, developing and diversifying its economy;

7. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and other related crimes, as well as drug trafficking;

8. *Notes* the importance of sending United Nations visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the fact that a period of sixteen years has elapsed since the last mission was dispatched to the Territory.

VI. *Guam*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that pursuant to the request of the Government of Guam and the recommendation of the independent Base Relocation and Closure Commission of the administering Power, the administering Power has approved of the closure of aviation activities at the Naval Air Station Agana,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Cognizant that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Cognizant also of the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Conscious that immigration into the Territory has resulted in the indigenous Chamorros becoming a minority in their homeland and that, in 1990, 50 per cent of the residents were not born in the Territory,

Mindful that discussions between the Guam Commission on Self-Determination and the executive branch of the administering Power on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act concluded at the end of the previous administration of the administering Power, and that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination has requested the new Administration to appoint a special representative of the President to lead the administering Power's review of the Guam Commonwealth Act,

Recalling that in referendums held in Guam in 1987 the people of Guam endorsed a draft Commonwealth Act that, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory does not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination, including independence, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. *Notes* that discussions held since 1988 between the Government of the United States of America and the Guam Commission on Self-Determination have resulted in qualified agreements on the provisions of the Guam Commonwealth Act, including agreements to disagree on several substantive portions of the Guam proposal, and that the new Administration of the administering Power has been requested by Guam to conduct expeditiously its review of the Guam Commonwealth Act in concert with the Guam Commission on Self-Determination;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to respond to the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the immigration issue;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to recognize and respect the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to support appropriate measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

7. *Notes* that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory, and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

VII. *Montserrat*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Aware of the decision of the administering Power to implement a policy change aimed at establishing better dialogue, coordination and cooperation between itself and its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Noting the position of the territorial Government that while independence is both desirable and inevitable, it should be preceded by economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain Montserrat as an independent State,

Expressing concern at the high incidence of drug trafficking and money laundering in the Territory,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Aware of the Government's policy to continue to train and develop local human resources,

Recalling that the last United Nations visiting mission to the Territory took place in 1982,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to consider all suggestions made by the Territories concerned within the framework of its review of policy and management of the Caribbean dependent Territories, as well as in the context of any future policy changes affecting them;

2. *Requests* the administering Power to work towards promoting the economic and social development of the Territory with a view to its attaining self-determination and independence;

3. *Notes* the territorial Government's expressed preference for independence within a political union with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

4. *Requests* the administering Power, competent regional and international organizations, as well as countries in a position to do so, to grant the Government of Montserrat every assistance it requires to achieve its stated goal of improving the efficiency and productivity of the public service through training at all levels;

5. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

6. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, to continue to expand their assistance to the Territory in the strengthening, development and diversification of its economy in accordance with its medium-term and long-term development plans;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering;

8. *Notes with regret* that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

VIII. *Tokelau*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[86]

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Noting also the continuing commitment of New Zealand to assist Tokelau in attaining a greater degree of self-government and economic self-sufficiency, and its stated intention to be guided in this regard by the wishes of the Tokelauan people,

Taking note of the plans to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau,

Noting the Territory's continuing efforts to strengthen the role of its local institutions and to assume more responsibility for its own affairs, while reaffirming its desire to retain its special relationship with New Zealand,

Noting also the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Noting further the concern of the people of the Territory regarding the serious consequences of changes in climatic patterns on the future of Tokelau,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and its setting up of a third country programme for Tokelau for the period 1992-1996,

1. *Encourages* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in such a way as to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage and to seek solutions which would meet the unique future needs of Tokelau;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the agreement to continue the process of transferring to Tokelau the responsibility for administration of the Territory, and the decision by Tokelau to establish a Council of *Faipule* (joint chairmen of the General *Fono*) to provide ongoing government for the Territory between sessions of the General *Fono*;

3. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to facilitate the exercise by the Territory of its political and administrative functions, and in this regard takes note of the plans to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau;

4. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and specialized agencies to grant or continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclonic storms and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements and address the issues of changes in climatic patterns;

5. *Welcomes* the invitation of the administering Power to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to dispatch a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1994.

IX. *Turks and Caicos Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Noting the different views expressed by the elected representatives of the Turks and Caicos Islands on the question of the future status of the Territory,

Aware of the decision of the administering Power to implement a policy change aimed at establishing better dialogue, coordination and cooperation between itself and its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Noting the territorial Government's commitment to reform the public service to achieve greater efficiency and to implement its policy of localization of employment,

Noting the Government's expressed need for development assistance to achieve its stated goal of economic independence by the year 1996,

Noting also the Government's decision to establish an investment bank in order to attract substantial investments world wide for much-needed projects,

Noting further that 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported and that the Government has exerted efforts to improve the agricultural and fisheries sectors,

Noting the number of unqualified teachers and the number of expatriate staff in the educational system of the Territory,

Noting with interest the statement made and the information provided by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council in March 1993 to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the overall political, economic and social situation in the Turks and Caicos Islands,

1. *Reiterates* that it is ultimately for the people of the Territory themselves to determine their own future through the exercise of their right to self-determination, including independence;

2. *Invites* the administering Power, in implementing policy changes concerning its dependent Territories, to continue to take fully into account the wishes and interests of the Government and people of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

3. *Calls upon* the territorial Government to continue to promote alternative employment opportunities for those civil servants whose employment will be terminated as a result of the public service reform and the planned reduction of employees in the service;

4. *Also calls upon* the territorial Government to ensure that the employment of expatriates in the Territory's labour force is not prejudicial to the recruitment of suitably qualified and available islanders;

5. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to explore concrete ways of assisting the Turks and Caicos Government to reach its stated goal of achieving economic independence by 1996;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the increase in aid, particularly financial assistance, granted to the territorial Government by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and invites that Government to maintain this level of assistance;

7. *Calls upon* all national, regional, interregional and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to take all necessary steps to assist the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the establishment and/or operation of its investment bank;

8. *Urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the territorial Government in increasing the efficiency of the agricultural and fisheries sectors;

9. *Also urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to support the efforts

of the territorial Government to address the problem of environmental pollution and degradation;

10. *Calls upon* all countries and organizations with experience in the training of teachers to extend generous assistance to the Territory in this field, with particular emphasis on the training of its nationals;

11. *Draws the attention* of the administering Power to the statement made and the information provided in March 1993 to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council on the political, economic and social situation in the Territory;

12. *Notes with regret* that a period of thirteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory, and appeals to the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

X. *United States Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that a referendum on political status in the Territory was held on 11 October 1993,

Noting also the concerns expressed in the Territory on the issues of residency requirements for voter eligibility and the availability to all voters of full information on the political options offered to them in the referendum and the implications of these options,

Noting further that the Governor, in his State of the Territory address in January 1993, mentioned the necessity of diversifying the Territory's economy further,

Aware that the insurance crisis in the United States Virgin Islands affects home-owners and has an adverse impact on the Territory's real estate market,

Noting that the question of the transfer of Water Island to the Territory is still under consideration,

Noting also the steps taken by the territorial authorities to acquire the St. Thomas Harbour, including the West Indian Company,

Noting further the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and observer status in the Caribbean Community, and its inability, for financial reasons, to participate in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the request by the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations mission to the Territory to observe the referendum process,

1. *Notes* the consultative character of the referendum which was held on 11 October 1993;

2. *Notes also* the concerns raised in the Territory, prior to the referendum, on the questions of residency requirements and the availability of information on this political process;

3. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to attract light manufacturing and other enterprises to the Territory in order to diversify its economy;

4. *Invites* the administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the transfer of Water Island to the territorial Government;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the policy of the administering Power and the terms of reference of such organizations;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting and observer mission to the Territory.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), see sect. IX.B.2.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/48/46).

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IX.2.

[4] Cooperative projects during the year under review include, *inter alia*, the Brazilian data collection satellite SCD-1, the Portuguese experimental satellite PO-SAT-1, the Indian multi-purpose satellite INSAT-2B, the Italian environmental micro-satellite TEMISAT, the German Spacelab Mission D-2 and ASTRO-SPAS retrieval satellite, and ARABSAT.

[5] A/48/365 and Corr.1.

[6] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* and corrigenda (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/48/20).

[8] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/48/20), sect. II.C.

[10] See resolution 47/68.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/48/20), sect. II.F.

[12] Ibid., sect. II.B.

[13] A/AC.105/543, annex II.

[14] A/AC.105/533, sect. I.

[15] A/AC.105/547.

[16] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.I and Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol.III and Vol.III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/45/20), para. 137.

[18] A/48/221.

[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/48/13).

[20] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[21] See A/48/474, annex.

[22] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[23] A/48/554.

[24] A/48/372.

[25] A/48/373.

[26] A/48/375.

[27] A/48/275.

[28] A/48/474, annex.

[29] Resolution 217 A (III).

[30] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes,* Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

[31] S/19443; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[32] S/21919 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919 and Add.1-3.

[33] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[34] A/48/376.

[35] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[36] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

[37] A/48/431.

[38] A/48/377.

[39] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[40] A/48/96, A/48/278 and A/48/557.

[41] A/48/537 to A/48/543.

[42] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[43] A/48/542.

[44] S/25859; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1993.*

[45] A/48/503 and Add.1.

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/48/1).

[47] A/48/173.

[48] A/48/421, annex.

[49] See A/47/965-S/25944; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25944.

[50] A/46/185 and Corr.1, annex.

[51] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.I.18.

[52] A/48/349-S/26358; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26358.

[53] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/48/6/Rev.1).

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/48/21).

[55] A/48/407.

[56] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

[57] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[58] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect.II.

[59] A/AC.198/1993/5.

[60] A/AC.198/1993/7.

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/47/7 and Add.1-17), document A/47/7/Add.16.

[62] A/AC.198/1993/6.

[63] A/AC.198/1993/9.

[64] Ibid., paras. 17 and 18.

[65] A/AC.198/1993/2 and Add.1.

[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. VIII.

[67] A/48/436.

[68] At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), decided to rename agenda item 117 as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination". See decision 48/402 C of 10 December 1993.

[69] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. V.

[70] See A/46/634/Rev.1.

[71] A/48/224 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3.

[72] A/AC.109/L.1805.

[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. VII.

[74] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

[75] E/1993/98.

[76] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Plenary Meetings*, 41st, 43rd, 45th and 46th meetings (E/1993/SR.41, 43, 45 and 46).

[77] A/48/443.

[78] S/26239; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1993.*

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. IX.

[80] A/48/426.

[81] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. XI.

[82] Ibid., chap. X.

[83] A/AC.109/1159.

[84] See A/AC.109/1114.

[85] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fourth Committee*, 4th meeting, and corrigendum.

[86] Ibid., 5th meeting, and corrigendum.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

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48/54. Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continuing validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[6] and the various agreements, in particular Agenda 21,[7] that provide an overall framework for developing cooperative action to address the development challenges of the 1990s,

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990, 46/207 of 20 December 1991 and 47/184 of 22 December 1992,

Welcoming the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular the institutional reforms within the organization,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,[8]

Deeply concerned by the repeated delays in concluding the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

Stressing the urgent need for the Uruguay Round to be concluded in a balanced manner, taking into account issues of particular interest to developing countries and their development,

Emphasizing the importance of a strengthened multilateral trading system and of the respect by all countries for multilaterally agreed rules,

1. *Once again urges* all Governments, competent regional economic integration organizations, and the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies and of other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, an updated report taking into account the positive institutional

outcome and implementation of the results of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/55. International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continuing validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] and the various agreements, in particular Agenda 21,[7] that provide an overall framework for developing cooperative action to address the development challenges of the 1990s,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[9] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly and 47/183 of 22 December 1992 on the eighth session of the Conference,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular its contribution, within its mandate, to trade and environmental issues,

Noting with concern that, although a number of developing countries have experienced higher rates of growth and an expansion of their trade, the current international economic situation, characterized by slow growth and a fragile economic recovery, has adversely affected the growth and development of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable multilateral trading system that is consistent with the goals of sustainable development and that leads to the optimal distribution of global production in accordance with comparative advantage, and of a stable international financial environment for economic recovery and growth in all parts of the world economy, in particular in the developing countries,

Noting with serious concern the intensification of pressures for protectionism and unilateralism, in particular in many developed countries, and stressing in this regard the need for all countries to halt and reverse protectionism and respect multilaterally agreed trade rules,

Emphasizing also that the high economic cost of protectionist policies has a negative impact on the economic growth and sustainable development of all countries, in particular the developing countries, and emphasizing further that within this context such policies in no case constitute an appropriate means of addressing the serious problems of unemployment,

Recognizing that improved access to external markets and further multilateral trade liberalization are very important prerequisites for the reactivation of growth in all parts of the world economy, in particular in the developing countries,

Recognizing with satisfaction that major structural economic reforms, as well as trade policy liberalization and regional economic integration efforts, are being undertaken by many developing countries, as well as by a number of other countries, and that such policies have contributed to the expansion of world trade and enhanced export possibilities and economic growth prospects for all countries,

Recognizing also that regional economic integration processes, including those among developing countries, which have intensified in recent years, impart substantial dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for all countries, and stressing that in order to maintain the positive aspects of such integration arrangements and assure the prevalence of their dynamic growth effects, Member States and groupings should strive to be outward-oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system,

Emphasizing the need for increased international support for the reforms being undertaken by many developing countries and by countries with economies in transition, including the provision of increased global market access for their exports, which is of critical importance for the success and further encouragement of those reforms,

Reaffirming the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries, owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

Reaffirming also the message from the Trade and Development Board to the Governments participating in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, adopted by the Board at the second part of its thirty-ninth session, in which the Board stressed that an early and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round should be viewed as a prerequisite to a return to the path of growth, trade expansion and an improved world economic climate,[10]

Stressing that, for the Uruguay Round to be concluded in a balanced manner, issues of particular interest to developing countries and their development must be taken fully into account,

Emphasizing that a failure of the Uruguay Round would seriously risk eroding business confidence, intensify trade differences and disputes, retard global economic growth and recovery, encourage and protect uncompetitive sectors of the economy and undermine the outward-oriented reforms being undertaken by many developing countries, *Reaffirming* the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment, trade and development issues within the context of a new global partnership for sustainable development,

Recognizing that the complex linkages between trade and environment pose significant challenges to the pursuit of sustainable development and to the maintenance of a free and open trading system,

Welcoming Trade and Development Board decision 402 (XXXIX) of 26 March 1993[11] on sustainable development and its conclusions 407 (XL) of 1 October 1993[12] regarding the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate and in the context of sustainable development, to the study of the interlinkages between trade and environment,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-ninth session[13] and the first part of its fortieth session,[14] and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the policies and measures contained in the Cartagena Commitment;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions derived from the debate of the Trade and Development Board, which was underpinned, *inter alia*, by the *Trade and Development Report, 1993*, on the international implications of macroeconomic policies and issues concerning interdependence, as constituting a concrete contribution to the changing of perceptions on issues concerning growth dynamics in various regions, particularly with respect to the conceptual framework, design and implementation of structural adjustment policies;

4. *Recognizes* that trade liberalization by all countries, in particular the developed countries, is an important tool for increasing economic efficiency and improving resource allocation, economic growth, sustainable development and employment in all countries;

5. *Stresses* in this context the urgent need for trade liberalization and improved access to the markets of all countries, in particular those of the developed countries, in order to generate global economic growth and sustainable development for the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

6. *Emphasizes* that, in order to promote sustainable development through trade, the removal of existing distortions in international trade is essential; emphasizes, in particular, the need for a substantial and progressive reduction in the support and protection of agriculture, covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies, as well as of industry and other sectors, so as to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries; and in this context further emphasizes that trade liberalization should be pursued on a global basis across economic sectors so as to contribute to sustainable development;

7. *Deplores* the repeated delays in concluding the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

8. *Urges* all countries, in particular the major developed countries, to resolve all outstanding differences in all areas of the negotiations in order to ensure a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round;

9. *Strongly urges* all participants in the Uruguay Round to complete the Round by 15 December 1993, taking into account issues of particular interest to the developing countries and providing a comprehensive market access package on goods and services, including items of export interest to those countries, and stresses in this regard the need for a full contribution by all parties;

10. *Urges* all participants to give special attention to the least developed countries with a view to enhancing their full participation in the multilateral trading system;

11. *Stresses* that the ability of many developing countries to mobilize, through international trade, the resources needed to finance investments required for sustainable development may be impaired by tariff and non-tariff impediments, including tariff escalation, limiting their access to export markets, and also that a comprehensive and balanced conclusion to the Uruguay Round would help all countries mobilize financing for sustainable development;

12. *Emphasizes* that an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable multilateral trading system that is consistent with the goals of sustainable development and that leads to the optimal distribution of global production in accordance with comparative advantage is of benefit to all trading partners, and in this context also emphasizes that improved market access for the exports of developing countries in conjunction with sound macroeconomic and environmental policies would have a positive environmental impact and would therefore make an important contribution towards sustainable development;

13. *Also emphasizes* that environment and trade policies should be made mutually supportive, with a view to achieving sustainable development;

14. *Further emphasizes* that environmental measures addressing transborder or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus, and in this context emphasizes still further that the international community should strive for the broadest possible international coordination of environmental and trade policies through intergovernmental cooperation, taking into account the complex linkages between environment, trade and sustainable development;

15. *Emphasizes* that trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifi-

able discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade and that, in this respect, unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its special role in the field of trade and environment, including policy analysis, conceptual work and consensus-building, with a view to ensuring transparency and coherence in making environmental and trade policies mutually supportive, and taking into account the work being done by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other competent international and regional economic institutions;

17. *Invites* the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates and competencies and in close cooperation with other competent United Nations bodies and the regional commissions, to address trade and environmental matters comprehensively, and to submit, through the Commission on Sustainable Development, a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

75th plenary meeting
10 December 1993

48/164. Follow-up to the report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/155 of 19 December 1991, in which it recognized the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[15] in addressing the issues of interest to the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the South Commission,[16] in which he proposed a comprehensive approach to the questions of South-South cooperation,

Welcoming the support given by the United Nations Development Programme in distributing copies of the report of the South Commission in developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw upon the discussions and conclusions in the report in elaborating an agenda for development;

2. *Considers* that a comprehensive and systematic overview and analysis of South-South cooperation worldwide is required to stimulate intergovernmental debate, decisions and actions, as appropriate, within the United Nations system and to promote such cooperation within and between regions of the South, and globally;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report entitled "State of South-South cooperation", containing quantitative data and indicators on all aspects of South-South cooperation and prepared with the help of all relevant organizations of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions and subregional organizations, to provide analytical and empirical materials for the preparation of the report;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report on the state of South-South cooperation to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, at which time the Assembly will decide on the need for further reports on the matter.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/165. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the Declaration on the Right to Development,[17] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[18] and Agenda 21,[7] which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development,

Noting the ongoing work of the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on an agenda for development, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992,

Recognizing the trends towards regional cooperation and integration, interdependence of nations and the globalization of economic issues and problems,

Convinced that universal peace, security and prosperity cannot be fully achieved in the absence of economic and social development and improvements in international economic relations,

Bearing in mind the interlinkages between economic problems and between the economic and social aspects of development, and aware that among the most compelling challenges facing the world community are the acceleration of development, the eradication of poverty, and the need to address disparities among countries and to forge genuine international economic cooperation and partnership for development, *Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community,

Noting the role of the Secretary-General in encouraging all countries to engage in a constructive dialogue for advancing development and in facilitating their efforts in that regard,

Convinced that the commitment to cooperation and partnership for development, which has been evolving in various forums in recent years, constitutes a good foundation from which to advance and promote international economic cooperation for development, the commitment to which has been clearly manifested in several documents, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, the Cartagena Commitment, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21,

Also convinced of the importance of continuing to build upon the spirit of cooperation and partnership for development through constructive dialogue among all countries, in particular between the developed and developing countries, for the purpose of promoting an international economic environment conducive to sustainable development,

1. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

2. *Also reaffirms* that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibilities and the partnership for sustainable development as established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue;

3. *Further reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analysis and recommendations on ways and means to promote such a dialogue, reflecting the ongoing work on an agenda for development and taking into account the progress achieved in fulfilment of the commitment referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/166. An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992,

Convinced of the need to elaborate a framework to promote international consensus in the field of development,

Committed to strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors, and recognizing, in this respect, the need to revive the role of the United Nations in fostering and promoting international cooperation for economic and social development,

Taking note of the views expressed by States on an agenda for development,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to issue in the early months of 1994 the report requested in its resolution 47/181,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181;[19]

2. *Decides* that the intergovernmental discussions to consider an agenda for development and the reports of the Secretary-General thereon should be held at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council and at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to promote, as early as possible in 1994, in an open-ended format, broad-based discussions and an exchange of views on an agenda for development, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General requested in its resolution 47/181;

4. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly, in order to ensure the broad-based nature of those discussions, to invite relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant organizations, including scientific and academic institutions, to participate fully in or present their views during those discussions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session further recommendations, as appropriate, to follow up his report on an agenda for development, taking into account the views expressed during the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the views expressed during the discussions promoted by the President of the General Assembly and summarized under his own responsibility;

6. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1994, consider "An agenda for development" as a possible topic for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1994;

7. *Decides* to hold special plenary meetings at a high level, at its forty-ninth session, to consider ways of promoting and giving political impetus to an agenda for development;

8. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "An agenda for development".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/167. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly

1. *Recognizes* that the conditions do not currently exist to reach full agreement on all outstanding issues in the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and also that, should Governments indicate, either directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reporting in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/214 of 20 December 1991, that there is the convergence of views necessary to reach agreement on all outstanding issues, then the Trade and Development Board should re-engage and continue its work aimed at facilitating agreement on the code;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, based on the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment[6] and taking into account the findings of the ad hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer, to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the state of the discussion.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/168. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989 and 46/210 of 20 December 1991,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/210 and the ideas contained therein,[20]

Concerned that the mandate referred to in paragraph 4 of its resolution 46/210 has not been fully implemented,

Taking into account the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat and the consequent reallocation of functions,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another;

2. *Urges* the implementation of its resolutions 44/215 and 46/210;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assign to the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat, in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the function of continuing to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature, as well as to continue the preparation of studies in this field as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolutions 44/215 and 46/210;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/169. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and 46/212 of 20 December 1991,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing also that fifteen of the land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require closer and even more effective cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[21]

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional cooperation and integration in comprehensively solving the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to addressing further the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Also reaffirms* that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked developing countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. *Calls upon* both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, in the spirit of South-South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

4. *Appeals once again* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade[3] and the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, as well as the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[5]

5. *Invites* the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the faster movement of goods in transit, with financial and technical assistance from donors and financial agencies;

6. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transport-transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the land-locked and transit developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirements for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme further to promote, as appropriate, subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communications sectors to the land-locked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions held in New York from 17 to 19 May 1993,[22] and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene in 1995, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1994-1995, another meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries, representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review progress in the development of transit systems in the land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of an evaluation of the transit systems of those countries to be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in cooperation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to recommend further appropriate action, including elaboration of programmes for further improvement of those transit systems, to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

11. *Notes* the results of the specific studies on transit issues prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and encourages the international community to make use of them, as appropriate, when devising strategies to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to organize, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1994-1995 and in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the regional commissions, a symposium in 1994 for land-locked and transit developing countries to address specific regional problems in implementing the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts held in May 1993 and to submit the results of the studies referred to in paragraph 11 above to that symposium;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek voluntary contributions to ensure participation of representatives of land-locked and transit developing countries in the meeting and symposium referred to, respectively, in paragraphs 10 and 12 above;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urges the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transport-transit infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point on cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1994-1995, in the area dealing with land-locked developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

16. *Invites* the international community and the preparatory bodies for all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account, in the preparation of documentation, the specific needs and requirements of land-locked and transit developing countries and the participation of those countries in those meetings and conferences;

17. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[23] on specific action related to the specific needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/170. Assistance to land-locked States in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 48/169 of 21 December 1993, entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", and expecting that the newly independent land-locked States in Central Asia will participate in the activities and meetings referred to in that resolution,

Recalling the agreed conclusions and recommendations on priority areas and modalities for further action to improve transit systems in land-locked and transit developing countries of the Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, convened by the Trade and Development Board in New York from 17 to 19 May 1993, as set forth in the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts,[22]

Recalling in particular those paragraphs of the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts pertaining to the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours,[24]

Noting that those countries are seeking to enter world markets and that such an objective requires the establishment of a multi-country transit system,

Emphasizing the importance of elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment, including better coordination between railway and highway transport, in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours,

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements, multilateral agreements and regional and subregional cooperation and integration in comprehensively solving the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit transport systems in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours,

1. *Recognizes* that various forms of international technical and financial assistance will be required to improve the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours, including a general survey of transit infrastructure and rehabilitation needs in support of national and regional efforts and programmes;

2. *Also recognizes* that the work being done in this context by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and by the Economic Cooperation Organization can provide a basis for further elaboration;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, to evaluate the transit system of the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours and to elaborate a programme for improving their transit facilities, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/171. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] 46/156 of 19 December 1991 on the implementation of the Programme of Action and 47/173 of 22 December 1992 on the implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[6] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, and the texts adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly Agenda 21,[7]

Taking note of the declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 30 September 1993, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Ministerial Meeting held at Dhaka in February 1990,[25]

Recalling further that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Noting that while many least developed countries, for their part, have been implementing courageous and far-reaching policy reforms and adjustment measures in line with the Programme of Action, implementation of international support measures and commitments by a number of donor countries has fallen short of the provisions of the Programme of Action,

Expressing serious concern about the continued deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole,

Also expressing concern about the heavy debt stock and debt-service burden of the least developed countries, the limited market for their products and the reduced flow of development resources,

Stressing that the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action provides a unique opportunity for the least developed countries and their development partners to take new measures as necessary, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Programme of Action during the rest of the 1990s,

Also stressing that the implementation of the Programme of Action provides for a mid-term review conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action, the results of which will be submitted to the General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[26]

1. *Reaffirms* the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action as a matter of urgency;

3. *Welcomes* the fundamental and far-reaching domestic reforms that have been or are being implemented by the least developed countries, and notes that such efforts should be continued;

4. *Notes* the efforts of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to try to fulfil their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, and urges the provision of adequate external support to the efforts of the least developed countries, keeping under review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries;

5. *Calls upon* the donor countries to fulfil their aid commitments as contained in the Programme of Action on a priority basis and to adjust them upwardly so as to reflect fully the additional resource requirements of the least developed countries, including those added to the list of least developed countries following the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

6. *Stresses* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities by the least developed countries for their economic growth and development, as well as a strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies of aid programmes;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to initiate further innovative measures to provide and mobilize financial and technical support for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action;

9. *Also stresses* the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and notes that the annual follow-up of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action undertaken by the Trade and Development Board on the basis of the annual report on the least developed countries helps to contribute to the development dialogue between those countries and their development partners and urges that that exercise be strengthened;

10. *Notes with concern* the constrained resource position of the United Nations Development Programme during its fifth programming cycle and its impact on the least developed countries, and urges all concerned to take steps to carry out their agreed development programmes;

11. *Welcomes* the initiatives of some donor countries to write off and/or reduce, as appropriate, the official debt of the least developed countries, and invites others to take similar measures;

12. *Reiterates* that increased opportunities for trade can help reactivate economic growth in the least developed countries, and calls for significantly improved market access for their products, particularly through the elimination, wherever possible, or substantial reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, as well as giving special attention to the problems of the least developed countries within the context of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, with a view to integrating them in the global trading system;

13. *Also notes with concern* the environmental and development challenges facing the least developed countries and their vulnerability in this regard, and urges development partners to provide those countries with additional resources to enhance their capacity to achieve sustainable development;

14. *Invites* the preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations

system, particularly the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to take into account the particular needs and requirements of the least developed countries in formulating their final documents;

15. *Welcomes* the positive contribution of the non-governmental organizations in the least developed countries in the field of socio-economic development;

16. *Decides* to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to conduct a mid-term global review, in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206, on the implementation of the Programme of Action, to be held in the early part of September 1995 or at any other suitable date during the second half of 1995;

17. *Stresses* the importance of timely, adequate and thorough preparations for the mid-term global review,

18. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to consider, at its spring session in 1994, the elaboration of the preparatory activities for the mid-term global review meeting, including intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings and the substantive documentation;

19. *Urges* all Governments and international organizations, including multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to take adequate steps to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth mid-term global review of the Programme of Action;

20. *Requests* all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit reports containing a review of the implementation of the Programme of Action within their respective fields of competence, with special emphasis on areas where commitments have remained unfulfilled, and proposals for new measures, as necessary, as further inputs to the preparation for the mid-term global review;

21. *Stresses* the importance of maintaining the institutional identity and visibility of the Division for the Least Developed Countries in the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is entrusted with the task of global-level monitoring of and follow-up to the Programme of Action, and welcomes the action taken by the Secretary-General to fill the vacant post of Director of the Division;

22. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, in resolution 46/156, to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative from each least developed country at the spring sessions of the Trade and Development Board, as well as at the intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings for the mid-term review process;

23. *Decides* to consider at its forty-ninth session the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board on preparations for the mid-term global review, as well as the question of meeting the cost of full and effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries at that meeting;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/172. Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[27] and 46/159 of 19 December 1991, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/41 of 30 July 1992,

Stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries remains a key element in international cooperation, that it has a complementary role with respect to other forms of international technical cooperation and that its final purpose is to promote economic growth and development, in particular human resource development, utilizing the capacities of developing countries,

Reaffirming also that, while developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting and implementing technical cooperation among themselves, the United Nations system and developed countries should assist and support such activities, and that the United Nations system should continue to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical cooperation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Taking note with satisfaction of the statement in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/159[28] that the organizations of the United Nations system had reported an increased emphasis on activities in technical cooperation among developing countries and that nearly all of the responding organizations had reported having adopted or being in the process of adopting policies to accelerate the use of the modality of such cooperation, and stressing the role of the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council in monitoring the use of this modality,

1. *Endorses* the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its eighth session[29] and the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee in annex I of its report;

2. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the developed countries among them, the United Nations Development Programme and other programmes and bodies whose work is related to that of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the specialized agencies, to give high priority and full support in their specific fields of operational activities to technical cooperation among developing countries, in the fields of, *inter alia*, science and technology, transfer of technology, capacity-building, education and technical training and know-how;

3. *Requests* all parties involved in the implementation of the strategy for the promotion and application of technical

cooperation among developing countries in the 1990s, as referred to in the report of the High-level Committee,[30] to ensure the widespread use of such cooperation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations development system and on the follow-up to the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/173. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985, 42/181 of 11 December 1987, 44/221 of 22 December 1989 and 46/160 of 19 December 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[31]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[32]

Welcoming the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference into the Southern African Development Community, which is aimed at deepening and expanding the process of economic integration and cooperation in the region, involving the full participation of all citizens of the member States of the Community,

Commending States members of the Community for demonstrating their support and commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation within the new Community,

Noting the efforts made by the Community to implement its programme of action,

Reaffirming that the successful implementation of the development programmes of the Community can be achieved only if the Community has adequate resources at its disposal,

Welcoming the endorsement by the Multi-party Negotiating Forum of South Africa of the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands into Namibia and the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa to complete the reintegration process by 28 February 1994,

Noting also that the effects of war, drought, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructure in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate the economies of the countries of the region,

Recognizing the positive developments that have taken place in South Africa, including the decisions to establish a Transitional Executive Council and to hold democratic elections on 27 April 1994,

Expressing grave concern at the unsettled and deteriorating political and military situation in Angola, noting with continued concern the grave humanitarian situation and emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in promoting a negotiated settlement in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made so far in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[33] between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, observing that, as a result, life is gradually returning to normal in Mozambique, and emphasizing the continuing need for positive action by all parties concerned,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating mechanisms for cooperation with the Community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, in which he describes progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Community;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Community to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the members of the Community for the progress achieved so far in implementing its programme of action and encouraging further such efforts;

5. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Community in order to enable it to implement fully its programme of action and to meet the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs;

6. *Appeals* to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Community in order to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including the participation in the process of a democratic, non-racial South Africa as soon as possible;

7. *Welcomes* the economic and political reforms under way within the Community, which are intended better to address the challenges of regional cooperation and integration in the 1990s;

8. *Calls upon* the South African authorities and all parties concerned to redouble efforts to end the violence and build a stronger foundation for the emergence of democracy in South Africa;

9. *Regrets* the unbecoming actions of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which are increasing the

suffering of the civilian population of Angola, which is increasingly in need of help, causing an intolerable refugee problem and damaging the Angolan economy, and demands that the Union permanently cease such actions;

10. *Welcomes also* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan for Angola, and appeals to Member States to make generous contributions;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process in Mozambique, and encourages the donor community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of all aspects of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique;

12. *Reaffirms its appeal* to the international community to continue extending assistance to Namibia at this stage of its independence, to enable it to implement its national development programme;

13. *Invites* the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Community, to be held at Gaborone from 26 to 28 January 1994;

14. *Commends* the Secretary-General and members of the international community for their timely response to the drought situation in southern Africa, which has averted famine in the region and has initiated a process that will ensure a rapid response to situations of a similar nature in the future, and in this regard encourages the international community to assist countries of the region in overcoming the effects of drought on a sustained basis;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/174. Strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it decided to establish a Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,[34] in which the Governing Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the central catalysing, coordinating and stimulating body in the field of environment within the United Nations system,

Recalling further decisions 16/1 and 16/6, both of 31 May 1991, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,[35] in the first of which the Council expressed its support for retaining at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi the programme activity centres already located there, decided that future major extensions to the physical or other infrastructure of the Programme, particularly those with global functions, would be centred principally at Nairobi, and requested the Executive Director to examine the feasibility of providing on-site interpretation facilities and to continue negotiations with the host Government with a view to improving the facilities available at the headquarters office at Nairobi, including external communication services,

Reaffirming paragraphs 38.21 and 38.23 of Agenda 21,[7] in which it was stated that there would be a need for an enhanced and strengthened role for the United Nations Environment Programme and its Governing Council, that, *inter alia*, the regional offices of the Programme should be strengthened without weakening its headquarters at Nairobi and that its liaison and interaction with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank should be reinforced and intensified,

Reaffirming also paragraphs 25, 26 and 32(*c*) of its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992,

Commending the United Nations Environment Programme for its leading role in the negotiation of many international conventions on the environment, its mobilization of global environmental awareness and its contribution in the area of capacity-building in regard to the preservation of the environment and its integration into sustainable development,

Mindful of the need to rationalize meetings related to the United Nations Environment Programme so as to ensure effective capacity utilization at the headquarters of the Programme,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventeenth session and the decisions contained therein;[36]

2. *Stresses* the need for close cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Commission on Sustainable Development in implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21;

3. *Welcomes* the action-oriented approach of the Governing Council towards the implementation of the follow-up activities to the Conference, as outlined in its report;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Kenya for the grant of an additional forty acres of land for the expansion of office facilities and the improvement of the communications network, and encourages it to continue to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations organs, agencies and programmes based at Nairobi work in a conducive and hospitable environment;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen further the liaison function at Nairobi for the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on the basis of arrangements made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, duly taking into account all relevant provisions of paragraph 32(*c*) of General Assembly resolution 47/191;

6. *Urges* Member States to make their contributions to the Environment Fund in accordance with Governing Council decision 17/32 of 21 May 1993;[37]

7. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to ensure that as many meetings related to the Programme as possible are held at the headquarters of the Programme so as to maximize utilization of conference facilities and services;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the programming of meetings related to the Programme is rationalized to facilitate economy and more effective capacity utilization at the headquarters of the Programme;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/175. Drought and desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, in which it approved the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification,[38] containing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[39] and its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development set forth in chapter 12, entitled "Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought", of Agenda 21,[7] which develop and complete the decisions contained in the Plan of Action,

Concerned about the continued world-wide degradation of soil resources, particularly in Africa,

Bearing in mind that in the long term the problems of drought, desertification and degradation of the productive capacity of the soil have serious world-wide economic and social consequences that threaten the security and well-being of all affected countries,

Stressing the importance of the ongoing negotiations to elaborate an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa,

Noting the active role played by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in combating drought and the important contribution of that Office to African countries in the ongoing process of negotiating an international convention to combat desertification,

Taking note of the recommendation contained in paragraph 38.27 of Agenda 21 and of decision 93/33 of 18 June 1993 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[40] in which the Governing Council encouraged the Administrator to strengthen the substantive role and maintain the identity of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office as the focal point within the Programme for all matters related to drought and desertification control, in particular those in Africa, in accordance with the ongoing process of integrating the Office into the core programme of the Programme,

Recalling the appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to continue and strengthen their cooperation in combating desertification, notably through support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office by the joint venture programme,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,[41]

1. *Welcomes* the support of the international community and urges it to continue its financial, technical and material support to the countries most affected by drought and desertification in order to support their effort to translate the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development into concrete activities to implement the programmes outlined in chapter 12 of Agenda 21, duly taking into account the provisions of the future international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of decision 93/33 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council decided that the experience and technical expertise of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in drought and desertification control should be made available to all affected countries, in particular those in Africa;

3. *Recommends* that the cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, ensured by the joint agreement to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in a manner consistent with the provisions of the future convention, be strengthened and enlarged in the context of implementing Agenda 21, but without prejudice to the particular attention that must be paid to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

4. *Appeals* to donor countries to contribute to the United Nations fund for the Sudano-Sahelian region to allow it to continue to bring effective assistance to African countries within the framework of the negotiation process for an international convention to combat desertification and to assist the affected countries in implementing chapter 12 of Agenda 21;

5. *Appeals urgently* to the members of the international community, particularly donor countries, to support the effort being exerted to combat drought and desertification on affected subregional levels, *inter alia*, within subregional intergovernmental organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Southern African Development Community and the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as within the programmes, funds and relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/176. Human settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to serve as the institutional focus for human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Recalling also its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international level for the implementation of the Strategy,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the implementation of the Strategy and of the human settlement aspects of Agenda 21[7] and in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the Centre, in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements high on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding of the links among people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting with concern that, in many developing countries, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living conditions of their populations, in both urban and rural areas,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run, and aware that widespread civil conflicts and wars have left many cities and villages totally destroyed,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992 on the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Recalling its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to reconsider his proposal to abolish the post of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), taking into account the views and recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the views expressed by Member States regarding the question of separate senior management arrangements for the Centre,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fourteenth session;[42]

2. *Also endorses* Commission resolutions 14/7 of 5 May 1993 on the strengthening of regional activities, 14/19 of 5 May 1993 on the role and place of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the United Nations system and 14/20 of 5 May 1993 on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);[43]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are kept under distinct and separate management and direction, in accordance with their specific mandates and activities;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General -- in the context of ensuring high-level leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) through distinct and separate management and direction as contemplated in General Assembly resolution 32/162, taking into account relevant recommendations on the ongoing restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system as it prepares for the challenges of human settlement development and management in the twenty-first century, as well as preparations for Habitat II -- to give full consideration to the views expressed by Member States regarding the leadership of the Centre;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that, in the restructuring of the United Nations system, the Centre is maintained as the global focal point for human settlements and that its institutional capabilities are strengthened at its headquarters, maximizing the effectiveness of national and regional operations;

6. *Urges* all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to and participate actively in adequate preparations for Habitat II;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress made in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/177. Resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Taking note of resolution 49/2 of 29 April 1993 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific,[44]

Recalling its resolution 39/227 of 18 December 1984, by which it proclaimed the period 1985-1994 the Transport and

Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/78 of 27 July 1984 on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council urged all appropriate international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute effectively to the formulation and implementation of a regional action programme for the second half of the Decade, and General Assembly decision 46/453 of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/75,

Reaffirming the importance of phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific,

Noting that it may not be possible to implement the regional action programme effectively and efficiently without adequate funds, and noting the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in this regard,

1. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to keep under review the level of funding to be provided for the implementation of the regional action programme, so that phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific will have a greater impact;

2. *Requests* bilateral donors to take note of General Assembly decision 46/453, so as to ensure that the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications held at Bangkok from 3 to 5 June 1992 will be implemented effectively;

3. *Invites* all Governments in a position to do so to contribute to the implementation of the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/178. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992 on the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in which it affirmed that a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy should be conducted at the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the recognition of the renewed commitment to the Global Strategy expressed in Agenda 21,[7] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Bearing in mind the high potential of enabling shelter strategies, which rely on labour-intensive and locally based technologies, to generate employment, demand for local products and savings, and thereby promote economic development and poverty reduction,

Bearing in mind also that enabling strategies typically include activities, such as institutional reform, revision of building codes and regulations and steps aimed at facilitating the access of the poor to critical resources, especially land and finance, which can best be implemented through partnership arrangements among the public, private and community sectors and the empowerment of the poor and of women,

Convinced that the concept of enabling strategies synthesizes the lessons learned in the development of living conditions since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976, and that broad commitment to the implementation of such strategies represents the only viable way of reversing the trend towards deterioration of those conditions,

Recognizing that, since the adoption of the Global Strategy, additional weight has been given to and further insights have been reached into several essential aspects of enabling shelter strategies, such as the requirement for sensitivity to gender considerations, and their potential for contributing to environmentally sustainable development,

Aware that adequate information plays a pivotal role in the proper analysis of the outcome, opportunities and constraints of current housing processes, and in assessing the impact of policies, strategies and programmes thereon,

Having considered the third report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[45]

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated their national shelter strategies based on the principle of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy and, furthermore, that a number of Governments have commenced a process for applying selected indicators for monitoring the progress and efficiency of their national shelter strategies,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Global Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Global Strategy,

1. *Commends* Governments that are already revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

2. *Urges* all Governments to adopt and/or strengthen integrated national shelter strategies based on the enabling approach and principles of social, economic and environmental

sustainability, and to review them regularly with a view to ensuring the improvement of living conditions, particularly of the rural and urban poor, women and the homeless;

3. *Recommends* that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring the progress of their national shelter strategy and, when assessing the performance of the shelter sector, also adopt, as far as is feasible, taking into account local conditions and sensitivity to gender considerations, guidelines for monitoring national shelter strategies and the application of shelter sector performance indicators, and publicize the guidelines within their countries, particularly on World Habitat Day, and also submit them to the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in order to enable him to prepare the reports on the implementation of the Global Strategy for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements;

4. *Urges* Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, taking into account the relevant components of Agenda 21;

5. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Global Strategy;

6. *Urges* the international community to strengthen its support for national efforts to formulate and implement enabling shelter strategies in developing countries, as recommended in Agenda 21;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide, on the basis of an approach consistent with the Global Strategy, increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Global Strategy Plan of Action for 1994-1995;[46]

8. *Adopts* the Global Strategy Plan of Action for 1994-1995, and urges all Governments, relevant United Nations and private sector organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/179. Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[47] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, which the General Assembly endorsed in its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and subsequently reaffirmed in its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, the recommendations and decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly those contained in Agenda 21,[7] General Assembly resolution 46/165 of 19 December 1991, and other resolutions and decisions adopted by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerning science and technology for development,

Recognizing, in the context of relevant measures to restructure the Secretariat and of General Assembly resolution 47/212 of 23 December 1992, the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this respect,

Bearing in mind the vital contribution of science and technology, including new and emerging technologies, to the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries and their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Reaffirming that capacity-building in science and technology for development in the developing countries should remain one of the priority issues on the agenda of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of support and assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to build their endogenous capacity in science and technology,

Recalling the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to the developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of the developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Stressing the need for developed countries and international organizations to continue to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous scientific and technological capabilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries,[48]

1. *Endorses* the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 on the basis of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session,[49] including the recommendation that the Council, at its organizational session for 1994, include science and technology for development as a priority subject to be considered at the coordination segment of the Council in 1994;

2. *Stresses* that endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries is indispensable to their efforts to mobilize indigenous resources for science and technology for development;

3. *Emphasizes* the vital role of the United Nations in supporting the developing countries in endogenous capacity-building in the field of science and technology;

4. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the initiative for a consultative meeting to consider ways and means for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for convening such a meeting, within existing resources, as soon as possible;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17, science and technology for development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997[50] and the activities planned for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development, in accordance with the specific mandates provided for in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

7. *Stresses* the urgent need to strengthen the vital role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology, particularly through better coordination, including in the fields of technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development to interact effectively, through the Economic and Social Council, in carrying out their respective mandates;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their comparative advantages and complementarities, and urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional or subregional organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing, as appropriate, for such efforts;

10. *Recognizes also* the potentially important role of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in enhancing endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries, and calls upon all countries in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on ways and means of reinvigorating the Fund and ensuring its effective operation.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/180. Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/98 of 14 December 1990, 45/188 of 21 December 1990, 46/166 of 19 December 1991 and 47/171, 47/181 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992,

Taking note of Agenda 21,[7] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade[5] and the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2]

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and national development,[51]

Taking note also of chapter VII of the *World Economic Survey, 1993*,[52]

Taking into account the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the importance of the market and the private sector for the efficient functioning of economies in various stages of development,

Recognizing also the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector, bearing in mind the economic, social and cultural diversity in the world,

Acknowledging that broad participation by individuals and major groups in decision-making is a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of economic growth and sustainable development, with entrepreneurship as an important element of that goal,

Noting that many countries continue to attach major importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies, as a means to increase efficiency, economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing further the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, the enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular the establishment of the judicial, executive and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services and for good management, as described in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Cartagena Commitment,

Emphasizing the importance of a supportive international economic environment, including investment and trade, for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization in all countries,

Noting also the difficulties that countries encounter in promoting entrepreneurship and in implementing privatization programmes owing to a lack of appropriate experience and technical capacities in those areas,

Welcoming the activities that have been and will be undertaken by the organizations, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the benefit of recipient countries and in conformity with their own policies and priorities for development, in supporting national efforts aimed at creating enabling environments for entrepreneurship and for the implementation of privatization programmes, *Recalling with satisfaction* the active collaboration between the United Nations system and private-sector associations, such as the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme with the International Chamber of Commerce, the Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Group of 77,

Mindful of the resource constraints of the Secretariat and, therefore, of the need to rationalize related agenda items and requests for reports,

1. *Invites* interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on activities, programmes and experiences of Member States and the United Nations system concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of technical cooperation in this field;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and with due priority, the activities of the United Nations system related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and to the implementation of privatization programmes, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, through, *inter alia*, better coordination;

3. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to develop and, upon request, increase technical assistance and to incorporate in their respective programming and activities specific objectives that will:

(*a*) Facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of enabling environments for the establishment and growth of small and medium-size enterprises and for the support of local entrepreneurs;

(*b*) Facilitate, as appropriate, the design and implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation policies and assist relevant national institutions in developing the capacities to institute appropriate policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and incentives to promote entrepreneurship;

4. *Encourages* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in pursuing those activities, to foster active partnerships between public and private entities, taking into account the capacities for self-organization of entrepreneurs, through, for example:

(*a*) Mechanisms for discussion and consultation by relevant parties as to the appropriate ways to enhance the environment for entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

(*b*) Promoting initiatives, such as national and, where appropriate, regional workshops, to review and disseminate experience and lessons learned locally and internationally on the promotion of entrepreneurship and on the implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report, in consultation with the heads of relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, clarifying the focus of their respective activities;

6. *Decides* to review and appraise at its fiftieth session the activities related to the present resolution under an item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation: Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/181. Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/175 and 47/187 of 22 December 1992 and all its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, decision B (48), adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe on 26 April 1993,[53] and resolution 49/1, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on 29 April 1993,[54]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General[55] on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing countries with economies in transition, including the difficulties that those countries are encountering as they integrate their economies into the world economy,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition as well as of all other countries into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports of goods and services, which integration will simultaneously support the systemic transformation of countries with economies in transition towards market-oriented policies and have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and through appropriate arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat, the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition, as well as to promote and enhance mutual cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, within their respective mandates;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study, within the scope of the implementation of the present resolution and while continuing the existing cooperation with relevant international institutions and entities, possible areas of economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with the developing countries, identifying the role that the United Nations system could play in this field, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially

thereafter, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/182. Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, 45/214 of 21 December 1990, 46/148 and 46/151 of 18 December 1991 and 47/198 of 22 December 1992,

Noting that, owing to uneven developments in the context of the evolving international debt strategy, further progress and further concrete measures are essential for the solution of the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries,

Welcoming the fact that some developing countries have made substantial progress towards resolving their debt difficulties,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-service problems of indebted developing countries, which adversely affect their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address and solve those problems through effective debt-relief measures, bearing in mind, in this context, the special and critical situation of the most indebted developing countries of Africa,

Noting also that a number of countries with economies in transition are experiencing debt-servicing difficulties, while recognizing that the Paris Club has adopted a flexible and innovative approach to deal with these problems, and calling upon private creditors to adopt similar measures,

Stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with all types of debt of developing countries, taking into account the urgent need for an equitable and durable approach,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts in their economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve economic efficiency, taking into account their individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

Stressing also the necessity of a supportive international economic environment as regards, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for the implementation of international consensus agreements for the promotion of sustainable development,

Expressing its concern that, in many developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes one of the major obstacles to the revitalization of growth and development, despite the often strenuous economic reforms of those countries,

Noting that those developing countries which have continued, at great cost, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion have done so despite severe external and domestic financial constraints,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development;[55]

2. *Notes* the fact that some debtor developing countries with commercial external debt have been able to conclude agreements on commercial bank debt-service reduction, and calls for the conclusion of similar agreements with other interested developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to explore ways to implement additional measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official debt, and to take more urgent action with regard to, *inter alia*, the remaining commercial debt owed by the developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the write-off by certain donors of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and urges those countries which have not done so to cancel or provide equivalent relief for the official development assistance debt of the least developed countries;

5. *Calls* for the rapid and effective implementation of the measures taken to address the debt problem of certain middle-income African countries, and invites all creditors to consider taking appropriate measures for middle-income debtor developing countries, taking into account the special and critical situation of those in Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantial relief of the debt of low-income countries;

7. *Stresses* the need for the broadest and most expeditious implementation of the recent initiatives and the need to continue to build upon them, and calls upon the developed countries to adopt and implement further debt-alleviating terms, including consideration of the Trinidad terms, as appropriate;

8. *Recognizes* the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, particularly low-income groups, in order to ensure social and political stability;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting growth and sustainable development;

10. *Stresses also* that concerted action by the international community, in particular by developed countries, to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries is vital to growth in the developing countries, which, in turn, would promote the growth of the world economy;

11. *Recognizes also* the need of debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

12. *Stresses further* the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development;

13. *Urges* the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity, debt-for-nature and debt-for-development swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

14. *Calls upon* private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to renew and expand initiatives and efforts to tackle the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries;

15. *Urges* the multilateral financial institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages with the necessary flexibility under their established guidelines, and also urges that earnest attention be given to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution to the problems of developing countries that are having serious debt-servicing difficulties, including those countries whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral financial institutions;

16. *Urges* creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/183. International Year for the Eradication of Poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992 entitled "Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty",

Reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990, 46/141 of 17 December 1991 and 47/197 of 22 December 1992 related to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains, and that its eradication in all countries, in particular in developing countries, has become one of the priority development objectives for the 1990s in order to promote sustainable development,

Noting that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty, in particular in the least developed countries, the countries in sub-Saharan Africa and other countries which have areas of concentrated poverty,

Welcoming the success achieved in organizing and observing the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,[56]

Stressing the positive impact of a favourable international economic environment, in particular in the area of trade, on combating poverty in all countries, especially in developing countries,

Stressing also the importance of international cooperation in combating poverty through, *inter alia*, exchange among Governments that have had successful experiences in the field,

1. *Proclaims* 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;

2. *Decides* that the major activities for the observance of the Year should be undertaken at the local, national and international levels, and that assistance should be provided by the United Nations system with a view to creating among States, policy makers and international public opinion a greater awareness that the eradication of poverty is fundamental to reinforcing peace and achieving sustainable development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to prepare a draft programme on the preparations for and observance of the Year, setting out the objectives, principles and main recommendations for the Year, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system, including those described in chapter 3 of Agenda 21,[7] related to the eradication of poverty;

5. *Invites* all States, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations concerned and interested national organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to exert every possible effort in the preparations for and observance of the Year and to cooperate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

6. *Designates* the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat as the preparatory body, and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body, for the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;

7. *Recommends* that the preparatory body and the coordinating body work in close collaboration with all relevant organizations inside and outside the United Nations system in the preparations for and observance of the Year;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", a sub-item on the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/184. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990, 46/141 of 17 December 1991 and 47/197 of 22 December 1992 related to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Reaffirming also its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, as well as all the declarations, commitments, plans and programmes of action containing provisions related to the eradication of poverty in the framework of activities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[18] in particular principle 5 thereof, Agenda 21,[7] in particular chapter 3 thereof entitled "Combating poverty", the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests,[57] in particular principle 7 (*a*) thereof, and all other decisions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development relating to the eradication of poverty,

Underlining that the eradication of poverty, especially in developing countries, is one of the priority development objectives for the 1990s,

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains, and that its eradication constitutes an important factor in ensuring sustainable development,

Recognizing also the central role that women play in the eradication of poverty and the necessity of addressing the needs of women in poverty eradication programmes,

Considering that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty, in particular in the least developed countries, the countries in sub-Saharan Africa and other countries that have areas of concentrated poverty,

Reaffirming the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate better and harmonize their activities in the field of the eradication of poverty, bearing in mind the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, in particular the paragraphs dealing with mechanisms and instruments of coordination at the field level,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[56]

1. *Stresses* the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, *inter alia*, the creation of employment and income-generating programmes, the implementation of food security, health, education, housing and population programmes and the strengthening of national capacity-building execution programmes;

2. *Reaffirms* that a supportive international economic environment which takes into account resource flows and structural adjustment programmes, in which social and environmental dimensions are integrated, is vital to the success of efforts of developing countries, in particular, to deal with the eradication of poverty;

3. *Invites* all countries to undertake national strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty that are, *inter alia*, sensitive to gender considerations, taking into account cultural, religious and social particularities, and that involve more active participation by the targeted communities, as well as by the most vulnerable groups, in initiating, implementing, following up and evaluating specific projects;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, and urges the developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, to agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible, some developed countries having agreed to reach the target by the year 2000, while other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, agree to make their best efforts to increase their level of official development assistance;

5. *Invites* the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to support development programmes in developing countries, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development related to the eradication of poverty, particularly chapter 3 of Agenda 21 entitled "Combating poverty";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to urge the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the framework of the help they give to developing countries, to strengthen their institutional capacities for implementing their poverty eradication programmes and to adopt a coordinated and integrated approach that takes into account, *inter alia*, the role and needs of women, with attention to social services, income generation and the increased participation of local communities;

7. *Invites* preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system, particularly the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to take specific measures and decisions to meet, by the early part of the twenty-first century, the challenge of the eradication of poverty;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an updated report focusing, *inter alia*, on the development of appropriate inputs to country programmes by relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, based on exchange of information on and analysis of the operations of actual programmes and on the identification of constraints and weaknesses of operational and coordinating capacities owing to a lack of resources, as well as focusing on elements for the elaboration of multisectoral strategies;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/185. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development,

Recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991 and 47/152 of 18 December 1992 on the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General,[58] as requested in its resolution 46/145 of 17 December 1991, on regional economic integration among developing countries;

2. *Stresses* the need for the full and timely implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet submitted their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the International Development Strategy to do so;

4. *Decides*, in order to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy and to facilitate the deliberations on the analytical and comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the subject, as requested in its resolution 47/152, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his analytical and comprehensive report on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the International Development Strategy information on the difficulties encountered in implementing the commitments and the measures that have to be taken by Member States for the expeditious and full implementation of the agreements contained therein.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/186. International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/176 of 22 December 1992 on the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, and taking note of Council resolution 1993/4 of 12 February 1993,

Recognizing the importance of population issues in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and the need to treat population issues in their proper developmental perspective,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session,[59]

Emphasizing the importance of a thorough intergovernmental preparatory process for the success of the Conference,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development[60] and the accompanying annotated outline of the draft final document of the Conference;[61]

2. *Endorses fully* Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/76 of 30 July 1993 on the preparations for the Conference;

3. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development shall

become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, without prejudice to current arrangements for participation in the Conference and its preparatory process;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and organizations for the extrabudgetary contributions made so far to the three trust funds that have been established to support preparatory activities, including national activities, as well as to support the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, and calls upon all States and organizations in a position to do so to support those trust funds further;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing the draft final document of the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed by delegations and groups of delegations on the annotated outline, including those expressed at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in recognition of the importance to the preparations for the Conference of the regional and subregional population conferences, to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its third session a report synthesizing the results of those conferences;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene, within existing resources, informal consultations at United Nations Headquarters in the period prior to the third session of the Preparatory Committee, to exchange views in preparation for negotiations on the draft final document of the Conference;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the participation in and contribution to the preparatory process and the Conference itself of non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/4;

9. *Emphasizes* the particular importance of immediate action in widely publicizing the objectives of the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to ensure implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/187. International conference on the financing of development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21,[7] adopted during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling its resolution 46/205 of 20 December 1991 on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development, and its decision 47/436 of 18 December 1992,

Noting with interest the analysis of the current international financial situation outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[62] and recalling the link between peace, security, growth and development,[63]

Recalling also its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992 on an agenda for development,

1. *Decides* to continue to explore the issue of the financing of development and its potential funding sources, in close consultation and cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the situation of all potential sources of financing for development, including sources of new and additional financing for development, in order to consider the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development", the issue of the financing of development.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/188. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Expressing its support to all countries that have suffered a heavy loss of human life, as well as serious damage, both material and economic, as a result of natural disasters,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and 46/182 of 19 December 1991, in the annex to which it called for substantive improvements in international humanitarian emergency assistance and which led to the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recalling also its resolution 46/149 of 18 December 1991, in which it endorsed the convening in 1994 of a world conference of representatives of national committees for the Decade,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1993/328 of 30 July 1993 on the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction,

Recognizing the important contribution the Decade can make to the improvement of emergency management in general and to capacity-building for disaster preparedness and mitigation at the national level, *Emphasizing* the important role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, in the implementation of programmes and activities of the Decade,

Having considered the 12-point Plan of Action for the Conference, adopted by the Special High-Level Council for the Decade at its second session,[64]

Having also considered the recommendations made by the Secretary-General with the purpose of providing guidance for the continuing implementation of the Decade and the effective preparation and convening of the Conference,

Recognizing the close interrelationship between disaster prevention and sustainable development, which was already recognized at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and taken account of in chapter 7, section F, of Agenda 21,[7]

Convinced that each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade,[65] which contains, *inter alia*, the second annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade,[66]

1. *Commends* those countries exposed to disasters that have already taken initiatives to reduce their vulnerability, encourages them to continue, in the context of their socio-economic process, with the implementation of natural disaster mitigation policies during the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, taking into account the targets for progress in disaster reduction defined by the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade,[67] and also encourages them to pursue the possibilities of regional cooperation within the framework of the Decade;

2. *Encourages* the members of the Special High-Level Council for the Decade, on the basis of the advice they have provided to the Secretary-General, to embark actively, individually and as a group, on measures to increase public awareness of the potential for disaster reduction and raise support for the activities of the Decade from Governments, international financing institutions and other funding organizations, and the business community;

3. *Commends* the Scientific and Technical Committee for the work accomplished in 1992, and endorses its proposals for the preparations for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and all other participants in the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of Decade activities, including those of the secretariat of the Decade;

5. *Calls upon* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, of which the secretariat of the Decade has become an integral part, to continue to bring closer together the operational and promotional efforts in disaster preparedness and mitigation, thus paving the way for the successful attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade;

6. *Decides* to convene in 1994 the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in 1994 with the following objectives:

(*a*) To review the accomplishments of the Decade at the national, regional and international levels;

(*b*) To chart a programme of action for the future;

(*c*) To exchange information on the implementation of Decade programmes and policies;

(*d*) To increase awareness of the importance of disaster reduction policies;

7. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Japan to host the World Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held at Yokohama from 23 to 27 May 1994;

8. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, which will meet for five days at Geneva, no later than March 1994, to review organizational and substantive preparations for the Conference, approve the programme of work of the Conference and propose rules of procedure for adoption by the Conference, on the basis of recommendations submitted by the secretariat of the Decade, after consultation with the host country;

9. *Requests* the secretariat of the Decade to serve as the secretariat of the Conference and to coordinate preparatory activities, in close cooperation with the host Government and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, with the full support of relevant departments and offices of the United Nations Secretariat;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of broad and multidisciplinary participation in the Conference, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference all States, national committees for the Decade, and organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the intergovernmental organizations and scientific associations concerned, relevant non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments to take an active part in the Conference and its preparatory process, in particular by:

(*a*) Undertaking systematic assessments of national and local hazards and risks, with the assistance of the intersectoral national committees for the Decade;

(*b*) Organizing multidisciplinary national and regional conferences and technical meetings, so as to ensure that the entire potential of each country, both at the national level and within the context of regional cooperation, including its scientific and technical capability, is fully utilized in disaster reduction;

(*c*) Preparing comprehensive reports on progress achieved and plans for further action to be presented at the Conference;

12. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to participate actively in the Conference, as well as its

preparatory process, and commends those organizations which, in line with the open and participatory nature of the Decade, have assumed responsibility for the organization of technical committees at the Conference;

13. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through existing budgetary resources, without negatively affecting programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund established for the Decade;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appeal to all Member States to contribute generously to the Trust Fund with a view to financing the additional activities required in preparing for and holding the Conference;

15. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to those countries that have provided generous support for the activities of the Decade by making voluntary contributions to its Trust Fund, making available scientific and technical knowledge, developing and implementing innovative disaster reduction projects and hosting activities or meetings of importance to the Decade;

16. *Also expresses its deep appreciation* to those national committees and focal points for the Decade that have participated actively in the process of attaining the goals and objectives of the Decade;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including the findings of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, to be carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/189. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[68] negotiated under its auspices and opened for signature at Rio de Janeiro on 4 June 1992, during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Noting with satisfaction the progress being made towards fulfilling the requirements for entry into force stipulated in article 23 of the Convention and the preparatory work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/195 of 22 December 1992,

Noting that, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the interim secretariat of the Convention and shall take place not later than one year after the date of entry into force of the Convention,

Having considered the recommendation made by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its eighth session regarding the Conference of the Parties[69] and the related note by the Secretary-General,[70]

Taking into account the basic provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985,

1. *Decides* that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall be held from 28 March to 7 April 1995, subject to the applicable provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host at Berlin the first session of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Also decides* to include the first session of the Conference of the Parties in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994-1995.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/190. Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[18] contains fundamental principles for the achievement of sustainable development, based on a new and equitable global partnership,

Conscious of the fact that dissemination of the principles contained in the Declaration will contribute to increasing public awareness of the need to take a balanced and integrated approach to development and environment questions,

Bearing in mind its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, in particular paragraph 4(*a*) thereof, in which it recommended that the Commission on Sustainable Development promote the incorporation of the principles of the Declaration in the implementation of Agenda 21,[7] and taking note of paragraphs 32 and 42 of chapter I of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session,[71]

Recalling that the ministers and other participants at the high-level meeting of the first session of the Commission emphasized the need to promote broad dissemination of the principles of the Declaration at all levels with a view to promoting public awareness regarding sustainable development,

Recalling also chapter 36 of Agenda 21, entitled "Promoting education, public awareness and training",

1. *Urges* all Governments to promote widespread dissemination of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the public and private sectors;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Declaration is widely disseminated by the competent organs and bodies of the United Nations system and that its principles are incorporated in their programmes and processes, in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 42 of chapter I of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/191. Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/172 of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as decisions of by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular the recommendation by which the Conference invited the General Assembly to establish, under its auspices, an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa,

Recalling also its resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994,

Recalling further that in Agenda 21,[7] chapter 12, in particular paragraphs 12.1 to 12.4 thereof, desertification and/or drought is recognized as a problem of global dimension, in that it affects one sixth of the world population and one quarter of the total land area of the world and requires a broad response, as set out in paragraph 12.4 of Agenda 21, and that concrete measures have to be taken in all regions, particularly in Africa, within the framework of the convention,

Reiterating the objective of finalizing the convention by June 1994 and of implementing it as soon as possible,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its first[72] and second[73] substantive sessions,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General concerning the progress of the negotiations on the convention,[74]

1. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, to complete the negotiations successfully by June 1994, in accordance with resolution 47/188;

2. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall hold one session after the adoption of the convention in order to review the situation in the interim period pending its entry into force, in particular with regard to the implementation of provisions adapted to the specific needs of each region;

3. *Also decides* that the session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee after the adoption of the convention shall be held not later than 31 January 1995, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the functioning of the ad hoc secretariat and the multidisciplinary panel of experts to service that session;

4. *Further decides* that the negotiating process shall continue to be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 47/188 specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, with the possibility of carrying over contributed resources from one fiscal year to the next;

5. *Notes* the contributions to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate made by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other relevant international organizations dealing with desertification, drought and development, and invites them to continue to provide such support;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the initial contributions made to the trust fund, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to continue their support for the fund;

7. *Invites* the international community, in particular the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, to make voluntary contributions to the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and/or the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office of the United Nations Development Programme and any other relevant international and regional organizations to allow them to assist countries affected by drought and/or desertification in all regions, particularly in Africa, in their preparation for the negotiating process;

8. *Also notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the special voluntary fund established pursuant to resolution 47/188 to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to continue to contribute generously to the fund;

9. *Notes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and the welcome support of relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and invites them to continue to participate actively in the work of the Committee in the future;

10. *Urges* Governments to continue, in close collaboration with the regional commissions and national, subregional and regional organizations, to organize activities to support the process of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, involving, as appropriate, the scientific and industrial communities, trade unions, the relevant non-governmental organizations and other interested groups;

11. *Notes also* the assistance provided by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries covered under its mandate in their preparations for and participation in the

negotiating process, and invites the Office to continue to support the Governments concerned and to continue to mobilize resources for that purpose;

12. *Notes further* the constructive contribution of relevant non-governmental organizations to the success of the negotiating process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and taking into account procedures used in the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and encourages them, particularly non-governmental organizations from developing countries, to continue to contribute to the success of the negotiating process;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to continue to submit progress reports on the negotiations to the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific and other institutions concerned;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", the sub-item entitled "Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/192. Strengthening international cooperation in the monitoring of global environmental problems

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/224 of 22 December 1989 and 46/217 of 20 December 1991 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Reaffirming also the relevant provisions of Agenda 21[7] and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[18] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including principle 2 of the Declaration, which states that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies,[35] and taking note of Governing Council decision 17/26 of 21 May 1993 on the United Nations Centre for Urgent Environmental Assistance,[37]

Taking note of the relevant parts of the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its thirty-fifth[75] and thirty-sixth[76] sessions in particular, in which the Committee noted the importance of remote sensing by satellites for monitoring the Earth's environment and, in particular, for studying and monitoring global change,

Taking into account the ongoing activities of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites in support of global environment monitoring and related applications,

Bearing in mind the importance of the participation of relevant organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, in Earthwatch, in particular in its environmental monitoring programmes, and the need for early warning capabilities in those programmes,

Recognizing the need to make Earthwatch a more efficient instrument for environmental sensing and assessment of all elements influencing the global environment in order to ensure a balanced approach in serving, in particular, the needs of developing countries,

Recognizing also the potential and importance of current available methods, technologies and techniques for monitoring, assessment and anticipation of global environmental problems, including remote sensing and monitoring from outer space,

1. *Invites* Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and other relevant entities to review, as appropriate, their contribution to international cooperation in environmental monitoring, including environmentally related remote sensing and data assessment, and to provide appropriate support for such activities within existing resources;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare and to submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its eighteenth session a report on the activities of the Programme in environmental monitoring, containing proposals and recommendations within the context of Agenda 21 and a review of Earthwatch, taking into account the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its seventeenth session, in cooperation with relevant entities within the United Nations system and, where appropriate, outside the United Nations system;

3. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider the above-mentioned report at its eighteenth session and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/193. Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[77] and in particular Agenda 21,[7] chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling also its resolution 47/186 of 22 December 1992 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992, in which it decided to convene the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Reaffirming, in particular, the goals and objectives of the Global Conference identified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 47/189, and mindful of the important contribution that their successful accomplishment could make to the promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound development with respect to small island developing States,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that small island developing States will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community,

Also stressing the need for the intergovernmental preparatory process for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States to be completed before the Conference itself,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on its organizational and first sessions;[78]

2. *Decides* to convene the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994, including a high-level segment on 5 and 6 May;

3. *Urges once again* that representation at the Conference be at the highest possible level;

4. *Also decides* to convene one day of pre-Conference consultations at the venue of the Conference on 24 April 1994;

5. *Further decides* that the first session of the Preparatory Committee shall be resumed in New York for a period of five working days, from 7 to 11 March 1994, to complete the preparatory work assigned to it in paragraph 11 of resolution 47/189, including the draft programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States contained in annex III to the report of the Preparatory Committee, and that adequate facilities shall be made available for this purpose within the approved budget limit set for the biennium 1994-1995;

6. *Endorses* Preparatory Committee decisions 1[79] and 4[80] concerning the participation of associate members of regional commissions and of non-governmental organizations, including major groups, in the Conference and its preparatory process;

7. *Also endorses* Preparatory Committee decisions 3[80] and 13,[81] and decides to transmit the provisional rules of procedure and the provisional agenda to the Conference for adoption;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations and taking into account the submissions he may receive from bilateral, regional and multilateral donor agencies as well as from non-governmental organizations, to ensure the timely submission to the Preparatory Committee, at its resumed session, of the report requested in decision 11 of the Preparatory Committee;[81]

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to ensure that the goals and purposes of the Conference receive the widest possible dissemination within Member States, non-governmental organizations and national, regional and international media, with a view to encouraging their active contribution to and support for the Conference and its preparatory process;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions made to the voluntary fund established for the purpose of assisting small island developing States and the least developed countries to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites all Member States and organizations in a position to do so to contribute generously to the fund;

11. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", the sub-item entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the report of the Global Conference.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/194. United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/192 of 22 December 1992, concerning the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Conference),

Noting that the Conference held its organizational session in New York from 19 to 23 April 1993 and its second session, also in New York, from 12 to 30 July 1993,

Noting with appreciation that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has agreed to prepare two information papers, one on the precautionary approach and the other on the concept of maximum sustainable yield,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the Conference during 1993,[82]

Taking note of the recommendation of the Conference to the General Assembly, as set forth in the report of the Conference on its second session, regarding the convening of two further sessions in 1994,[83] required by the Conference in order to complete its work, *Convinced* that the widest possible participation in the Conference is important to ensure its success,

1. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Conference should complete its work before the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Approves* the convening in New York of two further sessions of the Conference, to be held from 14 to 31 March 1994 and from 15 to 26 August 1994, in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide services for these two sessions of the Conference, with facilities enabling the Conference to hold two simultaneous meetings during the sessions;

5. *Renews its request* to Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund established in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/192 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the Conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference, and expresses its appreciation for the contributions to the fund made so far;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to delegations as early as possible the information papers being prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the final report on the work of the Conference;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", the sub-item entitled "Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/195. Assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[84]

Recalling its resolutions 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 47/179 of 22 December 1992 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991, taking note of Council resolution 1993/58 of 29 July 1993, and recalling decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,[85]

Stressing the importance of implementing all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, and relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the implementation of all relevant resolutions and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on that implementation.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/196. International assistance to Sierra Leone

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/158 of 17 December 1982, 38/205 of 20 December 1983 and 39/192 of 17 December 1984, in which it appealed to all States, the specialized agencies and international development and financial institutions to provide all possible assistance for the development of Sierra Leone,

Recalling also its resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1982, in which it decided to include Sierra Leone in the list of the least developed countries,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, in which the Council decided to establish, under its authority, the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia to, *inter alia*, monitor compliance with the peace agreement,[86] including at points on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries,

Aware that the Government of Sierra Leone, in cooperation with the Governments of the other States members of the Economic Community of West African States, embarked, at the height of the Liberian crisis, upon a peace-keeping/peace-monitoring exercise at Monrovia, capital of neighbouring Liberia,

Aware also of the serious destruction and devastation of the productive areas of the territory of Sierra Leone, and of its economy as a whole, brought about by the spill-over effect of the conflict in Liberia,

Concerned at the consequent devastating effects on the lives and properties of Sierra Leoneans in the eastern and southern provinces, which have resulted in massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons,

Alarmed at the astronomical cost to the Government of Sierra Leone of protecting its territory and people from the spill-over effect of the conflict in Liberia,

Conscious of the need for the international community to assist Sierra Leone in the rehabilitation of its economy and the effective implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes, which require the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the current means of the country,

Aware that the financial crisis that Sierra Leone is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United

Nations system and other organizations to provide assistance to Sierra Leone;

2. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Sierra Leone with technical, financial and other forms of assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Sierra Leonean refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance for the rehabilitation of the economy of Sierra Leone and the reconstruction of its devastated areas;

4. *Urges* all States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Sierra Leone meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicine and essential equipment for hospitals and schools;

5. *Urgently reiterates its appeal* to the international community, including the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute generously, through bilateral and multilateral channels, to the economic and social development of Sierra Leone;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "International assistance to Sierra Leone".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/197. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991 and 47/154 of 18 December 1992,

Taking note of Security Council resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993 and 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative, for a period of seven months,

Taking note also of Security Council resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged States and parties to a conflict to cooperate closely with the United Nations to ensure the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[87]

Noting that, even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistic problems continue to hamper relief assistance, particularly in the interior, and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

Gravely concerned about the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia, and noting the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

Welcoming the signing on 25 July 1993 at Cotonou, Benin, under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States, by the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy, of a peace agreement[86] providing for a cease-fire, disarmament and demobilization of the warring parties, formation of a transitional government and the holding of general and presidential elections,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and international and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Interim Government of Liberia, as well as to appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency relief and other assistance;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued;

3. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia, as appropriate, with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General, including through contributions to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General, in order, *inter alia*, to help defray the cost of the deployment of additional peace-keeping forces of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States;

5. *Calls upon* all parties and factions in Liberia to ensure fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Liberia, and to take all steps necessary to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement;[86]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(*b*) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "International assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Liberia".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/198. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/157 of 18 December 1992 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[5] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Aware that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those which occurred in 1989, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of resources that exceed the real capacity of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by the evolving critical situation in the Horn of Africa, and noting the presence of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country and, on the other, raised serious security concerns,

Noting the critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical regional and international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[88]

Recalling with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new adverse economic realities of Djibouti resulting, in particular, from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti in particular and the Horn of Africa in general;

3. *Invites* the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to assist the Government of Djibouti, in the context of the scheduled round-table meeting, in preparing an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as a sustainable and adequate long-term development programme;

4. *Calls upon* all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with appropriate assistance, on a bilateral as well as a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with economic assistance to that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/199. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989, 45/231 of 21 December 1990 and 46/170 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling also the importance of the efforts made by the Secretary-General with respect to the situation in Central America and the continuing involvement of the United Nations in economic cooperation in the region,

Particularly interested in ensuring that the critical situation in Central America continues to be addressed, especially in view of the severe economic and social crises that still affect the region,

Recognizing the work being done by the United Nations Development Programme in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it for the coordination of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[89] in accordance with the decisions that the Central American Governments have taken on the subject, *Recognizing also* the importance of the Special Plan, especially in promoting intraregional and international consensus on securing and coordinating cooperation, the assistance provided to Central American countries in setting priorities for their development, the involvement of the international community in attaining priority goals, the strengthening of regional organizations, including the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Central American Parliament, the mobilization of international resources for the region and the gearing of programmes to the social sector, and the role of the International Conference on Central American Refugees as a vital tool of the emergency programme of the Special Plan,

Bearing in mind that establishing a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development is a fundamental goal in Central America,

Recognizing further the commitments assumed at the presidential summits, especially the commitments on establishing a framework of priorities with a view to preventing any reversal of the achievements in Central America and to building a firm and lasting peace, with human development, in the region, which calls for the identification of fundamentally new courses of action and the preparation of a new integrated and sustained development strategy,

Noting that, in the Guatemala Declaration, adopted on 29 October 1993 at the conclusion of the fourteenth summit of Central American Presidents, the Presidents underlined that Central America offered the conditions necessary for establishing interdependence between peace and development and that the building of peace would be strengthened if such interdependence was made effective through an integrated approach, and appealed to the international community to support the efforts of the Governments of the subregion to alleviate poverty by carrying out programmes and projects oriented to human development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[80] which describes the status of implementation of the Special Plan, together with requirements in terms of the resources and financial assistance indispensable to the completion of priority programmes and projects for peace-building;

2. *Supports* the efforts of the Central American Governments in their commitments to poverty alleviation and sustainable human development, and urges them to implement further appropriate policies and programmes in executing those commitments;

3. *Requests*, given the need to anticipate the depletion of resources under the Special Plan and the conclusion in May 1994 of the process established by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, that the necessary resources be provided for the establishment of updated and new regional programmes, through arrangements that the Central American countries are to determine jointly with the cooperating community and the agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme, in support of the efforts of the Central American Governments with a view to preventing any reversal of the achievements in Central America and to building peace in the region through integrated and sustained development;

4. *Urges* all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations to step up support for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan, taking into account the severe economic and social crises facing the region;

5. *Again stresses* the urgent need for the international community to maintain its cooperation with the Central American countries and to provide them, in a sustained manner, with adequate financial and technical resources on appropriate terms, with a view to promoting effectively the development and economic growth of the region;

6. *Commends* the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at the summit meetings held since 1987, urges them to continue with their efforts to consolidate a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support for the initiatives and efforts of the Central American Governments;

7. *Supports* the decision taken by the Presidents of the Central American countries at their fourteenth summit meeting with respect to the adoption of decentralization policies oriented to human development at the local level and linked where necessary to macroeconomic policies, given the need to ensure a continuum from humanitarian assistance to development cooperation;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the effective support extended by international and regional financial institutions to the priority programmes and projects that the Central American countries have identified as regards energy, communications, roads and agriculture within the framework of the Special Plan;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the Special Plan;

10. *Decides* to examine and evaluate the implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-ninth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/200. Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, 46/178 of 19 December 1991 and 47/162 of 18 December 1992 on assistance to the Sudan,

Noting that, despite the progress made in the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, considerable relief needs still remain to be addressed, particularly in the areas of non-food assistance, logistics and emergency recovery and rehabilitation, *Recognizing* the need in emergency situations to address the continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[91] and of the statement made by the representative of the Sudan before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 16 November 1993,[92]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, which has resulted in a number of agreements and arrangements to facilitate relief operations and enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, and encourages the Government of the Sudan to continue to improve on their implementation;

2. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country, including its recovery and rehabilitation needs, as well as to national capacity-building in the areas of emergency management, preparedness and prevention;

3. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to continue to pursue dialogue and negotiations and to terminate hostilities in order to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts;

4. *Stresses* the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need;

5. *Urges* all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, to assess the emergency situation in the country and to report thereon, as well as on the recovery and rehabilitation of the country, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/201. Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990, 46/176 of 19 December 1991 and 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in their efforts to resolve the humanitarian, security and political crisis in Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts made by the Secretary-General to assist the Somali people in their efforts to promote peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Welcoming the results of the Fourth Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, held at Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 1993,

Noting also the significant improvement in the situation in most parts of the country achieved by the United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia,[93] and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 16 November 1993 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs,[92]

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected Somali population,

Emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services at the local and regional levels throughout the country,

Recognizing that the emergency phase of the present crisis is almost over and that the focus is shifting to rehabilitation and recovery,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance to the Somali people;

3. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

4. *Urges* all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue the further implementation of resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace, security and stability prevail;

5. *Appeals* to all the Somali parties concerned to terminate hostilities on the basis of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March 1993,[94] and to engage in a national reconciliation process leading to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability,

which are essential if relief and rehabilitation efforts are to be successful;

6. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Somalia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/202. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/164 of 18 December 1992, 46/142 of 17 December 1991, 45/233 of 21 December 1990 and 44/168 of 15 December 1989 on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also that the Security Council in its resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola had, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to Angola,

Deeply concerned about the critical economic and political situation prevailing in Angola, aggravated by the renewal in October 1992 of hostilities which continue to destroy the economic and social infrastructure,

Concerned about the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation, as a result of which an estimated 3 million people are in need of emergency aid,

Gravely concerned about the drought, which has devastated the centre and south of the country, causing suffering for millions of people,

Taking into consideration the fact that the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola[95] would create favourable conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of the country,

Aware of the need for a greater effort and commitment on the part of the international community to assist Angola in rehabilitating its economy,

Conscious of the fact that during 1993, owing to the prevailing situation in the country, the Government of Angola was unable to organize a round-table conference of donors as planned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[96]

2. *Calls upon* all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola in order to bring peace and stability to Angola, thus creating conditions conducive to its economic rehabilitation;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, United Nations organizations and other donors for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for continued and generous contributions for emergency humanitarian assistance;

4. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to continue to render the material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola;

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Angola to organize in 1994 a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Government of Portugal and other interested countries;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/203. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and reaffirming its resolution 47/158 of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador,[97] and the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,[98]

Noting the progress made in implementing the commitments assumed as a result of the signing, on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, of the Chapultepec Agreement[99] between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which put an end to the armed conflict in El Salvador through a process developed under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that El Salvador is at a critical stage of transition and that international cooperation will help to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and to implement fully the commitments assumed under the Chapultepec Agreement, *Noting also* that, in spite of national efforts and the support given by the international community to the implementation of priority programmes in the National Reconstruction Plan and the strengthening of democratic institutions, some of these programmes have been affected by, *inter alia*, the limited availability of financial resources,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, and to the Government of the United States of America and other Governments that are helping to build peace in El Salvador;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community, especially the cooperating community, to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and to other governmental and non-governmental organizations for the technical and financial assistance they have provided to El Salvador to supplement the effort to build peace;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the National Reconstruction Plan and the strengthening of democratic institutions are efforts complementary to the peace process: they reflect the collective aspirations and needs of the country, being means of overcoming the root causes of the crisis and of consolidating peace, democracy and human development;

4. *Calls upon* the signatories to the Chapultepec Agreement to expedite the implementation of any remaining commitments under that Agreement, in order to guarantee fully the building of peace in El Salvador and hence to encourage the international community to increase the level of financial resources accorded to priority projects for reconstruction, development and the strengthening of democratic institutions in El Salvador;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador to consider the possibility, in the implementation of projects under the National Reconstruction Plan in areas affected by the conflict, of greater involvement of non-governmental organizations that have addressed the needs of the populations of those areas, with a view to making the projects more sustainable and facilitating increased participation by civilian society in decisions affecting its future;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of external technical and financial assistance to the implementation of the complementary efforts for building peace;

7. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures and make every possible effort to mobilize material and financial resources, in keeping with the requirements for the progress of priority programmes in El Salvador;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/204. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/166 of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[100] in which he summarized the international community's humanitarian effort in Croatia within United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeals and reviewed the role of the international community in the reconstruction of Croatia,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 June 1993 from the Prime Minister of Croatia to the Secretary-General,[101]

Noting the continuous efforts of the Government of Croatia to solve the problems of postwar reconstruction of the national infrastructure and, at the same time, to solve the existing problem of refugees, displaced persons and victims of war within Croatia,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations overall humanitarian effort in Croatia, in particular its involvement in specific actions aimed at transforming humanitarian relief into longer-term development projects,

1. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all States, regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to those areas;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the circumstances in the region, to carry out, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia and to launch, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/205. Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/213 of 22 December 1989, 45/191 of 21 December 1990 and 46/143 of 17 December 1991 on developing human resources for development, as well as its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 40/179 of 17 December 1985 and 44/234 of 22 December 1989, *Reaffirming* that people are central to all developmental activities and that human resources development is an essential means of achieving sustainable development goals,

Recognizing that the concept of human resources development specifically refers to the human component of economic, social and development activities,

Emphasizing that human resources development should contribute to total human development and that there is therefore a need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development which are sensitive to gender considerations, taking into account the needs of all people, in particular the needs of women,

Stressing the need for adequate resources to enhance the capacity of Governments of developing countries to promote human resources development in pursuit of their national programmes, plans and strategies for development,

Stressing also that Governments of developing countries have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development,

Recognizing that, while stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are intended to promote economic growth and development, elements of such programmes may have a possibly adverse impact on human resources development, and also that there is a need to take action, in the formulation and implementation of these programmes, to mitigate their negative effects,

Stressing further that a favourable international economic environment is crucial to enhancing human resources development for the promotion of economic growth and development in developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting national efforts in human resources development in developing countries and the vital roles of North-South and South-South cooperation in this regard,

Emphasizing also the need for organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give priority to human resources development and to approach the relevant activities in a coordinated and integrated manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[102]

2. *Emphasizes* that, in the development of human resources, an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach which is sensitive to gender considerations should be adopted, incorporating such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training and science and technology, as well as taking into account the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment that guarantees opportunities for political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacities to meet the challenge of development;

3. *Also emphasizes* the need to ensure the full mobilization and integration of women in the formulation and implementation of appropriate national policies to promote human resources development;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of women and youth in human resources development, and in this context welcomes the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and the proposal noted at the Meeting of the Heads of Government of the Countries of the Commonwealth, held at Limassol, Cyprus, from 21 to 25 October 1993, to convene a global summit on youth at an agreed date;[103]

5. *Stresses* the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes for human resources development in developing countries, particularly in the area of national capacity-building, and the need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries for such activities, through, *inter alia*, the improvement of the international economic environment;

6. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, at the request of developing countries, to take appropriate steps to strengthen the support provided by their operational activities to national and regional action and targets for human resources development, in particular by improving coordination and by developing a multisectoral, integrated approach;

7. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies to bear in mind the need to mitigate the possible negative impact and to include appropriate social safety nets in the formulation and implementation of stabilization and structural adjustment programmes in developing countries, taking into account the needs of all people, including the needs of women;

8. *Notes* the important role that non-governmental organizations can play in human resources development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and, in this regard, to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including further action taken to enhance inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system with regard to human resources development and bearing in mind the definition of human resources development presented in General Assembly resolutions 44/213, 45/191 and 46/143;

10. *Invites* the United Nations system to assist developing countries, at their request, in developing their capacity to assess, *inter alia*, through appropriate indicators, progress made in satisfying, in the pursuit of human resources development, the fundamental economic, social and cultural needs of their populations, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the report requested in paragraph 9 above information on the steps taken towards that end;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the important role of human resources development in the elaboration of an agenda for development;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Human resources development".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/206. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992 and taking note of Council decision 1993/232 of 22 July 1993,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

Noting with appreciation the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, the activities of regional and other organizations, in particular the Commission of the European Communities, as well as bilateral activities and those of the non-governmental sector,

Bearing in mind the communiqué on the meeting of the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, held at Minsk on 26 May 1993,[104]

Recognizing the importance of providing international support to the ongoing national efforts to mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/165 of 18 December 1992 and the conclusions of the analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,[105]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190, 46/150 and 47/165 and, in particular, to continue to maintain close contact with the Commission of the European Communities and regional and other relevant organizations, with a view to encouraging the regular exchange of information, cooperation, coordination and complementarity in the multilateral and bilateral efforts in those areas, while implementing programmes and specific projects;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of a further exchange of information between the United Nations, as a catalyst, existing coordination mechanisms and Member States on the activities related to Chernobyl;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fiftieth session, under a separate agenda item, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/207. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[106]

Noting with appreciation the steps taken to complete the process of restructuring the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, including the write-off of the debt through the disposition of the building of the Institute in New York, the transfer of its headquarters from New York to Geneva, the designing of programmes with a focus on providing training programmes and on research activities related to training and, finally, the introduction of strict administrative and financial management criteria,

Recognizing the importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system, the research activities and research relating to training aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations,

1. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the restructured United Nations Institute for Training and Research so as to assure its viability and the future development of its training programmes;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 47/227, the measures taken in 1993 with a view to improving further the organization and coordination of the training programmes and research activities relating to training in New York, and to provide appropriate logistical and administrative support, within existing resources;

3. *Recommends* that, as an interim measure and without budgetary implications, the full-time senior fellows should continue in their functions and status until a final decision is taken in this regard on the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Institute during its June session, but no later than 1 July 1994;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of his report on the implementation of the present resolution and in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/227, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session:

(*a*) Proposals for the enhancement of the research capacity of the United Nations system, including the possibility of transferring the non-training-related research functions of the Institute to other appropriate United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations University, and the possibility of promoting cooperation mechanisms with other relevant national and international research institutes;

(*b*) Information on the possibility of closer cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions, including the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation at Turin, Italy.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/208. Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/119 of 18 December 1992 on emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[107]

Noting that the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan provides a new opportunity for the reconstruction of the country,

Wishing the people of Afghanistan peace and prosperity,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by fourteen years of war,

Stressing the importance of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the prosperity of its people, who have suffered many hardships during fourteen years of war and devastation and who have lost the chance for development throughout the conflict,

Aware that Afghanistan continues to suffer from an extremely critical economic situation as a land-locked, least developed and war-stricken country,

Affirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist Afghanistan in restoring basic services and in rebuilding the country,

Expressing its hope that the international community will respond adequately to the consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General for the period October 1993 to March 1994,

Thanking all Governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between the revitalization of the economy and the strengthening of the ability of Afghanistan to take effective steps towards those objectives and the ensuring of peace and normalcy in the country,

Stressing the important role that the United Nations can play in the further consolidation of peace and stability by assisting the process of national *rapprochement*, reconstruction and rehabilitation in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded positively and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the Action Plan for immediate rehabilitation, dated October 1993, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, as lead agency, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, as a first step towards reconstruction and as a framework for the mobilization of international assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Appreciating the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in its continued support for the repatriation of Afghan refugees from neighbouring countries,

1. *Encourages* the Government of Afghanistan to take immediate steps to consolidate further the political process through national *rapprochement*, thus contributing to the creation of a sound political situation and good security, which would allow the holding of general, free and fair elections in the country, observed by the United Nations, as soon as circumstances permit;

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts of the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the international community to the acute problems of Afghanistan;

3. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as to the international financial and development institutions, to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the restoration of basic services and the reconstruction of Afghanistan and for the resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund referred to in paragraph 6 below;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To dispatch to Afghanistan, as soon as possible, a United Nations special mission to canvass a broad spectrum of the leaders of Afghanistan, soliciting their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national *rapprochement* and reconstruction, and to submit its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary-General for appropriate action;

(*b*) To develop the Action Plan for immediate rehabilitation, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, into a full-scale strategy for rehabilitation and reconstruction, based on an in-country assessment by a team of experts of the war damage and destruction;

(*c*) To initiate, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, a plan for mobilizing financial, technical and material assistance, including the possibility of convening a conference of donor States and international financial institutions;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. *Appeals* to all Member States, in particular donor countries, to provide emergency financial assistance through the

Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund established in August 1988 and the consolidated appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan;

7. *Invites* the international financial institutions, specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of Afghanistan to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/209. Operational activities for development: field offices of the United Nations development system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 34/213 of 19 December 1979, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992,

Having considered the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development before the Second Committee on 9 November 1993,[108]

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, and their neutrality and multilateralism,

Reaffirming also the importance of a more effective and coherent coordinated approach by the United Nations system to the needs of recipient countries, particularly at the field level,

Reaffirming further that the mandates of the separate United Nations sectoral and specialized entities, funds, programmes and specialized agencies should be respected and enhanced, taking into account their complementarities,

Reaffirming that assistance should be based on an agreed division of responsibility among the funding organizations, under the coordination of the Government concerned, in order to integrate their response into the development needs of recipient countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle that the assistance provided by the United Nations system should be in conformity with the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries, that the coordination of various assistance inputs at the national level is the prerogative of the Government concerned and that the overall responsibility for, and coordination of, operational activities for development of the United Nations system carried out at the country level is entrusted to the resident coordinator;

2. *Authorizes* the establishment of field offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Eritrea, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and decides that those offices shall be field offices of the United Nations development system;

3. *Reaffirms* that the field offices of the United Nations development system at the country level shall be coordinated by resident coordinators and shall comply fully with the provisions laid down by the General Assembly relating to the organizational structure, mandates and functions of the offices of the United Nations development system and to the role of the resident coordinator, in particular those provisions contained in its resolutions 34/213, 46/182 and 47/199;

4. *Stresses* that all field offices should comply fully with the provisions of its resolution 47/199 relating to the role and functions of the resident coordinator, in particular paragraphs 38 and 39 thereof, and reaffirms that the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme shall normally be designated as the resident coordinator and that, in accordance with its resolution 46/182, the resident coordinator shall normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level;

5. *Reaffirms* that field office activities related to public information, where in place, should follow the relevant provisions of resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular its resolution 48/44 B of 10 December 1993;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need to increase the number of common premises, in cooperation with host Governments, in a way that increases efficiency, through, *inter alia*, consolidation of administrative infrastructures of the organizations concerned, but does not increase the costs for the United Nations system or for developing countries;

7. *Further reaffirms* that all field offices should operate on a sound financial basis;

8. *Reaffirms* that all field offices are to be funded through voluntary contributions, including those from the host country, and that the United Nations regular budget is a financial source for currently mandated activities related to public information;

9. *Decides* to review the situation of all field offices as part of the next triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system, through the procedures established for that purpose in its resolution 47/199;

10. *Stresses* that field offices in any new recipient country shall be based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions, including those contained in the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/210. Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 25, 48, 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, *Recalling also* its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993 entitled "An Agenda for Peace", and in particular section IV thereof,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, and 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993, in which the Council decided to impose an arms embargo against the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a comprehensive set of trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Taking note of Security Council resolution 843 (1993) of 18 June 1993, in which the Council entrusted the Committee established pursuant to its resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Commending the efforts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) aimed at improving the efficiency of its work,

Expressing concern at the special economic problems confronting States and in particular the States that border the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the other Danube riparian States and other States in the region adversely affected by the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the disruption of traditional transport and communications links in that part of Europe,

Noting the information provided by States regarding the measures taken to give full effect to the sanctions as laid down in the relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as the information concerning the special economic problems they have been confronted with as a result of the implementation of those measures,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) with regard to the States confronted with special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993),

Recognizing that the continued full implementation of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 724 (1991), 757 (1992), 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 787 (1992) and 820 (1993) by all States will support measures to ensure compliance with these and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[109] prepared pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council[110] regarding the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Commends* the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the other Danube riparian States and all other States for the measures they have taken to comply with Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 724 (1991), 757 (1992), 760 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993), and urges all States to continue to observe those resolutions strictly;

2. *Recognizes* the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), *inter alia*, through consideration of assistance for the promotion of the exports of the affected countries and for the promotion of investments in those countries;

3. *Supports* the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, in response to requests for assistance received by the Security Council from certain States confronting special economic problems under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which the Committee, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Appealed to all States on an urgent basis to provide immediate technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States to mitigate the adverse impact on their economies of the application by those States of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993);

(*b*) Invited the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions and the regional development banks, to consider how their assistance programmes and facilities might be helpful to the affected States, with a view to alleviating their special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993);

4. *Appeals* to all States and invites the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to fulfil these recommendations of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek on a regular basis information from States and the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations system on action taken to alleviate the special economic problems of the affected States and to report thereon to the Security Council, as well as to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/211. Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 on the situation in Rwanda,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council urged Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda,

Noting with satisfaction the signing, on 4 August 1993 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,[111] which put an end to the armed conflict,

Taking into account the serious consequences of the breakdown of the national economy and the destruction of important social, economic and administrative infrastructures in the areas affected by the war, as well as the imperious necessity to satisfy the needs of the displaced persons and the refugees,

Taking into consideration the fact that the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement would create favourable conditions for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda,

Also taking into consideration the fact that the insufficiency of economic and financial resources of Rwanda requires the assistance of the international community in order to enable the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the recent large-scale inflow of refugees from Burundi into Rwanda,

1. *Calls upon* all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and national reconciliation goals, thus creating conditions conducive to the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Rwanda since the beginning of hostilities;

3. *Welcomes* the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Rwanda,[112] launched in April 1993 by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in favour of displaced persons in Rwanda;

4. *Urges* all States, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify, in favour of Rwanda, economic, financial, material and technical assistance in order to encourage the process of rehabilitation and sustained development, especially by raising its economy, rebuilding and rehabilitating various infrastructures destroyed by the war;

5. *Invites* all States, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide to Rwanda adequate assistance for the settlement of displaced persons and the repatriation of refugees, the demobilization of soldiers and reintegration of demobilized soldiers into civil life, the clearance of mines and the completion of the democratic process;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support with all possible assistance the consolidation of peace in Rwanda and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/212. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/172 of 22 December 1992,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/52 of 29 July 1993,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[113] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, and in particular the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[114]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and the Syrian Golan;[115]

2. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

48/213. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/170 of 22 December 1992,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[114]

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and in the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and is best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of the recent developments, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious also of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting also the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 26 to 29 April 1993,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people,

Welcoming the convening of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the high-level United Nations task force to support the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[116]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993;

5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, can make a positive contribution;

7. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people and to improve coordination through an appropriate mechanism under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

8. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

9. *Suggests* the convening in 1993/94, under the appropriate United Nations auspices, of a seminar on Palestinian trade and investment needs in light of the new developments;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(*a*) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(*b*) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. IX.B.3.

[2] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[3] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[4] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[5] *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[6] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Report and Annexes* (TD/364/Rev.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

[7] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] A/48/363.

[9] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/48/15), vol. I, chap. I, sect. C.2, para. 1.

[11] Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

[12] Ibid., vol. II, chap. I, sect. A.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/48/15), vol. I.

[14] Ibid., vol. II.

[15] New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

[16] A/48/350.

[illegible] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[18] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[19] A/48/689.

[20] A/48/535.

[21] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[22] TD/B/40(1)/2-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/4.

[23] See A/48/487.

[24] TD/B/40(1)/2-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/4, annex I.

[25] A/C.2/48/4, annex.

[26] A/48/333.

[27] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[28] A/48/491.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/48/39).

[30] Ibid., annex I, decision 8/2, sect. I.

[31] See A/38/493, annex I.

[32] A/48/495 and Add.1.

[33] See S/24635 and Corr.1, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635.

[34] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), annex I.

[35] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/46/25), annex.

[36] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/48/25).

[37] Ibid., annex.

[38] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36).

[39] Ibid., part one, chap. I.

[40] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 15* (E/1993/35), annex I.

[41] A/48/216-E/1993/92.

[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* and Addendum (A/48/8 and Add.1).

[43] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (A/48/8), annex I, sect. A.

[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 16* (E/1993/36), chap. IV.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8A* (A/48/8/Add.1).

[46] Ibid., appendix.

[47] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

[48] A/48/465.

[49] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 11* (E/1993/31).

[50] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (A/47/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1), vol. I.

[51] A/48/472.

[52] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.C.1.

[53] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 17* (E/1993/37), chap. IV.

[54] A/48/317.

[55] A/48/345.

[56] A/48/545.

[57] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex III.

[58] A/48/505.

[59] E/1993/69.

[60] A/48/430.

[61] A/48/430/Add.1, annex.

[62] A/48/367.

[63] See A/46/594, annex, and E/1992/82/Add.1.

[64] A/48/219-E/1993/97, annex.

[65] A/48/219-E/1993/97 and Add.1.

[66] A/48/219/Add.1-E/1993/97/Add.1, annex.

[67] See A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II, sect. IV.A.

[68] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[69] See A/AC.237/41, sect. X.

[70] A/48/563.

[71] E/1993/25/Add.1.

[72] A/48/226, annex.

[73] A/48/226/Add.1, annex.

[74] A/48/226 and Add.1.

[75] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/47/20).

[76] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/48/20).

[77] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, vol. II: *Proceedings of the Conference*, and vol. III: *Statements made by Heads of State or Government at the Summit Segment of the Conference.*

[78] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/48/36).

[79] Ibid., part one, sect. V.

[80] Ibid., sect. VI.

[81] Ibid., part two, sect. VIII.

[82] A/48/479.

[83] A/CONF.164/16 and Corr.1, para. 25(a).

[84] A/48/320.

[85] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34), annex I.

[86] S/26272, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26272.

[87] A/48/392 and Corr.1.

[88] A/48/319.

[89] A/42/949, annex.

[90] A/48/405.

[91] A/48/434.

[92] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Second Committee*, 33rd meeting, and corrigendum.

[93] A/48/504.

[94] See S/26317, sect. IV; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26317.

[95] See S/22609, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[96] A/48/473.

[97] A/48/310.

[98] S/26790; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26790.

[99] A/46/864-S/23501, annex: see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[100] A/48/534.

[101] A/48/215, annex.

[102] A/48/364.

[103] See A/48/564, annex, section entitled "Commonwealth functional cooperation: report of the Committee of the Whole", para. 28.

[104] See A/48/406, sect. II.B, para. 16 .

[105] A/48/406.

[106] A/48/574.

[107] A/48/323 and Add.1.

[108] A/48/585.

[109] A/48/573-S/26705; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26705.

[110] S/25036; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/25036.

[111] See S/26350; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26350.

[112] DHA/93/54.

[113] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[114] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[115] A/48/188-E/1993/78.

[116] A/48/183-E/1993/74 and Add.1.

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE[1]

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48/89. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989, 45/90 of 14 December 1990, 46/84 of 16 December 1991 and 47/81 of 16 December 1992,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid[2] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3]

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent system of apartheid wherever it exists, as well as the repression it engenders,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Commends* those States parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crime of apartheid;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. *Appeals once again* to those States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

84th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/90. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Reiterating the importance of the Convention, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, in particular section II.B, relating to equality, dignity and tolerance,

Calling upon States parties expeditiously to notify the Secretary-General in writing of their agreement to the amendment[7] to the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee, as decided upon at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 15 January 1992 and endorsed in General Assembly resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992,

Welcoming efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure interim financial arrangements for the financing of the expenses incurred by the Committee,

Stressing the importance of enabling the Committee to function smoothly and to have all necessary facilities for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention, *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee,[8]

1. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its work with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination[9] and for its contribution to the preparation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Welcomes* the innovatory procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the implementation of the Convention in States whose reports are overdue and for formulating concluding observations on State party reports;

3. *Takes note* of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee,[10] which concretize the obligations of States parties with regard to the provisions of the Convention, especially General Recommendation XII (42), on successor States, and General Recommendation XV (42), on article 4 of the Convention;

4. *Encourages* the Committee to continue to exert its efforts to enhance its contributions in the area of prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning and urgent procedures;

5. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the Convention still have not fulfilled their financial obligations, as shown in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Remains fully aware* of the fact that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge by the Committee of its substantive obligations under the Convention;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-second and forty-third sessions;[11]

8. *Urges* States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the financing of the Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adequate financial arrangements and appropriate means to enable the functioning of the Committee;

10. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1994 before 1 February 1994, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

11. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

13. *Decides* to consider at its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

84th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/91. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,[2] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[12]

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, and, in particular, the attention given in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance,

Welcoming also decision 1993/258 taken by the Economic and Social Council on 28 July 1993 concerning the appointment of a special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, the annex to which contains the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling in particular its resolution 47/77 of 16 December 1992, *Having considered* the report submitted by the Secretary-General[13] within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming the proposal to launch a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced of the need to ensure and support the peaceful transition towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[14]

Acknowledging that indigenous people are at times victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[15] unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority and/or exclusivity, such as "ethnic cleansing", are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* to proclaim the ten-year period beginning in 1993 as the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to adopt the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the methods provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;

5. *Decides* that the international community in general and the United Nations in particular should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, to enable its entry into force;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous people;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Third Decade;

13. *Regrets* that some of the activities scheduled for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1994-1995;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade that aim at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

18. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade;

19. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives;

20. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-ninth session.

84th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

ANNEX

Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003)

INTRODUCTION

1. The goals and objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are those adopted by the General Assembly for the first Decade and contained in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973:

> "The ultimate goals of the Decade are to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes."

2. In drawing up suggested elements for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, account has been taken of the fact that current global economic conditions have caused many Member States to call for budgetary restraint, which in turn requires a conservative approach to the number and type of programmes of action that may be considered at this time. The Secretary-General also took into account the relevant suggestions made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its forty-first session. The elements presented below have been suggested as those which are essential, should resources be made available to implement them.

MEASURES TO ENSURE A PEACEFUL TRANSITION FROM APARTHEID TO A DEMOCRATIC, NON-RACIAL REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

3. Recently, there have been signs of change in South Africa, notably the abolition of such legal pillars of apartheid as the Group Areas Act, the Land Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. Although there is reason to be hopeful that South Africa is moving into the mainstream of the international community, the transition period may prove to be difficult and dangerous. Fierce political competition between political parties and ethnic groups has in fact already lead to bloodshed.

4. The General Assembly and the Security Council should therefore continue to exercise constant vigilance with regard to South Africa until a democratic regime is installed in that country. These two bodies might, moreover, consider initiating a mechanism to advise and assist the parties concerned in order to bring apartheid to an end, not only in law but also in fact. Reference should be made to Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 urging the South African authorities to bring an effective end to the violence and bring those responsible to justice.

5. The General Assembly will continue to examine the relevant work undertaken by the established United Nations bodies in the fight against apartheid, that is, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Group of Three and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa.

MEASURES TO REMEDY THE LEGACY OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISPARITIES LEFT BY APARTHEID

6. Action will be needed to rectify the consequences of apartheid in South Africa, since the policy of apartheid has entailed the use of State power to increase inequalities between racial groups. The knowledge and experience of human rights bodies dealing with racial discrimination could be most useful in promoting equality. Assistance to the victims of the political antagonisms resulting from the process of dismantling apartheid must also be given the greatest attention, and international solidarity on their behalf should be intensified.

7. The Centre for Human Rights should offer technical assistance in the field of human rights to South Africa during and after the transition period. A cycle of seminars intended to encourage the advent of an egalitarian society should be envisaged, in cooperation with the concerned specialized agencies and units of the United Nations Secretariat, which could include the following:

(*a*) Seminar on measures to be taken on behalf of the disadvantaged groups in South African society in the cultural, economic and social fields ("positive discrimination");

(*b*) Seminar on the effects of racial discrimination on the health of members of disadvantaged groups;

(*c*) Training courses in human rights for the South African police force, military and judiciary.

8. In addition, in cooperation with the democratically elected Government of South Africa, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might undertake a project for the total revision of the South African educational system in order to eliminate all methods and references of a racist character.

ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

9. During the discussion at the substantive session of 1992 of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, many delegations expressed their concern with regard to new expressions of racism, racial discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia in various parts of the world. In particular, these affect minorities, ethnic groups, migrant workers, indigenous populations, nomads, immigrants and refugees.

10. The biggest contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination will be that which results from the actions of States within their own territories. International action undertaken as part of any programme for the Third Decade should therefore be directed so as to assist States to act effectively. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[5] has established standards for States, and every opportunity should be seized to ensure that these are universally accepted and applied.

11. The General Assembly should consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination fulfil their reporting and financial obligations. National action against racism and racial discrimination should be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention by States parties and suggestions for remedial measures.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to organize regional workshops and seminars. A team from the Committee should be invited to monitor these meetings. The following themes are suggested for the seminars:

(*a*) Seminar to assess the experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The seminar would also assess the efficiency of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(*b*) Seminar on the eradication of incitement to racial hatred and discrimination, including the prohibition of propaganda activities and of organizations involved in them;

(*c*) Seminar on the right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the provision of reparation for damages suffered as a result of discrimination;

(*d*) Seminar on the transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(*e*) Seminar on immigration and racism;

(*f*) Seminar on international cooperation in the elimination of racial discrimination, including cooperation between States, the contribution of non-governmental organizations, national and regional institutions, United Nations bodies and petitions to treaty-monitoring bodies;

(*g*) Seminar on the enactment of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination affecting ethnic groups, migrant workers and refugees (in Europe and North America);

(*h*) Seminar on flows of refugees resulting from ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in socio-economic transition (Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia) and their link with racism in the host country;

(*i*) Training course on national legislation prohibiting racial discrimination for nationals from countries with and without such legislation;

(*j*) Regional seminars on nationalism, ethno-nationalism and human rights could also provide an opportunity for broadening knowledge of the causes of today's ethnic conflicts and particularly of the so-called policy of "ethnic cleansing", in order to provide solutions.

13. The General Assembly requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and relevant national non-governmental organizations to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists, as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties, to sensitize the population on the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

14. The Department of Public Information should also publish its posters for the Third Decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the Decade. Documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination, should, moreover, be considered.

15. In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly supports the organization of a seminar on the role of mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

16. In cooperation with the International Labour Organisation, the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination in employment should be explored.

17. The General Assembly invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education.

18. The General Assembly calls upon Member States to make special efforts:

(*a*) To promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(*b*) To give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relevant to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(*c*) To teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate picture of the crimes committed by fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(*d*) To ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education.

ACTION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

19. The following questions are addressed in the context of action to be taken at the national and regional levels: have there been any successful national models to eliminate racism and racial prejudices that could be recommended to States, for example, for educating children, or principles of equality to tackle racism against migrant workers, ethnic minorities or indigenous people? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there at the national or regional level to redress discrimination against specific groups?

20. The General Assembly recommends that States that have not yet done so adopt, ratify and implement legislation prohibiting racism and racial discrimination, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid[2] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[14]

21. The General Assembly recommends that Member States review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between different groups, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved to be successful in combating racial discrimination and xenophobia.

22. The General Assembly recommends that Member States encourage the participation of journalists and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

23. The General Assembly recommends that regional organizations cooperate closely with United Nations efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination. Regional organizations dealing with human rights issues could mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils of racism and racial prejudices directed towards disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. These institutions could serve an important function in assisting Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to publicize widely basic texts on existing human rights instruments.

BASIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES

24. The long-term viability of the United Nations programme against racism and racial discrimination will depend in part on continuing research into the causes of racism and into the new manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. The General Assembly may wish to examine the importance of preparing studies on racism. The following are some aspects to be studied:

(*a*) Application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States to learn from one another the national measures taken to implement the Convention;

(*b*) Economic factors contributing to perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination;

(*c*) Integration or preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(*d*) Political rights, including the participation of various racial groups in political processes and their representation in government service;

(*e*) Civil rights, including migration, nationality and freedom of opinion and association;

(*f*) Educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(*g*) Socio-economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(*h*) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(*i*) National mechanisms against racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salary, housing, education and ownership of property.

COORDINATION AND REPORTING

25. It may be relevant to recall that in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, in which it proclaimed the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly charged the Economic and Social Council with coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and evaluating the activities. The Assembly decides that the following steps should be taken to strengthen the United Nations input into the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(*a*) The General Assembly entrusts the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for coordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connection with the Third Decade;

(*b*) The Secretary-General is invited to provide specific information on activities against racism, to be contained in one annual report, which should be comprehensive in nature and allow a general overview of all mandated activities. This will facilitate coordination and evaluation;

(*c*) An open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangements under the Commission, may be established to review Decade-related information on the basis of the annual reports referred to above, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on particular activities, allocation of priorities and so on.

26. Furthermore, an inter-agency meeting should be organized immediately after the proclamation of the Third Decade, in 1994, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities.

REGULAR SYSTEM-WIDE CONSULTATIONS

27. On an annual basis, consultations between the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should take place to review and plan Decade-related activities. In this framework, the Centre for Human Rights should organize inter-agency meetings to consider and discuss further measures to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of programmes related to the issues of combating racism and racial discrimination.

28. The Centre should also strengthen the relationship with non-governmental organizations fighting against racism and racial discrimination by holding consultations and briefings with the non-governmental organizations. Such meetings could help them to initiate, develop and present proposals regarding the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

29. The Secretary-General should include the activities to be carried out during the Decade, as well as the related resource requirements, in the proposed programme budgets, which will be submitted biennially, during the Decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

48/92. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/84 of 16 December 1992 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[16]

Reaffirming also the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Alarmed by the growing linkage observed between mercenary activities and terrorist practices,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Deeply concerned about the continuing participation of South Africa in mercenary-related activities, as highlighted in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights,[17]

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, ***inter alia***, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned also about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,[18]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Condemns* the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African

States and other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Denounces* any State that persists in, permits or tolerates the recruitment of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

5. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

6. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

7. *Reaffirms* that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

8. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider taking early action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

9. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to organize, within the framework of its existing resources, working meetings to analyse the philosophical, political and legal aspects of this question, in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report.

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48/93. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[20] thirty-seventh,[21] thirty-eighth,[22] thirty-ninth,[23] fortieth,[24] forty-first,[25] forty-second,[26] forty-third,[27] forty-fourth,[28] forty-fifth,[29] forty-sixth,[30] forty-seventh,[31] forty-eighth[32] and forty-ninth[33] sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991 and 47/83 of 16 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,[34]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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20 December 1993

48/94. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja in June 1991,[35] and the statement on developments in South Africa adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity at its extraordinary session of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held in New York on 29 September 1993,[36]

Affirming the need to exercise vigilance with respect to developments in South Africa to ensure that the common objective of the international community and the peoples of South Africa is achieved by the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa without deviation or obstruction,

Recalling the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[37] at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Deeply concerned by Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and its frequent attacks against Lebanese territory and people, as well as its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine,

Taking note of the recent positive evolution in the Middle East peace process, in particular the signing on 13 September 1993 of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements[38] by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, independence and sovereignty;

4. *Calls upon* those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from violation of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and from denial of its right to self-determination;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts to promote democracy and economic development;

8. *Strongly urges* the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the statement on developments in South Africa adopted on 29 September 1993 by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, in order to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;[35]

9. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain immediately from acts of violence, and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end the ongoing violence through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991;[39]

10. *Calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing

its provisions, and calls upon other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

11. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;

12. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

14. *Demands* the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

15. *Appeals* to the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/82 of 16 December 1992, to continue to extend assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

16. *Pays tribute* to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola, and addresses its strongest appeal to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to undertake to commit itself to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the Peace Accords;[illegible]

17. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council;

18. *Demands also* that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

19. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;

20. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

21. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

22. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

23. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

24. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

25. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

26. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

27. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

28. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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48/95. Positive and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and the leadership role of the United Nations therein

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the pledge made by States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to take action jointly and separately, in cooperation with the United Nations, to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Reaffirming the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and the dignity and worth of the human person proclaimed in the Charter, *Recalling in particular* the international standards of human rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Underlining that the rights proclaimed in those instruments should be ensured equally to all individuals without discrimination,

Recalling the provisions safeguarding the rights of women with disabilities in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[41]

Having regard to the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,[42] the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,[43] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[44] the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care[45] and other relevant instruments adopted by the General Assembly,

Also having regard to the relevant conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation, with particular reference to participation in employment without discrimination for persons with disabilities,

Mindful of the relevant recommendations and work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular the World Declaration on Education for All,[46] and of the work of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned organizations,

Recognizing that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[47] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, and the definition therein of equalization of opportunities reflect the determination of the international community to ensure that the various international instruments and recommendations will be put to practical, concrete and effective use in improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities and their families and communities,

Acknowledging that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) to implement the World Programme of Action is still valid and requires urgent and continued action,

Recalling that the World Programme of Action is based on concepts that are equally valid in developed and developing countries,

Convinced that intensified efforts are needed to achieve the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and full participation and inclusion in society of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing that persons with disabilities, their families and representatives and organizations concerned with the needs of persons with disabilities must be active partners with States in the planning and implementation of all measures affecting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, and reaffirming the specific measures required for the attainment of full equality by persons with disabilities, enumerated in detail in the World Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the commitment of the Commission for Social Development to the provisions and rules set out in the ongoing process of elaborating standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,

Recognizing also the essential role of the United Nations and the Commission for Social Development in providing leadership and positive guidance to encourage worldwide change by equalizing opportunities, promoting independence and ensuring the full inclusion and participation in society of all persons with disabilities,

Seeking to ensure effective implementation of measures to promote the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and to affirm the leadership role of the United Nations in that process,

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain the integrity and the identity of the United Nations programme on disabled persons, including the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, in order to promote the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion in society of persons with disabilities;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen, through redeployment of resources, the United Nations programme on disabled persons in order to enable it:

(*a*) To represent the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities throughout the United Nations system;

(*b*) To ensure effective coordination and streamlining of efforts to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities, through policy formulation, advocacy and liaison, among all bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*c*) To promote equal opportunities and full participation of persons with disabilities and their families and representatives within the United Nations system itself;

(*d*) In cooperation with Member States, bodies within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other appropriate agencies, to extend technical assistance and disseminate information in order to enhance the capacity of Member States to develop, implement and evaluate their efforts to equalize opportunities and provide for the full inclusion in society of persons with disabilities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the various bodies of the United Nations system;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in view of the importance of ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities are represented in an equitable manner, strengthening and upgrading the status of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Secretariat through redeployment of resources;

5. *Reaffirms* that the issues of equalization of opportunities and full inclusion in society for persons with disabilities will be an important part of the preparatory process and the agenda of the World Summit for Social Development to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995;

6. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the commitment of the Commission for Social Development to ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities and their families and communities will continue to be addressed in all of its work.

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48/96. Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council authorized the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, and requested the Commission, should it establish such a working group, to finalize the text of those rules for consideration by the Council in 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

Also recalling that the Commission for Social Development, in its resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991,[48] decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26,

Noting with appreciation the participation of many States, specialized agencies, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, in the deliberations of the working group,

Also noting with appreciation the generous financial contributions of Member States to the working group,

Welcoming the fact that the working group was able to fulfil its mandate within three sessions of five working days each,

Acknowledging with appreciation the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,[49]

Noting the discussion in the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session[50] on the draft standard rules contained in the report of the working group,

1. *Adopts* the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* Member States to apply the Rules in developing national disability programmes;

3. *Urges* Member States to meet the requests of the Special Rapporteur[51] for information on the implementation of the Rules;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the Rules and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

5. *Urges* Member States to support, financially and otherwise, the implementation of the Rules.

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ANNEX

Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

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IV. MONITORING MECHANISM

INTRODUCTION

Background and current needs

1. There are persons with disabilities in all parts of the world and at all levels in every society. The number of persons with disabilities in the world is large and is growing.

2. Both the causes and the consequences of disability vary throughout the world. Those variations are the result of different socio-economic circumstances and of the different provisions that States make for the well-being of their citizens.

3. Present disability policy is the result of developments over the past 200 years. In many ways it reflects the general living conditions and social and economic policies of different times. In the disability field, however, there are also many specific circumstances that have influenced the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Ignorance, neglect, superstition and fear are social factors that throughout the history of disability have isolated persons with disabilities and delayed their development.

4. Over the years disability policy developed from elementary care at institutions to education for children with disabilities and rehabilitation for persons who became disabled during adult life. Through education and rehabilitation, persons with disabilities became more active and a driving force in the further development of disability policy. Organizations of persons with disabilities, their families and advocates were formed, which advocated better conditions for persons with disabilities. After the Second World War the concepts of integration and normalization were introduced, which reflected a growing awareness of the capabilities of persons with disabilities.

5. Towards the end of the 1960s organizations of persons with disabilities in some countries started to formulate a new concept of disability. That new concept indicated the close connection between the limitation experienced by individuals with disabilities, the design and structure of their environments and the attitude of the general population. At the same time the problems of disability in developing countries were more and more highlighted. In some of those countries the percentage of the population with disabilities was estimated to be very high and, for the most part, persons with disabilities were extremely poor.

Previous international action

6. The rights of persons with disabilities have been the subject of much attention in the United Nations and other international organizations over a long period of time. The most important outcome of the International Year of Disabled Persons, 1981, was the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[32] adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982. The Year and the World Programme of Action provided a strong impetus for progress in the field. They both emphasized the right of persons with disabilities to the same opportunities as other citizens and to an equal share in the improvements in living conditions resulting from economic and social development. There also, for the first time, handicap was defined as a function of the relationship between persons with disabilities and their environment.

7. The Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons was held at Stockholm in 1987. It was suggested at the Meeting that a guiding philosophy should be developed to indicate the priorities for action in the years ahead. The basis of that philosophy should be the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities.

8. Consequently, the Meeting recommended that the General Assembly convene a special conference to draft an international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, to be ratified by States by the end of the Decade.

9. A draft outline of the convention was prepared by Italy and presented to the General Assembly at its forty-second session. Further presentations concerning a draft convention were made by Sweden at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly. However, on both occasions, no consensus could be reached on the suitability of such a convention. In the opinion of many representatives, existing human rights documents seemed to guarantee persons with disabilities the same rights as other persons.

Towards standard rules

10. Guided by the deliberations in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, finally agreed to concentrate on the elaboration of an international instrument of a different kind. By its resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, the Council authorized the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons. The Council also requested the Commission to finalize the text of those rules for consideration in 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

11. The subsequent discussions in the Third Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-fifth session showed that there was wide support for the new initiative to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

12. At the thirty-second session of the Commission for Social Development, the initiative for standard rules received the support of a large number of representatives and discussions led to the adoption of resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991, in which the Commission decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26.

Purpose and content of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

13. The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities have been developed on the basis of the experience gained during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).[33] The International Bill of Human Rights, comprising the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[34] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[34] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[35] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[41] as well as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, constitute the political and moral foundation for the Rules.

14. Although the Rules are not compulsory, they can become international customary rules when they are applied by a great number of States with the intention of respecting a rule in international law. They imply a strong moral and political commitment on behalf of States to take action for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities. Important principles for responsibility, action and cooperation are indicated. Areas of decisive importance for the quality of life and for the achievement of full participation and equality are pointed out. The Rules offer an instrument for policy-making and action to persons with disabilities and their organizations. They provide a basis for technical and economic cooperation among States, the United Nations and other international organizations.

15. The purpose of the Rules is to ensure that girls, boys, women and men with disabilities, as members of their societies, may exercise the same rights and obligations as others. In all societies of the world there are still obstacles preventing persons with disabilities from exercising their rights and freedoms and making it difficult for them to participate fully in the activities of their societies. It is the responsibility of States to take appropriate action to remove such obstacles. Persons with disabilities and their organizations should play an active role as partners in this process. The equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities is an essential contribution in the general and worldwide effort to mobilize human resources. Special attention may need to be directed towards groups such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, migrant workers, persons with dual or multiple disabilities, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. In addition, there are a large number of refugees with disabilities who have special needs requiring attention.

Fundamental concepts in disability policy

16. The concepts set out below appear throughout the Rules. They are essentially built on the concepts in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. In some cases they reflect the development that has taken place during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

Disability and handicap

17. The term "disability" summarizes a great number of different functional limitations occurring in any population in any country of the world. People may be disabled by physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairments, conditions or illnesses may be permanent or transitory in nature.

18. The term "handicap" means the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others. It describes the encounter between the person with a disability and the environment. The purpose of this term is to emphasize the focus on the shortcomings in the environment and in many organized activities in society, for example, information, communication and education, which prevent persons with disabilities from participating on equal terms.

19. The use of the two terms "disability" and "handicap", as defined in paragraphs 17 and 18 above, should be seen in the light of modern disability history. During the 1970s there was a strong reaction among representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities and professionals in the field of disability against the terminology of the time. The terms "disability" and "handicap" were often used in an unclear and confusing way, which gave poor guidance for policy-making and for political action. The terminology reflected a medical and diagnostic approach, which ignored the imperfections and deficiencies of the surrounding society.

20. In 1980, the World Health Organization adopted an international classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps, which suggested a more precise and at the same time relativistic approach. The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps[36] makes a clear distinction between "impairment", "disability" and "handicap". It has been extensively used in areas such as rehabilitation, education, statistics, policy, legislation, demography, sociology, economics and anthropology. Some users have expressed concern that the Classification, in its definition of the term "handicap", may still be considered too medical and too centred on the individual, and may not adequately clarify the interaction between societal conditions or expectations and the abilities of the individual. Those concerns, and others expressed by users during the 12 years since its publication, will be addressed in forthcoming revisions of the Classification.

21. As a result of experience gained in the implementation of the World Programme of Action and of the general discussion that took place during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, there was a deepening of knowledge and extension of understanding concerning disability issues and the terminology used. Current terminology recognizes the necessity of addressing both the individual needs (such as rehabilitation and technical aids) and the shortcomings of the society (various obstacles for participation).

Prevention

22. The term "prevention" means action aimed at preventing the occurrence of physical, intellectual, psychiatric or sensory impairments (primary prevention) or at preventing impairments from causing a permanent functional limitation or disability (secondary prevention). Prevention may include many different types of action, such as primary health care, prenatal and postnatal care, education in nutrition, immunization campaigns against communicable diseases, measures to control endemic diseases, safety regulations, programmes for the prevention of accidents in different environments, including adaptation of workplaces to prevent occupational disabilities and diseases, and prevention of disability resulting from pollution of the environment or armed conflict.

Rehabilitation

23. The term "rehabilitation" refers to a process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and/or social functional levels, thus providing them with the tools to change their lives towards a higher level of independence. Rehabilitation may include measures to provide and/or restore functions, or compensate for the loss or absence of a function or for a functional limitation. The rehabilitation process does not involve initial medical care. It includes a wide range of measures and activities from more basic and general rehabilitation to goal-oriented activities, for instance vocational rehabilitation.

Equalization of opportunities

24. The term "equalization of opportunities" means the process through which the various systems of society and the environment, such as services, activities, information and documentation, are made available to all, particularly to persons with disabilities.

25. The principle of equal rights implies that the needs of each and every individual are of equal importance, that those needs must be made the basis for the planning of societies and that all resources must be employed in such a way as to ensure that every individual has equal opportunity for participation.

26. Persons with disabilities are members of society and have the right to remain within their local communities. They should receive the support they need within the ordinary structures of education, health, employment and social services.

27. As persons with disabilities achieve equal rights, they should also have equal obligations. As those rights are being achieved, societies should raise their expectations of persons with disabilities. As part of the process of equal opportunities, provision should be made to assist persons with disabilities to assume their full responsibility as members of society.

PREAMBLE

States,

Mindful of the pledge made, under the Charter of the United Nations, to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Reaffirming the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and the dignity and worth of the human person proclaimed in the Charter,

Recalling in particular the international standards on human rights, which have been laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[38] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[38]

Underlining that those instruments proclaim that the rights recognized therein should be ensured equally to all individuals without discrimination,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[39] which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and requires special measures to ensure the rights of children with disabilities, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[40] which provides for some protective measures against disability,

Recalling also the provisions in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[41] to ensure the rights of girls and women with disabilities,

Having regard to the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,[42] the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,[43] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[44] the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care[45] and other relevant instruments adopted by the General Assembly,

Also having regard to the relevant conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation, with particular reference to participation in employment without discrimination for persons with disabilities,

Mindful of the relevant recommendations and work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular the World Declaration on Education for All,[46] the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned organizations,

Having regard to the commitment made by States concerning the protection of the environment,

Mindful of the devastation caused by armed conflict and deploring the use of scarce resources in the production of weapons,

Recognizing that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the definition therein of equalization of opportunities represent earnest ambitions on the part of the international community to render those various international instruments and recommendations of practical and concrete significance,

Acknowledging that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) to implement the World Programme of Action is still valid and requires urgent and continued action,

Recalling that the World Programme of Action is based on concepts that are equally valid in developing and industrialized countries,

Convinced that intensified efforts are needed to achieve the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and participation in society by persons with disabilities,

Re-emphasizing that persons with disabilities, and their parents, guardians, advocates and organizations, must be active partners with States in the planning and implementation of all measures affecting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26, and basing themselves on the specific measures required for the attainment by persons with disabilities of equality with others, enumerated in detail in the World Programme of Action,

Have adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities outlined below, in order:

(*a*) To stress that all action in the field of disability presupposes adequate knowledge and experience of the conditions and special needs of persons with disabilities;

(*b*) To emphasize that the process through which every aspect of societal organization is made accessible to all is a basic objective of socio-economic development;

(*c*) To outline crucial aspects of social policies in the field of disability, including, as appropriate, the active encouragement of technical and economic cooperation;

(*d*) To provide models for the political decision-making process required for the attainment of equal opportunities, bearing in mind the widely differing technical and economic levels, the fact that the process must reflect keen understanding of the cultural context within which it takes place and the crucial role of persons with disabilities in it;

(*e*) To propose national mechanisms for close collaboration among States, the organs of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and organizations of persons with disabilities;

(*f*) To propose an effective machinery for monitoring the process by which States seek to attain the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

I. PRECONDITIONS FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION

Rule 1. Awareness-raising

States should take action to raise awareness in society about persons with disabilities, their rights, their needs, their potential and their contribution.

1. States should ensure that responsible authorities distribute up-to-date information on available programmes and services to persons with disabilities, their families, professionals in the field and the general public. Information to persons with disabilities should be presented in accessible form.

2. States should initiate and support information campaigns concerning persons with disabilities and disability policies, conveying the message that persons with disabilities are citizens with the same rights and obligations as others, thus justifying measures to remove all obstacles to full participation.

3. States should encourage the portrayal of persons with disabilities by the mass media in a positive way; organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted on this matter.

4. States should ensure that public education programmes reflect in all their aspects the principle of full participation and equality.

5. States should invite persons with disabilities and their families and organizations to participate in public education programmes concerning disability matters.

6. States should encourage enterprises in the private sector to include disability issues in all aspects of their activity.

7. States should initiate and promote programmes aimed at raising the level of awareness of persons with disabilities concerning their rights and potential. Increased self-reliance and empowerment will assist persons with disabilities to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

8. Awareness-raising should be an important part of the education of children with disabilities and in rehabilitation programmes. Persons with disabilities could also assist one another in awareness-raising through the activities of their own organizations.

9. Awareness-raising should be part of the education of all children and should be a component of teacher-training courses and training of all professionals.

Rule 2. Medical care

States should ensure the provision of effective medical care to persons with disabilities.

1. States should work towards the provision of programmes run by multidisciplinary teams of professionals for early detection, assessment and treatment of impairment. This could prevent, reduce or eliminate disabling effects. Such programmes should ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities and their families at the individual level, and of organizations of persons with disabilities at the planning and evaluation level.

2. Local community workers should be trained to participate in areas such as early detection of impairments, the provision of primary assistance and referral to appropriate services.

3. States should ensure that persons with disabilities, particularly infants and children, are provided with the same level of medical care within the same system as other members of society.

4. States should ensure that all medical and paramedical personnel are adequately trained and equipped to give medical care to persons with disabilities and that they have access to relevant treatment methods and technology.

5. States should ensure that medical, paramedical and related personnel are adequately trained so that they do not give inappropriate advice to parents, thus restricting options for their children. This training should be an ongoing process and should be based on the latest information available.

6. States should ensure that persons with disabilities are provided with any regular treatment and medicines they may need to preserve or improve their level of functioning.

*Rule 3. Rehabilitation**

States should ensure the provision of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities in order for them to reach and sustain their optimum level of independence and functioning.

1. States should develop national rehabilitation programmes for all groups of persons with disabilities. Such programmes should be based on the actual individual needs of persons with disabilities and on the principles of full participation and equality.

2. Such programmes should include a wide range of activities, such as basic skills training to improve or compensate for an affected function, counselling of persons with disabilities and their families, developing self-reliance, and occasional services such as assessment and guidance.

3. All persons with disabilities, including persons with severe and/or multiple disabilities, who require rehabilitation should have access to it.

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* Rehabilitation is a fundamental concept in disability policy and is defined above in paragraph 23 of the introduction.

4. Persons with disabilities and their families should be able to participate in the design and organization of rehabilitation services concerning themselves.

5. All rehabilitation services should be available in the local community where the person with disabilities lives. However, in some instances, in order to attain a certain training objective, special time-limited rehabilitation courses may be organized, where appropriate, in residential form.

6. Persons with disabilities and their families should be encouraged to involve themselves in rehabilitation, for instance as trained teachers, instructors or counsellors.

7. States should draw upon the expertise of organizations of persons with disabilities when formulating or evaluating rehabilitation programmes.

Rule 4. Support services

States should ensure the development and supply of support services, including assistive devices for persons with disabilities, to assist them to increase their level of independence in their daily living and to exercise their rights.

1. States should ensure the provision of assistive devices and equipment, personal assistance and interpreter services, according to the needs of persons with disabilities, as important measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities.

2. States should support the development, production, distribution and servicing of assistive devices and equipment and the dissemination of knowledge about them.

3. To achieve this, generally available technical know-how should be utilized. In States where high-technology industry is available, it should be fully utilized to improve the standard and effectiveness of assistive devices and equipment. It is important to stimulate the development and production of simple and inexpensive devices, using local material and local production facilities when possible. Persons with disabilities themselves could be involved in the production of those devices.

4. States should recognize that all persons with disabilities who need assistive devices should have access to them as appropriate, including financial accessibility. This may mean that assistive devices and equipment should be provided free of charge or at such a low price that persons with disabilities or their families can afford to buy them.

5. In rehabilitation programmes for the provision of assistive devices and equipment, States should consider the special requirements of girls and boys with disabilities concerning the design, durability and age-appropriateness of assistive devices and equipment.

6. States should support the development and provision of personal assistance programmes and interpretation services, especially for persons with severe and/or multiple disabilities. Such programmes would increase the level of participation of persons with disabilities in everyday life at home, at work, in school and during leisure-time activities.

7. Personal assistance programmes should be designed in such a way that the persons with disabilities using the programmes have a decisive influence on the way in which the programmes are delivered.

II. TARGET AREAS FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION

Rule 5. Accessibility

States should recognize the overall importance of accessibility in the process of the equalization of opportunities in all spheres of society. For persons with disabilities of any kind, States should (*a*) introduce programmes of action to make the physical environment accessible; and (*b*) undertake measures to provide access to information and communication.

(a) *Access to the physical environment*

1. States should initiate measures to remove the obstacles to participation in the physical environment. Such measures should be to develop standards and guidelines and to consider enacting legislation to ensure accessibility to various areas in society, such as housing, buildings, public transport services and other means of transportation, streets and other outdoor environments.

2. States should ensure that architects, construction engineers and others who are professionally involved in the design and construction of the physical environment have access to adequate information on disability policy and measures to achieve accessibility.

3. Accessibility requirements should be included in the design and construction of the physical environment from the beginning of the designing process.

4. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted when standards and norms for accessibility are being developed. They should also be involved locally from the initial planning stage when public construction projects are being designed, thus ensuring maximum accessibility.

(b) *Access to information and communication*

5. Persons with disabilities and, where appropriate, their families and advocates should have access to full information on diagnosis, rights and available services and programmes, at all stages. Such information should be presented in forms accessible to persons with disabilities.

6. States should develop strategies to make information services and documentation accessible for different groups of persons with disabilities. Braille, tape services, large print and other appropriate technologies should be used to provide access to written information and documentation for persons with visual impairments. Similarly, appropriate technologies should be used to provide access to spoken information for persons with auditory impairments or comprehension difficulties.

7. Consideration should be given to the use of sign language in the education of deaf children, in their families and communities. Sign language interpretation services should also be provided to facilitate the communication between deaf persons and others.

8. Consideration should also be given to the needs of people with other communication disabilities.

9. States should encourage the media, especially television, radio and newspapers, to make their services accessible.

10. States should ensure that new computerized information and service systems offered to the general public are either made initially accessible or are adapted to be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

11. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be consulted when measures to make information services accessible are being developed.

Rule 6. Education

States should recognize the principle of equal primary, secondary and tertiary educational opportunities for children, youth and adults with disabilities, in integrated settings. They should ensure that the education of persons with disabilities is an integral part of the educational system.

1. General educational authorities are responsible for the education of persons with disabilities in integrated settings. Education for persons with disabilities should form an integral part of national educational planning, curriculum development and school organization.

2. Education in mainstream schools presupposes the provision of interpreter and other appropriate support services. Adequate accessibility and support services, designed to meet the needs of persons with different disabilities, should be provided.

3. Parent groups and organizations of persons with disabilities should be involved in the education process at all levels.

4. In States where education is compulsory it should be provided to girls and boys with all kinds and all levels of disabilities, including the most severe.

5. Special attention should be given in the following areas:

(*a*) Very young children with disabilities;

(*b*) Pre-school children with disabilities;

(*c*) Adults with disabilities, particularly women.

6. To accommodate educational provisions for persons with disabilities in the mainstream, States should:

(*a*) Have a clearly stated policy, understood and accepted at the school level and by the wider community;

(*b*) Allow for curriculum flexibility, addition and adaptation;

(*c*) Provide for quality materials, ongoing teacher training and support teachers.

7. Integrated education and community-based programmes should be seen as complementary approaches in providing cost-effective education and training for persons with disabilities. National community-based programmes should encourage communities to use and develop their resources to provide local education to persons with disabilities.

8. In situations where the general school system does not yet adequately meet the needs of all persons with disabilities, special education may be considered. It should be aimed at preparing students for education in the general school system. The quality of such education should reflect the same standards and ambitions as general education and should be closely linked to it. At a minimum, students with disabilities should be afforded the same portion of educational resources as students without disabilities. States should aim for the gradual integration of special education services into mainstream education. It is acknowledged that in some instances special education may currently be considered to be the most appropriate form of education for some students with disabilities.

9. Owing to the particular communication needs of deaf and deaf/blind persons, their education may be more suitably provided in schools for such persons or special classes and units in mainstream schools. At the initial stage, in particular, special attention needs to be focused on culturally sensitive instruction that will result in effective communication skills and maximum independence for people who are deaf or deaf/blind.

Rule 7. Employment

States should recognize the principle that persons with disabilities must be empowered to exercise their human rights, particularly in the field of employment. In both rural and urban areas they must have equal opportunities for productive and gainful employment in the labour market.

1. Laws and regulations in the employment field must not discriminate against persons with disabilities and must not raise obstacles to their employment.

2. States should actively support the integration of persons with disabilities into open employment. This active support could occur through a variety of measures, such as vocational training, incentive-oriented quota schemes, reserved or designated employment, loans or grants for small business, exclusive contracts or priority production rights, tax concessions, contract compliance or other technical or financial assistance to enterprises employing workers with disabilities. States should also encourage employers to make reasonable adjustments to accommodate persons with disabilities.

3. States' action programmes should include:

(*a*) Measures to design and adapt workplaces and work premises in such a way that they become accessible to persons with different disabilities;

(*b*) Support for the use of new technologies and the development and production of assistive devices, tools and equipment and measures to facilitate access to such devices and equipment for persons with disabilities to enable them to gain and maintain employment;

(*c*) Provision of appropriate training and placement and ongoing support such as personal assistance and interpreter services.

4. States should initiate and support public awareness-raising campaigns designed to overcome negative attitudes and prejudices concerning workers with disabilities.

5. In their capacity as employers, States should create favourable conditions for the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector.

6. States, workers' organizations and employers should cooperate to ensure equitable recruitment and promotion policies, employment conditions, rates of pay, measures to improve the work environment in order to prevent injuries and impairments and measures for the rehabilitation of employees who have sustained employment-related injuries.

7. The aim should always be for persons with disabilities to obtain employment in the open labour market. For persons with disabilities whose needs cannot be met in open employment, small units of sheltered or supported employment may be an alternative. It is important that the quality of such programmes be assessed in terms of their relevance and sufficiency in providing opportunities for persons with disabilities to gain employment in the labour market.

8. Measures should be taken to include persons with disabilities in training and employment programmes in the private and informal sectors.

9. States, workers' organizations and employers should cooperate with organizations of persons with disabilities concerning all measures to create training and employment opportunities, including flexible hours, part-time work, job-sharing, self-employment and attendant care for persons with disabilities.

Rule 8. Income maintenance and social security

States are responsible for the provision of social security and income maintenance for persons with disabilities.

1. States should ensure the provision of adequate income support to persons with disabilities who, owing to disability or disability-related factors, have temporarily lost or received a reduction in their income or have been denied employment opportunities. States should ensure that the provision of support takes into account the costs frequently incurred by persons with disabilities and their families as a result of the disability.

2. In countries where social security, social insurance or other social welfare schemes exist or are being developed for the general population, States should ensure that such systems do not exclude or discriminate against persons with disabilities.

3. States should also ensure the provision of income support and social security protection to individuals who undertake the care of a person with a disability.

4. Social security systems should include incentives to restore the income-earning capacity of persons with disabilities. Such systems should provide or contribute to the organization, development and financing of vocational training. They should also assist with placement services.

5. Social security programmes should also provide incentives for persons with disabilities to seek employment in order to establish or re-establish their income-earning capacity.

6. Income support should be maintained as long as the disabling conditions remain in a manner that does not discourage persons with disabilities from seeking employment. It should only be reduced or terminated when persons with disabilities achieve adequate and secure income.

7. States, in countries where social security is to a large extent provided by the private sector, should encourage local communities, welfare organizations and families to develop self-help measures and incentives for employment or employment-related activities for persons with disabilities.

Rule 9. Family life and personal integrity

States should promote the full participation of persons with disabilities in family life. They should promote their right to personal integrity and ensure that laws do not discriminate against persons with disabilities with respect to sexual relationships, marriage and parenthood.

1. Persons with disabilities should be enabled to live with their families. States should encourage the inclusion in family counselling of appropriate modules regarding disability and its effects on family life. Respite-care and attendant-care services should be made available to families which include a person with disabilities. States should remove all unnecessary obstacles to persons who want to foster or adopt a child or adult with disabilities.

2. Persons with disabilities must not be denied the opportunity to experience their sexuality, have sexual relationships and experience parenthood. Taking into account that persons with disabilities may experience difficulties in getting married and setting up a family, States should encourage the availability of appropriate counselling. Persons with disabilities must have the same access as others to family-planning methods, as well as to information in accessible form on the sexual functioning of their bodies.

3. States should promote measures to change negative attitudes towards marriage, sexuality and parenthood of persons with disabilities, especially of girls and women with disabilities, which still prevail in society. The media should be encouraged to play an important role in removing such negative attitudes.

4. Persons with disabilities and their families need to be fully informed about taking precautions against sexual and other forms of abuse. Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse in the family, community or institutions and need to be educated on how to avoid the occurrence of abuse, recognize when abuse has occurred and report on such acts.

Rule 10. Culture

States will ensure that persons with disabilities are integrated into and can participate in cultural activities on an equal basis.

1. States should ensure that persons with disabilities have the opportunity to utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of their community, be they in urban or rural areas. Examples of such activities are dance, music, literature, theatre, plastic arts, painting and sculpture. Particularly in developing countries, emphasis should be placed on traditional and contemporary art forms, such as puppetry, recitation and story-telling.

2. States should promote the accessibility to and availability of places for cultural performances and services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas and libraries, to persons with disabilities.

3. States should initiate the development and use of special technical arrangements to make literature, films and theatre accessible to persons with disabilities.

Rule 11. Recreation and sports

States will take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities for recreation and sports.

1. States should initiate measures to make places for recreation and sports, hotels, beaches, sports arenas, gym halls, etc., accessible to persons with disabilities. Such measures should encompass support for staff in recreation and sports programmes, including projects to develop methods of accessibility, and participation, information and training programmes.

2. Tourist authorities, travel agencies, hotels, voluntary organizations and others involved in organizing recreational activities or travel opportunities should offer their services to all, taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities. Suitable training should be provided to assist that process.

3. Sports organizations should be encouraged to develop opportunities for participation by persons with disabilities in sports activities. In some cases, accessibility measures could be enough to open up opportunities for participation. In other cases, special arrangements or special games would be needed. States should support the participation of persons with disabilities in national and international events.

4. Persons with disabilities participating in sports activities should have access to instruction and training of the same quality as other participants.

5. Organizers of sports and recreation should consult with organizations of persons with disabilities when developing their services for persons with disabilities.

Rule 12. Religion

States will encourage measures for equal participation by persons with disabilities in the religious life of their communities.

1. States should encourage, in consultation with religious authorities, measures to eliminate discrimination and make religious activities accessible to persons with disabilities.

2. States should encourage the distribution of information on disability matters to religious institutions and organizations. States should also encourage religious authorities to include information on disability policies in the training for religious professions, as well as in religious education programmes.

3. They should also encourage the accessibility of religious literature to persons with sensory impairments.

4. States and/or religious organizations should consult with organizations of persons with disabilities when developing measures for equal participation in religious activities.

III. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Rule 13. Information and research

States assume the ultimate responsibility for the collection and dissemination of information on the living conditions of persons with disabilities and promote comprehensive research on all aspects, including obstacles that affect the lives of persons with disabilities.

1. States should, at regular intervals, collect gender-specific statistics and other information concerning the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Such data collection could be conducted in conjunction with national censuses and household surveys and could be undertaken in close collaboration, *inter alia*, with universities, research institutes and organizations of persons with disabilities. The data collection should include questions on programmes and services and their use.

2. States should consider establishing a data bank on disability, which would include statistics on available services and programmes as well as on the different groups of persons with disabilities. They should bear in mind the need to protect individual privacy and personal integrity.

3. States should initiate and support programmes of research on social, economic and participation issues that affect the lives of persons with disabilities and their families. Such research should include studies on the causes, types and frequencies of disabilities, the availability and efficacy of existing programmes and the need for development and evaluation of services and support measures.

4. States should develop and adopt terminology and criteria for the conduct of national surveys, in cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities.

5. States should facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in data collection and research. To undertake such research States should particularly encourage the recruitment of qualified persons with disabilities.

6. States should support the exchange of research findings and experiences.

7. States should take measures to disseminate information and knowledge on disability to all political and administration levels within national, regional and local spheres.

Rule 14. Policy-making and planning

States will ensure that disability aspects are included in all relevant policy-making and national planning.

1. States should initiate and plan adequate policies for persons with disabilities at the national level, and stimulate and support action at regional and local levels.

2. States should involve organizations of persons with disabilities in all decision-making relating to plans and programmes concerning persons with disabilities or affecting their economic and social status.

3. The needs and concerns of persons with disabilities should be incorporated into general development plans and not be treated separately.

4. The ultimate responsibility of States for the situation of persons with disabilities does not relieve others of their responsibility. Anyone in charge of services, activities or the provision of information in society should be encouraged to accept responsibility for making such programmes available to persons with disabilities.

5. States should facilitate the development by local communities of programmes and measures for persons with disabilities. One way of doing this could be to develop manuals or check-lists and provide training programmes for local staff.

Rule 15. Legislation

States have a responsibility to create the legal bases for measures to achieve the objectives of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities.

1. National legislation, embodying the rights and obligations of citizens, should include the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities. States are under an obligation to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their rights, including their human, civil and political rights, on an equal basis with other citizens. States must ensure that organizations of persons with disabilities are involved in the development of national legislation concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as in the ongoing evaluation of that legislation.

2. Legislative action may be needed to remove conditions that may adversely affect the lives of persons with disabilities, including harassment and victimization. Any discriminatory provisions against persons with disabilities must be eliminated. National legislation should provide for appropriate sanctions in case of violations of the principles of non-discrimination.

3. National legislation concerning persons with disabilities may appear in two different forms. The rights and obligations may be incorporated in general legislation or contained in special legislation. Special legislation for persons with disabilities may be established in several ways:

(*a*) By enacting separate legislation, dealing exclusively with disability matters;

(*b*) By including disability matters within legislation on particular topics;

(*c*) By mentioning persons with disabilities specifically in the texts that serve to interpret existing legislation.

A combination of those different approaches might be desirable. Affirmative action provisions may also be considered.

4. States may consider establishing formal statutory complaints mechanisms in order to protect the interests of persons with disabilities.

Rule 16. Economic policies

States have the financial responsibility for national programmes and measures to create equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.

1. States should include disability matters in the regular budgets of all national, regional and local government bodies.

2. States, non-governmental organizations and other interested bodies should interact to determine the most effective ways of supporting projects and measures relevant to persons with disabilities.

3. States should consider the use of economic measures (loans, tax exemptions, earmarked grants, special funds, and so on) to stimulate and support equal participation by persons with disabilities in society.

4. In many States it may be advisable to establish a disability development fund, which could support various pilot projects and self-help programmes at the grass-roots level.

Rule 17. Coordination of work

States are responsible for the establishment and strengthening of national coordinating committees, or similar bodies, to serve as a national focal point on disability matters.

1. The national coordinating committee or similar bodies should be permanent and based on legal as well as appropriate administrative regulation.

2. A combination of representatives of private and public organizations is most likely to achieve an intersectoral and multidisciplinary composition. Representatives could be drawn from concerned government ministries, organizations of persons with disabilities and non-governmental organizations.

3. Organizations of persons with disabilities should have considerable influence in the national coordinating committee in order to ensure proper feedback of their concerns.

4. The national coordinating committee should be provided with sufficient autonomy and resources to fulfil its responsibilities in relation to its decision-making capacities. It should report to the highest governmental level.

Rule 18. Organizations of persons with disabilities

States should recognize the right of the organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at national, regional and local levels. States should also recognize the advisory role of organizations of persons with disabilities in decision-making on disability matters.

1. States should encourage and support economically and in other ways the formation and strengthening of organizations of persons with disabilities, family members and/or advocates. States should recognize that those organizations have a role to play in the development of disability policy.

2. States should establish ongoing communication with organizations of persons with disabilities and ensure their participation in the development of government policies.

3. The role of organizations of persons with disabilities could be to identify needs and priorities, to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services and measures concerning the lives of persons with disabilities, and to contribute to public awareness and to advocate change.

4. As instruments of self-help, organizations of persons with disabilities provide and promote opportunities for the development of skills in various fields, mutual support among members and information sharing.

5. Organizations of persons with disabilities could perform their advisory role in many different ways such as having permanent representation on boards of government-funded agencies, serving on public commissions and providing expert knowledge on different projects.

6. The advisory role of organizations of persons with disabilities should be ongoing in order to develop and deepen the exchange of views and information between the State and the organizations.

7. Organizations should be permanently represented on the national coordinating committee or similar bodies.

8. The role of local organizations of persons with disabilities should be developed and strengthened to ensure that they influence matters at the community level.

Rule 19. Personnel training

States are responsible for ensuring the adequate training of personnel, at all levels, involved in the planning and provision of programmes and services concerning persons with disabilities.

1. States should ensure that all authorities providing services in the disability field give adequate training to their personnel.

2. In the training of professionals in the disability field, as well as in the provision of information on disability in general training programmes, the principle of full participation and equality should be appropriately reflected.

3. States should develop training programmes in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities, and persons with disabilities should be involved as teachers, instructors or advisers in staff training programmes.

4. The training of community workers is of great strategic importance, particularly in developing countries. It should involve persons with disabilities and include the development of appropriate values, competence and technologies as well as skills which can be practised by persons with disabilities, their parents, families and members of the community.

Rule 20. National monitoring and evaluation of disability programmes in the implementation of the Rules

States are responsible for the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of national programmes and services concerning the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

1. States should periodically and systematically evaluate national disability programmes and disseminate both the bases and the results of the evaluations.

2. States should develop and adopt terminology and criteria for the evaluation of disability-related programmes and services.

3. Such criteria and terminology should be developed in close cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities from the earliest conceptual and planning stages.

4. States should participate in international cooperation in order to develop common standards for national evaluation in the disability field. States should encourage national coordinating committees to participate also.

5. The evaluation of various programmes in the disability field should be built in at the planning stage, so that the overall efficacy in fulfilling their policy objectives can be evaluated.

Rule 21. Technical and economic cooperation

States, both industrialized and developing, have the responsibility to cooperate in and take measures for the improvement of the living conditions of persons with disabilities in developing countries.

1. Measures to achieve the equalization of opportunities of persons with disabilities, including refugees with disabilities, should be integrated into general development programmes.

2. Such measures must be integrated into all forms of technical and economic cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, governmental and non-governmental. States should bring up disability issues in discussions on such cooperation with their counterparts.

3. When planning and reviewing programmes of technical and economic cooperation, special attention should be given to the effects of such programmes on the situation of persons with disabilities. It is of the utmost importance that persons with disabilities and their organizations are consulted on any development projects designed for persons with disabilities. They should be directly involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of such projects.

4. Priority areas for technical and economic cooperation should include:

(*a*) The development of human resources through the development of skills, abilities and potentials of persons with disabilities and the initiation of employment-generating activities for and of persons with disabilities;

(*b*) The development and dissemination of appropriate disability-related technologies and know-how.

5. States are also encouraged to support the formation and strengthening of organizations of persons with disabilities.

6. States should take measures to improve the knowledge of disability issues among staff involved at all levels in the administration of technical and economic cooperation programmes.

Rule 22. International cooperation

States will participate actively in international cooperation concerning policies for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

1. Within the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other concerned intergovernmental organizations, States should participate in the development of disability policy.

2. Whenever appropriate, States should introduce disability aspects in general negotiations concerning standards, information exchange, development programmes, etc.

3. States should encourage and support the exchange of knowledge and experience among:

(*a*) Non-governmental organizations concerned with disability issues;

(*b*) Research institutions and individual researchers involved in disability issues;

(*c*) Representatives of field programmes and of professional groups in the disability field;

(*d*) Organizations of persons with disabilities;

(*e*) National coordinating committees.

4. States should ensure that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as all intergovernmental and interparliamentary bodies, at global and regional levels, include in their work the global and regional organizations of persons with disabilities.

IV. MONITORING MECHANISM

1. The purpose of a monitoring mechanism is to further the effective implementation of the Rules. It will assist each State in assessing its level of implementation of the Rules and in measuring its progress. The monitoring should identify obstacles and suggest suitable measures that would contribute to the successful implementation of the Rules. The monitoring mechanism will recognize the economic, social and cultural features existing in individual States. An important element should also be the provision of advisory services and the exchange of experience and information between States.

2. The Rules shall be monitored within the framework of the sessions of the Commission for Social Development. A Special Rapporteur with relevant and extensive experience in disability issues and international organizations shall be appointed, if necessary, funded by extrabudgetary resources, for three years to monitor the implementation of the Rules.

3. International organizations of persons with disabilities having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and organizations representing persons with disabilities who have not yet formed their own organizations should be invited to create among themselves a panel of experts, on which organizations of persons with disabilities shall have a majority, taking into account the different kinds of disabilities and necessary equitable geographical distribution, to be consulted by the Special Rapporteur and, when appropriate, by the Secretariat.

4. The panel of experts will be encouraged by the Special Rapporteur to review, advise and provide feedback and suggestions on the promotion, implementation and monitoring of the Rules.

5. The Special Rapporteur shall send a set of questions to States, entities within the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities. The set of questions should address implementation plans for the Rules in States. The questions should be selective in nature and cover a number of specific rules for in-depth evaluation. In preparing the questions the Special Rapporteur should consult with the panel of experts and the Secretariat.

6. The Special Rapporteur shall seek to establish a direct dialogue not only with States but also with local non-governmental organizations, seeking their views and comments on any information intended to be included in the reports. The Special Rapporteur shall provide advisory services on the implementation and monitoring of the Rules and assistance in the preparation of replies to the sets of questions.

7. The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, as the United Nations focal point on disability issues, the United Nations Development Programme and other entities and mechanisms within the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions and specialized agencies and inter-agency meetings, shall cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the implementation and monitoring of the Rules at the national level.

8. The Special Rapporteur, assisted by the Secretariat, shall prepare reports for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions. In preparing such reports, the Rapporteur should consult with the panel of experts.

9. States should encourage national coordinating committees or similar bodies to participate in implementation and monitoring. As the focal points on disability matters at the national level, they should be encouraged to establish procedures to coordinate the monitoring of the Rules. Organizations of persons with disabilities should be encouraged to be actively involved in the monitoring of the process at all levels.

10. Should extrabudgetary resources be identified, one or more positions of interregional adviser on the Rules should be created to provide direct services to States, including:

(*a*) The organization of national and regional training seminars on the content of the Rules;

(*b*) The development of guidelines to assist in strategies for implementation of the Rules;

(*c*) Dissemination of information about best practices concerning implementation of the Rules.

11. At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission for Social Development should establish an open-ended working group to examine the Special Rapporteur's report and make recommendations on how to improve the application of the Rules. In examining the Special Rapporteur's report, the Commission, through its open-ended working group, shall consult international organizations of persons with disabilities and specialized agencies, in accordance with rules 71 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

12. At its session following the end of the Special Rapporteur's mandate, the Commission should examine the possibility of either renewing that mandate, appointing a new Special Rapporteur or considering another monitoring mechanism, and should make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

13. States should be encouraged to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in order to further the implementation of the Rules.

48/97. International Day of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[47] and 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General, made in its resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disabled persons from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010,

Recalling further its resolution 47/3 of 14 October 1992 proclaiming 3 December as the International Day of Disabled Persons,

Noting that, despite an appreciable increase in activities designed to enhance public awareness of the needs and circumstances of people with disabilities and of related issues, there continues to be a need for sustained efforts to overcome physical and social barriers to the full equality and participation of disabled persons,

Aware of the need for broader and more vigorous action and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade and the World Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind that the purpose of the World Programme of Action is to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of full participation of disabled persons in social life and development and of equality, which means opportunities equal to those of the entire population and an equal share in the improvement in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the number of Member States that celebrated the first International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December 1992;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons, using this opportunity to take the lead in awakening the consciousness of populations regarding the gains to be derived by individuals and society from the integration of disabled persons into every area of social, economic and political life;

3. *Reiterates* the need to involve disabled persons and their organizations in decisions on all matters of concern to them, including the celebration of the International Day of Disabled Persons;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider a way of linking, each year, the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons with important United Nations events such as the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Year of the Family, to be observed in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in March 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing in September 1995;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session on measures taken by Member States to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/98. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the growing concern of the international community with the issues related to population and individual ageing,

Noting with satisfaction the clear conceptual framework of the United Nations programme on ageing, revealed in the United Nations Principles for Older Persons,[57] the global targets on ageing for the year 2001[58] and the Proclamation on Ageing,[59] to further the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[60]

Recalling that, in the Proclamation on Ageing, it decided to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/22 of 27 July 1993, in which the Council invited Member States to strengthen their national mechanisms on ageing, *inter alia*, to enable them to serve as national focal points for the preparation for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons,

Noting the recent measures aimed at consolidating the social and economic activities of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[61] on the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, in the form of global and national

targets on ageing for the year 2001,[62] aimed at streamlining the implementation of the Plan of Action in its second decade;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain the integrity and the identity of the United Nations programme on ageing;

4. *Commends* the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and related activities, and invites national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with the Institute;

5. *Urges* the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

6. *Invites* interested Member States, non-governmental organizations and research centres to support the activities of the United Nations programme on ageing, particularly research activities aimed at suggesting policy options to enhance contributions by the elderly to development;

7. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations and bodies concerned with ageing to submit to the Secretary-General their proposals for the preparation for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons;*

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to draft a conceptual framework of a programme for the preparation for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons* and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session, in 1995, to the General Assembly for consideration at its fiftieth session, in 1995.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/99. Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/52 and 37/53 of 3 December 1982, 46/96 of 16 December 1991 and 47/88 of 16 December 1992, and recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276 of 30 July 1992 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/48 of 3 March 1992,[32]

Noting the importance of developing and carrying out concrete long-term strategies for the full implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[47] beyond the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010,

Welcoming the unreserved reaffirmation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities,

Reaffirming that the efforts of both the developing and the developed countries are indispensable in mobilizing the world's attention and resources to address the problems of persons with disabilities,

Aware of the major obstacles to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, foremost among them an inadequate allocation of resources,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which provides a firm and innovative framework for disability-related issues;

2. *Reiterates* the responsibility of Governments for removing or facilitating the removal of barriers and obstacles to the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, and supports their efforts in developing national policies to reach specific objectives;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give higher priority and visibility to disability issues within the programme of work of the United Nations system by:

(*a*) Integrating disability issues into the policies, programmes and projects of the specialized agencies on a broader scale and with higher priority, and asking all the specialized agencies to report on their engagement in the disability field;

(*b*) Asking the United Nations Development Programme to review how a disability component can be incorporated into all its reconstruction programmes on a continuing basis;

(*c*) Urging the finalization of the ongoing work on the creation of a disability index based on the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;[63]

(*d*) Encouraging the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund in promoting prevention and early detection, public awareness and community-based rehabilitation in respect of childhood disabilities;

(*e*) Publishing a manual on the integration of disability issues into national planning and development projects;

(*f*) Continuing the work of collecting statistical data about disability matters and finalizing the development of a global disability indicator;

(*g*) Pursuing his efforts to establish a panel of persons with wide experience in the field of disability, including persons with disabilities, and with due regard to equitable geographical representation, to advise him on disability matters;

(*h*) Urging Governments to integrate, where possible, disability components into technical assistance and technical cooperation programmes, including the exchange of experience in the disability field under the auspices of the competent specialized agencies;

4. *Encourages* the consideration during major forthcoming events, including the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the International Year of the Family, to be observed in 1994, the Fourth World Confer-

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* In decision 48/433 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to redesignate the International Year of Older Persons as the International Year of the Elderly

ence on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in 1995, of disability issues relevant to their themes;

5. *Recommends* that the regional commissions and other competent regional organizations be fully utilized to explore the best ways and means to improve the specific situation of persons with disabilities in each region;

6. *Invites* Member States and the private sector, including competent non-governmental organizations, to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to pay close attention to the increasing number of persons with disabilities as a consequence of poverty and disease, wars and civil strife and demographic and environmental factors, including natural disasters and catastrophic accidents;

8. *Commends* the launching of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, and the adoption of the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region[64] by the intergovernmental meeting to launch the Decade, convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Beijing from 1 to 5 December 1992;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning the present resolution, in the context of his report on the development of a plan of action to implement the long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/100. World Summit for Social Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, by which it decided to convene the World Summit for Social Development, agreed on the objectives and core issues of the Summit and, *inter alia*, established a preparatory committee,

Recalling also the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993 on the question of the Summit and the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session,[65]

Recalling further the decision taken by the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development at its organizational session to convene the Summit at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, preceded by a meeting of personal representatives of heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives specifically designated by Governments, from 6 to 10 March 1995,[66]

Considering that the Summit and its preparatory process should strengthen efforts by all countries to promote policies for the enhancement of social integration in all societies, the alleviation and reduction of poverty and the expansion of productive employment,

Considering also the contributions of non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the need to facilitate the work of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the summary prepared by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the deliberations of the Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993[67] and of Commission for Social Development resolution 33/1 of 17 February 1993;[68]

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its organizational session;[69]

3. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/92, to appoint personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives to participate in the first session of the Preparatory Committee;

4. *Invites* all States to contribute generously to the voluntary Trust Fund established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92 for the additional activities required for the preparation and holding of the Summit, particularly the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

5. *Also invites* all States to set up national committees or other arrangements for the Summit and to hold meetings for public debate on the core issues to be addressed by the Summit;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary provisions, within existing resources, so that the Preparatory Committee may, if it so decides:

(*a*) Establish, during its first session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of one week;

(*b*) Establish, during its second session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks;

(*c*) Establish, during its third session, two working groups to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report to the Preparatory Committee at its first session on the implementation of the programme of public information for the Summit;

8. *Invites* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the regional commissions and competent regional organizations, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to inform the Preparatory

Committee at its first session about their contributions to the Summit and its preparatory process;

9. *Calls upon* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations and those accredited to the Summit and its preparatory process to contribute fully to the work of the Preparatory Committee and to the Summit;

10. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/101. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/89 of 16 December 1992, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/33 of 27 July 1993,

Recalling also its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which it is stated that the contributions of the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to policy development and implementation, and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Aware of the financial difficulties that the Institute continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Conscious of the efforts made thus far by the Institute in fulfilling its mandate through, *inter alia*, the organization of training programmes and regional seminars, as well as the provision of advisory services,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[70]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental bodies that have supported the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the discharge of its responsibilities;

2. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its obligations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing programme support to the Institute;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/102. Prevention of the smuggling of aliens

The General Assembly,

Concerned that the activities of criminal organizations that profit illicitly by smuggling human beings and preying on the dignity and lives of migrants contribute to the complexity of the phenomenon of increasing international migration,

Recognizing that international criminal groups often convince individuals to migrate illegally by various means for enormous profits and use the proceeds from smuggling human beings to finance other criminal activities, thus bringing great harm to the States concerned,

Aware that such activities endanger the lives of those individuals and impose severe costs on the international community, particularly upon certain States that have been called upon to rescue and to provide medical care, food, housing and transportation for those individuals,

Recognizing also that socio-economic factors influence the problem of the smuggling of aliens and also contribute to the complexity of current international migration,

Noting that smugglers, particularly in the State of destination of the smuggling of aliens, often force migrants into forms of debt, bondage or servitude, often involving criminal activities, in order to pay for their passage,

Convinced of the need to provide humane treatment and protect the full human rights of migrants,

Recognizing that this illegal smuggling activity has high social and economic costs, contributes to corruption and burdens law enforcement agencies in all States where illegal aliens transit or are found,

Recalling relevant international agreements and conventions, including the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960,[71] the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974,[72] and the Protocol relating thereto of 1978,[73] by which specific safety standards are established for certain passenger ships, each State party is required to take the necessary steps to ensure that no vessel covered by the Conventions and flying its flag is permitted to carry passengers on international voyages unless it meets the standards established by the Conventions, and each port State party is required to prevent a foreign flag passenger vessel from sailing from its port when the condition of the ship or of its equipment is not in compliance with the Conventions,

Recalling also the undertaking of States parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[74] done at Geneva on 7 September 1956, to take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition or abandonment of the practice of debt bondage, *Reaffirming* that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States must be respected, including their right to control their own borders,

Concerned that the smuggling of aliens undermines public confidence in policies and procedures for immigration and for the protection of refugees,

Noting that the smuggling of aliens can involve criminal elements in many States, including the State or States where the smuggling scheme was planned, the State of nationality of the aliens, the State where the means of transport was prepared, the flag State of any vessels or aircraft that transport the aliens, States through which the aliens transit to their destination or in order to be repatriated and the State of destination,

Taking into account the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in responding to requests from States for assistance in dealing with the smuggling of aliens,

Emphasizing the need for States to cooperate urgently at the bilateral and multilateral levels, as appropriate, to thwart these activities,

1. *Condemns* the practice of smuggling aliens in violation of international and national law and without regard for the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants;

2. *Commends* those States that have cooperated to combat the smuggling of aliens and to address specific incidents where smuggled aliens have needed to be processed in accordance with international standards and the domestic laws and procedures of the State concerned and returned safely to appropriate destinations;

3. *Urges* States to take appropriate steps to frustrate the objectives and activities of smugglers of aliens and thus to protect would-be migrants from exploitation and loss of life, *inter alia*, by amending criminal laws, if necessary, to encompass the smuggling of aliens and by establishing or improving procedures to permit the ready discovery of false travel documents supplied by smugglers;

4. *Requests* States to cooperate in order to prevent the illegal transport by smugglers of third country nationals through their territory;

5. *Requests* States that have not done so to make special efforts to prevent their airports, means of ground transportation and air carriers from being used by smugglers of aliens;

6. *Also requests* States to cooperate in the interest of safety of life at sea, to increase their efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens on ships and to ensure that prompt and effective action is taken against the smuggling of aliens by ship;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant specialized agencies and international organizations to take into account socio-economic factors and to cooperate at the bilateral and multilateral levels in addressing all aspects of the problem of the smuggling of aliens;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of existing international conventions in preventing the economic exploitation and loss of life that can result from smuggling aliens, and calls upon all States to exchange information and to consider ratifying or acceding to such conventions where they have not done so and fully to implement and enforce them;

9. *Emphasizes* that international efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens should not inhibit legal migration or freedom of travel or undercut the protection provided by international law to refugees;

10. *Reaffirms also* the need to observe fully international and national law in dealing with the smuggling of aliens, including the provision of humane treatment and strict observance of all the human rights of migrants;

11. *Requests* the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the International Organization for Migration, the International Maritime Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, to consider ways and means, within their respective spheres of competence, to enhance international cooperation to combat the smuggling of aliens;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider giving special attention to the question of the smuggling of aliens at its third session, to be held in 1994, in order to encourage international cooperation to address this problem within the framework of its mandate;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States and to relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations;

14. *Invites* Member States and relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to report to the Secretary-General on the measures they have taken to combat the smuggling of aliens;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to combat the smuggling of aliens, and decides to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/103. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by high costs of crime, particularly in its new and transnational forms, and the danger posed to the individual as such and to societies and to the welfare of all nations by the rising incidence of crime,

Reaffirming the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Emphasizing the need for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime in all its forms and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that many States suffer from an extreme shortage of human and financial resources, which impedes them from responding adequately to problems related to crime,

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the decisions of the Economic and Social Council, in which a high level of priority was accorded to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations requested for the programme,

Recalling also its resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to upgrade, as a matter of urgency, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to a Division,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the programme to enable it to plan, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services in its area of competence, upon request from Member States,

Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can be effective only if it is provided with resources commensurate with its requirements and adequate to allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services,

Concerned about the delay in the implementation of its resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/31 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, with respect to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to a Division,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1993/27, 1993/28, 1993/29, 1993/30, 1993/31, 1993/32, 1993/33 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the priority attached to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91, and the need for an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations for the programme;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to its resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1993/31 and 1993/34 by providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to a Division, as recommended in and in accordance with resolution 47/91;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to perform its functions and to ensure the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

8. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to ensure proper follow-up to the proposals of the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake all steps necessary to ensure the appropriate organization of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32;

10. *Expresses its support* for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held in Italy in the last quarter of 1994, and calls upon Member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, within existing resources, to ensure the appropriate organization of the Conference and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

12. *Welcomes* the initiative to hold in Italy in June 1994, under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the International Conference on "Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach", to be organized by the Government of Italy and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council;

13. *Invites* the relevant funding agencies of the United Nations to consider including crime prevention and criminal justice activities in their funding programmes, from within their existing resources, taking into account the increasing needs of Member States in the field, and to cooperate closely with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in planning and implementing those activities;

14. *Invites* Governments to lend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice pro-

gramme and to increase financial contributions to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions 46/152 and 47/91.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/104. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the universal application to women of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings,

Noting that those rights and principles are enshrined in international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[54] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[41] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75]

Recognizing that effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women would contribute to the elimination of violence against women and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, set forth in the present resolution, will strengthen and complement that process,

Concerned that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace, as recognized in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[76] in which a set of measures to combat violence against women was recommended, and to the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Affirming that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms, and concerned about the long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women,

Recognizing that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men,

Concerned that some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women and women in situations of armed conflict, are especially vulnerable to violence,

Recalling the conclusion in paragraph 23 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990 that the recognition that violence against women in the family and society was pervasive and cut across lines of income, class and culture had to be matched by urgent and effective steps to eliminate its incidence,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/18 of 30 May 1991, in which the Council recommended the development of a framework for an international instrument that would address explicitly the issue of violence against women,

Welcoming the role that women's movements are playing in drawing increasing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of the problem of violence against women,

Alarmed that opportunities for women to achieve legal, social, political and economic equality in society are limited, *inter alia*, by continuing and endemic violence,

Convinced that in the light of the above there is a need for a clear and comprehensive definition of violence against women, a clear statement of the rights to be applied to ensure the elimination of violence against women in all its forms, a commitment by States in respect of their responsibilities, and a commitment by the international community at large to the elimination of violence against women,

Solemnly proclaims the following Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and urges that every effort be made so that it becomes generally known and respected:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Article 2

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

(*a*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(*b*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

(*c*) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Article 3

Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The right to life;[77]

(*b*) The right to equality;[78]

(*c*) The right to liberty and security of person;[79]

(*d*) The right to equal protection under the law;[78]

(*e*) The right to be free from all forms of discrimination;[78]

(*f*) The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health;[80]

(*g*) The right to just and favourable conditions of work;[81]

(*h*) The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.[82]

Article 4

States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women and, to this end, should:

(*a*) Consider, where they have not yet done so, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women or withdrawing reservations to that Convention;

(*b*) Refrain from engaging in violence against women;

(*c*) Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons;

(*d*) Develop penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs caused to women who are subjected to violence; women who are subjected to violence should be provided with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered; States should also inform women of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms;

(*e*) Consider the possibility of developing national plans of action to promote the protection of women against any form of violence, or to include provisions for that purpose in plans already existing, taking into account, as appropriate, such cooperation as can be provided by non-governmental organizations, particularly those concerned with the issue of violence against women;

(*f*) Develop, in a comprehensive way, preventive approaches and all those measures of a legal, political, administrative and cultural nature that promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and ensure that the re-victimization of women does not occur because of laws insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other interventions;

(*g*) Work to ensure, to the maximum extent feasible in the light of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, that women subjected to violence and, where appropriate, their children have specialized assistance, such as rehabilitation, assistance in child care and maintenance, treatment, counselling, and health and social services, facilities and programmes, as well as support structures, and should take all other appropriate measures to promote their safety and physical and psychological rehabilitation;

(*h*) Include in government budgets adequate resources for their activities related to the elimination of violence against women;

(*i*) Take measures to ensure that law enforcement officers and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitize them to the needs of women;

(*j*) Adopt all appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and to eliminate prejudices, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women;

(*k*) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public;

(*l*) Adopt measures directed towards the elimination of violence against women who are especially vulnerable to violence;

(*m*) Include, in submitting reports as required under relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations, information pertaining to violence against women and measures taken to implement the present Declaration;

(*n*) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines to assist in the implementation of the principles set forth in the present Declaration;

(*o*) Recognize the important role of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations world wide in raising awareness and alleviating the problem of violence against women;

(*p*) Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

(*q*) Encourage intergovernmental regional organizations of which they are members to include the elimination of violence against women in their programmes, as appropriate.

Article 5

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should, within their respective fields of competence, contribute to the recognition and realization of the rights and the principles set forth in the present Declaration and, to this end, should, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Foster international and regional cooperation with a view to defining regional strategies for combating violence, exchanging experiences and financing programmes relating to the elimination of violence against women;

(*b*) Promote meetings and seminars with the aim of creating and raising awareness among all persons of the issue of the elimination of violence against women;

(*c*) Foster coordination and exchange within the United Nations system between human rights treaty bodies to address the issue of violence against women effectively;

(*d*) Include in analyses prepared by organizations and bodies of the United Nations system of social trends and problems, such as the periodic reports on the world social situation, examination of trends in violence against women;

(*e*) Encourage coordination between organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of violence against women into ongoing programmes, especially with reference to groups of women particularly vulnerable to violence;

(*f*) Promote the formulation of guidelines or manuals relating to violence against women, taking into account the measures referred to in the present Declaration;

(*g*) Consider the issue of the elimination of violence against women, as appropriate, in fulfilling their mandates with respect to the implementation of human rights instruments;

(*h*) Cooperate with non-governmental organizations in addressing the issue of violence against women.

Article 6

Nothing in the present Declaration shall affect any provision that is more conducive to the elimination of violence against women that may be contained in the legislation of a State or in any international convention, treaty or other instrument in force in a State.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/105. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/99 of 16 December 1991 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/17 of 27 July 1993,

Taking note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,[83]

Stressing the need for independent research to ensure that policy-making and project implementation address issues and emerging areas of concern to women, and the role of the Institute therein,

Reaffirming the unique and specific role of the Institute in the areas of research and training that can facilitate the systematic inclusion of women as partners in development programmes and projects,

Recognizing the important role that the Institute could play in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Convinced that sustainable development cannot be achieved without the full participation of women,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities;

2. *Commends* the Institute for its efforts to focus on problems that constitute barriers to improving the status of women and thus impede overall development and progress;

3. *Urges* the Institute to continue to strengthen its activities in the areas of research, training and information aimed at mainstreaming gender in development strategies and giving women greater visibility by valuating their contribution to social and economic development as important means of empowering women and improving their status;

4. *Requests* the Institute to assist with the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, given its key role in the areas of research and training and its expertise in gender statistics;

5. *Emphasizes* the unique function of the Institute as the only entity within the United Nations system devoted exclusively to research and training for the integration of women in development, and stresses the importance of making its research findings available for policy purposes and for operational activities;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the continuing efforts of the Institute to strengthen its programmatic linkages with other United Nations organizations, including the regional commissions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutes and other organizations and groups, thereby broadening the scope of its operations, making optimum use of its limited financial resources and attaining a greater outreach and impact of its work;

7. *Expresses its appreciation also* to those Governments and organizations which have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute;

8. *Invites* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for

the Advancement of Women so that the Institute can fulfil its mandate and ensure the full participation and proper recognition of women in society;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, including a detailed description of its administrative and institutional status, under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

85th plenary meeting
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48/106. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[76] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have continued to focus on this area since the adoption of Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General,[84]

Recalling also the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990, 45/239 C of 21 December 1990, 46/100 of 16 December 1991 and 47/93 of 16 December 1992 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Noting with concern that the current rate of increase in the appointment of women is insufficient to achieve the objective of a 35 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling further the goal set in its resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Also noting with concern that the participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above remains unreasonably low, although some welcome improvements have been made,

Aware that a comprehensive policy aimed at preventing sexual harassment should be an integral part of personnel policy,

Commending the Secretary-General for his administrative instruction on procedures for dealing with cases of sexual harassment,[85]

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General, expressed in his statement to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 6 November 1992, to bringing the balance in policy-level positions as close to fifty-fifty as possible,[86] and his commitment, expressed in his message on the occasion of International Women's Day, 1993, to see that the number of women in Professional posts in the Secretariat reflects the world population as a whole by the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995,[87]

Welcoming also the development by the Secretary-General of a plan of action for 1993 and 1994 to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995,[88]

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the plan of action to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to examine further existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, including consideration of such issues as job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career break schemes and access to training;

3. *Further urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in its resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100 and 47/93 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

4. *Strongly urges* the Secretary-General to make further use of the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process to promote more women into senior-level positions;

5. *Calls on* the Secretary-General to strengthen, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat to ensure authority of enforcement and responsibility of accountability and to enable it more effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the 1995 action programme;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low representation of women, including countries in transition;

7. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat containing, *inter alia*, policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat, is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-eighth session, in accordance with the relevant rules on the delivery timetable for documentation, and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/107. United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the catalytic role of the Fund in increasing opportunities and options for women in developing countries to participate more effectively in the development of their countries, in line with national priorities,

Recognizing the important contribution the Fund continues to make in galvanizing efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to formulate and support innovative activities that directly benefit and empower women,

Recognizing also the initiatives of the Fund to provide technical assistance to national machineries for issues related to women and to other relevant line ministries in development planning with sensitivity to gender considerations, and to facilitate national preparatory activities for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Emphasizing the position of the Fund as a specialized resource base for development cooperation linking the needs and aspirations of women with resources, programmes and policies for their economic development,

Noting the focused and responsive interventions of the Fund within its regional priority framework and its overall strategic approach to women in development,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General[89] transmitting the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Commends* the Fund for its support of catalytic and innovative projects that strengthen national capacity to improve the situation of women;

3. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to promote initiatives that incorporate the dimension of women in the agendas of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

4. *Also encourages* the Fund to continue its support of initiatives regarding women in politics, especially within the democratization process in developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the advocacy initiatives of the Fund, including its contribution to and participation in the follow-up to Agenda 21,[90] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, in particular with respect to efforts to combat violence against women;

6. *Also welcomes* the appointment of an adviser from the United Nations Development Fund for Women to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

7. *Commends* the Fund for its recent signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which should contribute to the development of meaningful and lasting solutions to the problem of refugee women and children;

8. *Endorses* the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the empowerment of women;

9. *Commends* the Fund's initiative to assist developing countries in their preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, including the preparation of national reports;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the role of the Fund in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development, the results of which should constitute a major contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

11. *Notes with satisfaction* the steady increase in contributions to the Fund, and urges Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support to the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes;

12. *Welcomes* the establishment of new national committees for the Fund in Canada, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, and urges other developed countries to encourage the establishment of national committees;

13. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme directions related to the activities of the Fund;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to be submitted in accordance with its resolution 39/125.

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48/108. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[76] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolutions 46/98 of 16 December 1991 and 47/95 of 16 December 1992,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since the adoption of its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available in the Secretariat to the programme on the advancement of women are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Taking into account Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 36/8 of 20 March 1992[91] and 37/7 of 25 March 1993[92] on the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Bearing in mind the important role non-governmental organizations play in all activities for the advancement of women and the fact that some of them, especially those from developing countries, do not enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women have entered a substantive stage, that the relevant United Nations bodies, China, as the host country, and other countries all attach great importance to the preparation of the Conference and that the various preparatory activities are being conducted in an in-depth and comprehensive manner,

Considering that 1994 will be a year of crucial importance to the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, that the Commission on the Status of Women will convene an inter-sessional working group to deliberate the content of the Platform for Action and that the five regional commissions will convene their respective regional preparatory meetings for the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[93]

2. *Reaffirms* section I, paragraph 2, of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement them would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. *Urges* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. *Calls again upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment, information and science and technology;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Requests* the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-eighth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work for forthcoming major international conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. *Also requests* the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for the integration of the roles and perspective of women, as well as their needs, concerns and aspirations, into the entire development process when considering the priority theme of development;

8. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women of all ages in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

9. *Emphasizes once again* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies through meeting the practical and strategic needs of women;

10. *Strongly urges* that particular attention be given by the competent United Nations organizations and Governments to the special needs of women with disabilities, elderly women and also women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas,[94] and urges the international community and the competent United Nations bodies and organs to place more emphasis on the sharp increase in the incidence of poverty among rural women;

12. *Welcomes* the recommendations adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on women, environment and development in all programme areas, in particular those set out in chapter 24 of Agenda 21,[90] entitled "Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development";

13. *Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to ensure active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development, and requests Governments, in the context of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, to consider nominating women as representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[95] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on opportunities available to women for education, health and child care, and to submit a final version of the preliminary version[96] of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, in 1994;

16. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to candidatures of women, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

20. *Requests* the Commission to examine the implications of the World Conference on Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] adopted by the Conference for its central role in matters related to the rights of women within the United Nations system and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission, for consideration at its thirty-eighth session, on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to ensure that relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups, regularly address violations of the rights of women, including gender-specific abuses;

22. *Recognizes* that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, proclaimed in General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, is essential to the attainment of full respect for the rights of women and is an important contribution to efforts aimed at achieving the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies by the year 2000;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to lend support to the convening of the regional preparatory meetings so as to lay a good foundation for the Fourth World Conference on Women;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give more support, from within existing resources, to the Division for the Advancement of Women, acting as secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, by providing sufficient financial and human resources and giving wide publicity to the Conference and its preparatory activities;

25. *Appeals* to countries to compile their national reports in earnest and to forward them in time, both to their respective regional commissions and to the secretariat of the Conference;

26. *Invites* the Secretary-General to play a more active role in appealing to countries to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Fourth World Conference on Women, in order to finance

additional activities of the preparatory process and the Conference itself, in particular the participation of least developed countries in the Conference and its preparatory meetings;

27. *Recommends* the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission on the Status of Women, and urges Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-desegregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system with a view to preparing, in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*;[97]

28. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/8 that regional preparatory conferences should include in their agendas the issue of women in public life, as well as the request for the Secretary-General to include information on the decision-making position of women in public life and in the fields of science and technology in the preparation of the priority theme on peace: "Women in international decision-making", for the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, in 1995;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available for the Fourth World Conference on Women reports and decisions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development;

30. *Decides*, taking into account Commission on the Status of Women resolution 37/7, to adopt the modalities for the participation in and contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory process by the non-governmental organizations, particularly those from the developing countries, set out in the annex to the present resolution;

31. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995, on the extent to which gender concerns have been included in the activities of the relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups;

32. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory body

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that express the wish to attend the Conference and the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as its preparatory body, will be accredited for participation. Others wishing to be accredited may apply to the Conference secretariat for that purpose in accordance with the following requirements:

(*a*) The secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women will be responsible for the receipt and preliminary evaluation, in accordance with the provisions set out below, of requests from non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the Conference and the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body;

(*b*) All such applications must be accompanied by information on the competence of the organization and on its relevance to the work of the preparatory body, indicating the particular areas of the preparations for the Conference to which such competence and relevance pertain, and should include the following:

(i) The purposes of the organization;

(ii) Information on its programmes and activities in areas relevant to the Conference and on the country or countries in which those programmes and activities are carried out;

(iii) Confirmation of its activities at the national and/or the international level;

(iv) Copies of its annual reports, with financial statements and a list of members of the governing body and their country of nationality;

(v) A description of its membership, indicating the total number of members of the governing body and their country of nationality;

(*c*) Non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation will be asked to confirm their interest in the goals and objectives of the Conference;

(*d*) In cases where the Conference secretariat believes, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with the present document, that an organization has established its competence and relevance to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body, it will recommend to the Commission that the organization be accredited. In cases where the Conference secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it will make such information available to members of the Commission at least one week prior to the start of each session;

(*e*) The Commission on the Status of Women will decide on all proposals for accreditation within twenty-four hours of the recommendations of the Conference secretariat having been taken up by the Commission in plenary session. Should a decision not be taken within that period, interim accreditation will be accorded until such time as a decision is taken;

(*f*) A non-governmental organization that has been granted accreditation to attend one session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body may attend all future sessions and the Conference;

(*g*) In recognition of the intergovernmental nature of the Fourth World Conference on Women, non-governmental organizations will have no negotiating role in the work of the Conference and its preparatory process;

(*h*) Relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may be given the opportunity briefly to address the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body in plenary meeting and its subsidiary bodies. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may also ask to speak briefly at such meetings. If the number of requests is too large, the Commission will request that non-governmental organizations form themselves into constituencies, with each constituency speaking through one spokesperson. Any oral intervention by a non-governmental organization should, in accordance with usual United Nations practice, be made at the discretion of the Chairman and with the consent of the Commission;

(*i*) Relevant non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations in the official languages of the United Nations during the preparatory process, as they deem appropriate. Those written presentations will not be issued as official documents unless they are in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

48/109. Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/14 of 9 November 1979, in which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian

Reform and Rural Development,[98] and 44/78 of 8 December 1989,

Recalling also the importance attached to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[76]

Recalling further its resolution 47/174 of 22 December 1992, in which it welcomed the adoption of the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women[99] by the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, held at Geneva in February 1992, and urged all States to work for the achievement of the goals endorsed in that Declaration,

Welcoming the growing awareness of Governments of the need for strategies and programmes to improve the situation of women in rural areas,

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women, especially in rural areas, and noting with deep concern the continuing rise in the number of rural women living in poverty,

Also recognizing the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at further improving the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[94]

2. *Invites* Member States to attach greater importance in their national development strategies to the improvement of the situation of rural women, paying special attention to both their practical and strategic needs, by, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Integrating the concerns of rural women into national development policies and programmes, in particular by placing a higher priority on budgetary allocations related to the interests of rural women;

(*b*) Strengthening national machineries and establishing institutional linkages among governmental bodies in various sectors and non-governmental organizations concerned with rural development;

(*c*) Increasing the participation of rural women in the decision-making process;

(*d*) Improving accessibility of rural women to productive resources;

(*e*) Investing in the human resources of rural women, particularly through health and literacy programmes;

3. *Requests* the international community, competent United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women;

4. *Invites* the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the World Summit on Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, both to be held in 1995, to give due consideration, in formulating respective strategies and actions, to the issue of improving the situation of rural women;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and competent United Nations organizations, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

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48/110. Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 and annexed thereto,

Welcoming the reaffirmation made in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, that gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be eliminated by legal measures and through national and international cooperation,[100]

Noting that large numbers of women from developing countries continue to venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families, as a consequence of poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic situations in their home countries, while acknowledging the primary duty of States to work for conditions that provide employment to their citizens,

Recognizing that it is the duty of sending countries to protect and promote the interests of their citizens who seek or receive employment in other countries, to provide them with appropriate training/education and to apprise them of their rights and obligations in the countries of employment,

Aware of the moral obligation of receiving or host countries to ensure the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their boundaries, including migrant workers, in particular women migrant workers, who are doubly vulnerable because of their gender and because they are foreigners,

Noting with concern the continuing reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against the persons of women migrant workers by some of their employers in some host countries,

Stressing that acts of violence directed against women impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to protect them from gender-based violence,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the plight of women migrant workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse;

2. *Recognizes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by some receiving countries to alleviate the negative situation of women migrant workers;

3. *Welcomes* the recommendation to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/10 of 27 July 1993 of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;[101]

4. *Reaffirms* the provision in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that the rights of women should form an integral part of United Nations human rights activities, including the promotion of all human rights instruments specifically relating to women;

5. *Calls upon* all countries, particularly the sending and receiving States, to cooperate in taking appropriate steps to ensure that the rights of women migrant workers are protected;

6. *Calls upon* the countries concerned to take appropriate measures to ensure that law-enforcement officials and the judiciary assist in guaranteeing the full protection of the rights of women migrant workers;

7. *Urges* both sending and host countries to help ensure that women migrant workers are protected from unscrupulous recruitment practices, if needed, by the adoption of legal measures;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;[14]

9. *Invites* trade unions to support the realization of the rights of women migrant workers by assisting them in organizing themselves so as to enable them better to assert their rights;

10. *Requests* treaty-monitoring bodies and calls upon non-governmental organizations concerned with violence against women to include, where appropriate, the situation of women migrant workers in their deliberations and findings and to supply relevant information to United Nations bodies and Governments;

11. *Calls upon* non-governmental organizations concerned to conduct, in cooperation with both the sending and the host countries, seminars and training programmes on human rights instruments, particularly those pertaining to migrant workers;

12. *Urges* all States, with the support of relevant non-governmental organizations, to adopt appropriate measures to provide support services to women migrant workers who have become traumatized as a consequence of violations of their rights by, *inter alia*, unscrupulous employers and/or recruiters, and to provide resources for their physical and psychological rehabilitation;

13. *Also urges* that the subject of violence against women migrant workers be included in the agenda of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995;

14. *Calls upon* competent bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the relevant views of the Commission on the Status of Women in its discussion of the subject of violence against women at its thirty-eighth session, in March 1994.

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48/111. Merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/135 of 16 December 1976, in which it endorsed the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998 (LX) of 12 May 1976, containing guidelines regarding the activities of the Institute,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1993/235 of 27 July 1993, in which the Council agreed to the recommendation of the Secretary-General to merge the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, subject to a proper analysis of the legal, financial and administrative implications of the merger, and subject to consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1993/235,[102]

Emphasizing that the ultimate goal of restructuring should be to strengthen the programmes for the advancement of women and to enhance the efficiency of the work of those organizations, in function, structure and cost-effectiveness,

Recognizing the importance of adequate preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, under the guidance of the Conference secretariat, and the role therein of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

1. *Affirms* that both the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women should retain their comparative advantages in activities relating to the advancement of women;

2. *Urges* that the interaction between the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be

reviewed and rationalized within the context of ongoing efforts to revitalize the Economic and Social Council in pursuance of a stronger, more unified programme for the advancement of women;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and to include therein:

(*a*) A clear analysis of the financial benefits resulting from the merger;

(*b*) An estimate of the one-time non-recurrent costs of the merger, including costs of transitional measures, as well as an estimate of the recurrent costs of the merger;

(*c*) Details of the current staffing structure of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, together with details of the proposed structure, including reporting arrangements;

(*d*) Staffing implications;

(*e*) A report on consultations with the host Government of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report consideration of potential duplication of the training activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit its final recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for its consideration and action before 31 December 1994.

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48/112. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/98, 47/100, 47/101 and 47/102 of 16 December 1992 and 48/12 of 28 October 1993,

Gravely concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international and national levels to deal with this scourge, which has a strong potential to undermine development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Emphasizing also the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism in various parts of the world,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control is provided by the Declaration[103] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[104] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action[105] adopted on 23 February 1990, at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat,[106] held in London in April 1990, together with the international drug control treaties,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in supporting concerted action in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and commending its performance of the functions entrusted to it,

Affirming the proposals set out in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to implement and update it,

Inviting the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to make greater progress in incorporating within their programmes and activities action aimed at dealing with drug-related problems,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. *Reaffirms* that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the

principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. *Reaffirms* that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

II

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urges continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility;

2. *Supports* the focus on national and regional strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to keep in mind that these should be complemented with effective interregional strategies;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the arrangements made by the Programme to promote and monitor the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme, "A global response to a global challenge", and on the progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade by Member States, the Programme and the United Nations system;

4. *Welcomes* the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[107] as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[108] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[109] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[110]

5. *Requests* the Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention, which should contain recommendations and strategies for its further implementation, and invites Member States to cooperate with the Programme in this regard;

6. *Encourages* all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the functioning and impact of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies;

8. *Requests* the Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

9. *Emphasizes* the link between the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries and the differences and diversity of the problems in each country;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased economic and technical support to Governments that request it in support of programmes of alternative development that take fully into account the cultural traditions of peoples;

11. *Takes note* of the initiative of the Programme to study the concept of swapping debt for alternative development in the area of international drug abuse control, and requests the Executive Director of the Programme to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of any progress made in this area;

12. *Encourages* Governments to nominate experts for the roster maintained by the Programme, to ensure that the Programme and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes;

13. *Stresses* the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and essential chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

14. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for the effective manner in which it has implemented its additional responsibilities, under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[110] concerning the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

15. *Expresses its satisfaction* with efforts being made by the Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

16. *Recommends* to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it consider, at its thirty-seventh session, the world-wide research study on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking prepared by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in conjunction with the report of the Executive Director of the Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and that it consider including this issue as an item on its agenda;

III

Global Programme of Action

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Global Programme of Action as a framework for national, regional and international action to combat the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and

its commitment to implementing the mandates and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls upon* States individually and in cooperation with other States to promote the Global Programme of Action and to implement its mandates and recommendations, with a view to translating it into practical action for drug abuse control;

3. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in discharging its mandate to monitor the Global Programme of Action, to take into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action;[111]

5. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways and means to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, so as to increase the level of responses;

IV

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by agencies of the United Nations system

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

2. *Calls* for completion of the updated United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as was requested in its resolution 47/100, in full cooperation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in time for the review and recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session and for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 and of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Reiterates* that the following should be included in the updated System-Wide Action Plan:

(*a*) An annex containing agency-specific implementing plans;

(*b*) A reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[108] and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies to complete their agency-specific implementation plans for inclusion in the updated System-Wide Action Plan and to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the Action Plan and its annex;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to pay particular attention to reviewing the agency-specific implementing plans of the System-Wide Action Plan for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its coordination segment, to pay due attention to the role of the international financial institutions in supporting international drug control efforts, particularly in the field of alternative development;

7. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to include the issue of drug control in their agendas with a view to examining the need for a mandate on drug control, assessing the activities taken to comply with the Action Plan and, as appropriate, reporting on how the issue of drug control is taken into account in the relevant programmes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, to report on the efforts to study the impact of drug abuse and related crime on children and to recommend measures that may be taken to address this problem;

9. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme cooperate and coordinate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementarity and non-duplication of efforts;

10. *Requests* that the System-Wide Action Plan be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis;

V

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing voluntary contributions to the Programme, to enable it to expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

3. *Welcomes also* the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the consideration of the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the mandate contained in section XVI, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991;

4. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements of the United

Nations Drug Control Programme[112] submitted pursuant to section XVI of resolution 46/185 C;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to comply with the approved format and methodology of the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular with the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

6. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue his efforts to improve the presentation of the budget of the Fund;

VI

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General presented under the item entitled "International drug control";[113]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/113. Convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 1951 Convention[114] and the 1967 Protocol[115] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Taking into consideration the complexity and urgency of the global refugee crisis and the need for the international community to adopt a comprehensive approach for the coordination of action with regard to refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants,

Noting that the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, will address matters related to refugees, displaced persons and migrants,

Welcoming the continued work of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the need to develop innovative strategies, mechanisms and decisions in this field,

1. *Takes note* of the proposal to convene a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants;

2. *Invites* all Member States, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to undertake reviews and submit recommendations to the Secretary-General with regard to the appropriateness of convening such a conference, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the deliberations of the Cairo Conference, as well as the work of the representative of the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the recommendations received pursuant to paragraph 2 above.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/114. Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions regarding humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[116]

Recognizing the catalytic role that the High Commissioner plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in the promotion of humanitarian aid and development with a view to finding durable and lasting solutions for refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Azerbaijan owing to the displacement of large numbers of civilians,

Welcoming the efforts made by the United Nations interim office and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Azerbaijan to coordinate the needs assessment and the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming also the consolidated United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme for Azerbaijan for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded positively and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Azerbaijan, and to the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

Also expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the neighbouring States that provide the necessary humanitarian assistance, including the provision of accommodation and transit routes through their territories for the displaced persons from Azerbaijan,

Noting with alarm that the humanitarian situation in Azerbaijan has continued to deteriorate seriously since the adoption of the programme in June 1993 and that the number of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan has recently exceeded one million,

Aware that the refugees and displaced persons are in a precarious situation, facing the threat of malnutrition and disease, and that appropriate external assistance is needed for the provision of foodstuffs, medical aid and the necessary shelter for the winter,

Deeply concerned about the enormous burden that the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons has placed on the country's infrastructure, *Affirming* the urgent need to continue international action to assist Azerbaijan in providing shelter, medication and food to the refugees and displaced persons, especially to the most vulnerable groups,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and in mobilizing assistance for them;

2. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, medical and material assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Invites* the international financial institutions and the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan and to make available his good offices as required;

5. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/115. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1993/315 of 29 July 1993 concerning the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking note also of the note verbale dated 3 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General relating to the enlargement of the Executive Committee,[117]

1. *Decides* to increase the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-six to forty-seven States;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect an additional member at its resumed organizational session in 1994.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/116. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of her Office,[118] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-fourth session,[119] and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 4 November 1993,[120]

Recalling its resolution 47/105 of 16 December 1992,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the crucial importance of the High Commissioner's functions of providing international protection to refugees and seeking solutions to refugee problems,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] of the World Conference on Human Rights, particularly as it reaffirms the right to seek and enjoy asylum and the right to return to one's country,

Commending the High Commissioner and her staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying special tribute to those staff members who have lost their lives in the course of their duties,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and twenty-three States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[114] and/or the 1967 Protocol[115] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Also noting with satisfaction the participation of the High Commissioner in the commemoration of the anniversaries of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees of 1984[121] and the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa,[122] concluded at Addis Ababa on 10 September 1969,

Welcoming the continuing strong commitment of States to provide protection and assistance to refugees and the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out her humanitarian tasks,

Commending those States, particularly the least developed and those serving as host to millions of refugees, that, despite severe economic and development challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of those States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance,

Noting with concern that the number of refugees and other persons to whom the Office of the High Commissioner is called upon to provide assistance and protection has continued to increase and that their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of denial of admission, unlawful expulsion, refoulement, unjustified detention, other threats to their physical security, dignity and well-being and failure to respect and ensure their fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Recognizing that, in certain regions, the misuse by individuals of asylum procedures jeopardizes the institution of asylum and adversely affects the prompt and effective protection of refugees,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist the High Commissioner in seeking durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees, as well as to take part in efforts to prevent conditions that might give rise to the flight of refugees, and to address the root causes of refugee outflows, and underlining, in this connection, State responsibility, particularly as it relates to countries of origin,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the High Commissioner to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugee women and children, who constitute the majority of the world's refugee population and who are often exposed to serious threats to their safety and well-being,

Recognizing the increased demands faced by the Office of the High Commissioner worldwide and the need for all available resources to be fully and effectively mobilized to meet those demands,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental importance of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of providing international protection to refugees and the need for States to cooperate fully with her Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so, including Governments of newly independent States, to accede to or to declare succession to and to implement fully the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and relevant regional instruments for the protection of refugees;

3. *Calls upon* all States to uphold asylum as an indispensable instrument for the international protection of refugees and to respect scrupulously the fundamental principle of non-refoulement;

4. *Urges* States to ensure access, consistent with relevant international and regional instruments, for all asylum-seekers to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status and the granting of asylum to eligible persons;

5. *Expresses deep concern* regarding serious threats to the security or the well-being of refugees, including incidents of refoulement, unlawful expulsion, physical attacks and detention under unacceptable conditions, and calls upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection as well as the humane treatment of asylum-seekers in accordance with internationally recognized human rights norms;

6. *Endorses*, in this connection, the conclusions on the personal security of refugees and on refugee protection and sexual violence adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-fourth session;[119]

7. *Welcomes* the High Commissioner's policy on refugee children and the activities undertaken to ensure its implementation, aimed at ensuring that the specific needs of refugee children, including in particular unaccompanied minors, are fully met within the overall protection and assistance activities of the Office, in cooperation with Governments and other relevant organizations;

8. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the further progress made in the implementation of measures within the framework of the High Commissioner's programme to ensure the protection and to meet the assistance needs of refugee women and girls, in accordance with the High Commissioner's policy on refugee women;

9. *Stresses* the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees, and urges all States, as well as non-governmental organizations, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner, to cooperate in efforts to lighten the burden borne by States that have received large numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees;

10. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner's search for durable solutions to refugee problems, including voluntary repatriation, integration in the country of asylum and resettlement in a third country, as appropriate, and welcomes in particular the ongoing efforts of her Office to pursue wherever possible opportunities to promote conditions conducive to the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation;

11. *Encourages* the High Commissioner, on the basis of her broad humanitarian experience and expertise, to continue to explore and to undertake protection and assistance activities aimed at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows, bearing in mind fundamental protection principles, in close coordination with the Governments concerned, and within an inter-agency, intergovernmental and non-governmental framework, as appropriate;

12. *Reaffirms its support* for the High Commissioner's efforts, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations and with the consent of the concerned State, and taking into account the complementarities of the mandates and expertise of other relevant organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to persons displaced within their own country in specific situations calling for the particular expertise of the Office, especially where such efforts could contribute to the prevention or solution of refugee problems;

13. *Reaffirms* the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into the programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner, especially in the least developed countries, in view of the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner;

14. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to explore methods and means better to address within the United Nations system the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons, and calls upon the High Commissioner to engage actively in further consultations on this priority issue with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, and with other appropriate international organizations and bodies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross;

15. *Also recognizes* the value of addressing prevention, protection and solutions on a comprehensive regional basis, and encourages the High Commissioner to consult with States, other relevant United Nations bodies and governmental,

intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, concerning possibilities for additional measures and initiatives in areas affected by complex humanitarian problems involving coerced population movements;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting and disseminating refugee law and principles for the protection of refugees as well as of facilitating the prevention of and solutions to refugee problems, and encourages the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the promotion and training activities of her Office, *inter alia*, through increased cooperation with bodies and organizations concerned with human rights and humanitarian law;

17. *Urges* States, the Office of the High Commissioner and non-governmental organizations to pursue their efforts to foster greater public understanding and acceptance of people of different backgrounds and cultures, with a view to dispelling hostile, racist or xenophobic attitudes and other forms of intolerance towards foreigners, including refugees and asylum-seekers, displaced people and persons belonging to minorities;

18. *Notes* the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee problems, and reiterates its support for the High Commissioner's efforts to increase cooperation between her Office and the Commission on Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other relevant international bodies and organizations;

19. *Welcomes* the further progress made by the High Commissioner in enhancing the capacity of her Office to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and encourages her to provide full support to the coordination role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, especially in major and complex emergencies;

20. *Encourages* the High Commissioner to continue to cooperate fully, including within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, with United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, in order to ensure an effective response to complex emergency situations;

21. *Welcomes also* the establishment by the High Commissioner of the Partnership in Action Process in conjunction with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies as a means of strengthening and improving collaboration between the Office of the High Commissioner and non-governmental organizations in meeting greatly increased demands, expresses its support for the process of consultations through regional preparatory meetings as well as for the global conference at Oslo in June 1994 and invites Governments to provide financial support to this important initiative;

22. *Expresses deep concern* at conditions in a number of countries and regions that seriously endanger the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the security of the staff of the High Commissioner and other relief workers, deplores the recent loss of lives among personnel involved in humanitarian operations, urges support for initiatives taken by the High Commissioner and within the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the safety of United Nations and associated personnel, in particular the consideration of new measures to enhance the safety of such personnel, and calls upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all necessary measures to ensure safe and timely access for humanitarian assistance and the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work in the countries concerned;

23. *Calls upon* all Governments and other donors to contribute to the programmes of the High Commissioner and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/117. International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of 15 December 1989, 45/141 of 14 December 1990, 46/107 of 16 December 1991 and 47/103 of 16 December 1992,

Bearing in mind that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting on 7 August 1987,[123]

Also bearing in mind that the Central American Presidents, at the fourteenth summit meeting, held at Guatemala City from 27 to 29 October 1993, expressing the need to continue the transition from humanitarian assistance to development cooperation, decided to call upon the international community, especially the International Conference on Central American Refugees, which has carried out valuable work in that area, to continue its support for humanitarian and development programmes benefiting uprooted populations,

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons,[124] adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City in May 1989, and the Declarations of the First and Second International Meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[125]

Recalling the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José in April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in June 1991, at Tegucigalpa in August 1991, at Managua in October 1991, at San Salvador in April 1992 and at Managua in September and October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference, submitted to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its forty-fourth session, concerning the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming with satisfaction the progress made in El Salvador in achieving the consolidation of peace in that country, in accordance with the peace agreements and the National Reconstruction Plan, the efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation in Guatemala and the efforts made in Nicaragua to achieve the objectives of national reconciliation and to assist the uprooted populations, all of which continue to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the joint political and economic communiqué adopted at the ninth Ministerial Conference by the States members of the European Community and Central America, the San José IX Summit, held at San Salvador on 22 and 23 February 1993, and the joint declaration of the fourteenth summit meeting of Central American Presidents, held at Guatemala City from 27 to 29 October 1993, in which the need for international support for the programmes carried out within the framework of the International Conference on Central American Refugees was reaffirmed,

Recognizing the substantial support that, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Also recognizing that the extension of the duration of the Concerted Plan of Action until May 1994 has enabled substantial progress to be made in the efforts to achieve the proposed objectives and aims,

Taking note of the transfer, on 1 July 1993, of the lead-agency role from the Office of the High Commissioner to the United Nations Development Programme in order to strengthen the Concerted Plan of Action,

Convinced that peace, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[126] and that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[116]

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved in the implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for their substantial support to the process, and for the invaluable contribution of non-governmental organizations;

3. *Urges* the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin continue to be a positive sign of the progress of peace in the region;

5. *Also reaffirms its conviction* that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should continue to take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. *Supports* the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the follow-up, implementation and evaluation of the humanitarian programmes developed within the framework of the Conference process;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring, upon the conclusion of the Conference process in May 1994, that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons are specifically reflected in a comprehensive and sustained concept of human development and that the United Nations Development Programme, with the collaboration of the High Commissioner, continues to support this approach in the post-Conference strategy;

9. *Expresses its conviction* that the work carried out through the integrated Conference process could serve as a valuable lesson to be applied in other regions of the world;

10. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the donor countries, to continue to strengthen their generous support for the Conference so as to consolidate the aims and objectives set at the Conference, and to continue to provide their valuable cooperation in the financing and implementation of the social and humanitarian programmes proposed for the period of transition to development, their own development programmes and those programmes relating to environmental protection which are designed to meet the needs of the uprooted populations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the process of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, including an analysis of achievements, obstacles and pending tasks.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/118. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/107 of 16 December 1992, *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General[127] and that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[116]

Bearing in mind that most of the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity of strengthening the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions across the continent,

Recognizing the need for States to create conditions conducive to the prevention of flows of refugees and displaced persons and to voluntary repatriation,

Bearing in mind that the majority of refugees and displaced persons are women and children,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of the countries concerned to do their utmost to facilitate the provision of assistance to the affected populations and to take the necessary measures in this regard,

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries that have been hosting refugees for a long time, in remedying environmental deterioration and the negative impact on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the mandate of the High Commissioner to protect and assist refugees and returnees and the catalytic role she plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in addressing the broader issues of development relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, deploring acts of aggression against personnel of humanitarian organizations, particularly those acts that have led to the loss of life, and stressing the need to guarantee the safety of the personnel of those organizations,

Deeply concerned about the continuing critical humanitarian situation in African countries, in particular in the Horn of Africa, caused by persistent drought, conflict and population movements,

Conscious of the situation of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in East and Central Africa,

Welcoming regional efforts, such as the mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 28 to 30 June 1993,[128]

Taking into account resolution CM/Res.1448(LVIII) on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993,[129]

Deeply concerned by the massive presence of refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti, which represents 25 per cent of the total population of the country, and by their uninterrupted influx due to the tragic situation in Somalia,

Deeply concerned also by the serious consequences of the presence of refugees and externally displaced persons for the already difficult economic and social situation in Djibouti, which is suffering from prolonged drought and the negative impact of the critical situation in the Horn of Africa,

Recognizing that more than half of the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti are located in Djibouti City in most serious difficulties and without direct international assistance, exerting intolerable pressure on the limited resources of the country and the social infrastructure and causing, in particular, serious problems of security,

Also recognizing the need for cooperation between the Government of Djibouti and the High Commissioner and relevant organizations to find alternative solutions for the problem of refugees in Djibouti City and to be able to mobilize the necessary external assistance to meet their specific needs,

Aware that the refugee population in the refugee camps throughout Djibouti is in a precarious situation, facing the threat of famine, malnutrition and disease, and that it needs adequate external assistance for the provision of foodstuff, medical assistance and the necessary infrastructure for shelter,

Aware also that Eritrea has been devastated by a thirty-year war, which ended in May 1991, and repeated droughts over the years, that its economy and resources have been destroyed and that it is starting anew,

Recognizing the massive task facing Eritrea of repatriating over half a million refugees, particularly from the Sudan, through its Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea, and resettling voluntary returnees already in the country, internally displaced persons and demobilized former combatants, and the enormous burden that this has placed on the Government of Eritrea,

Recognizing also the need for cooperation between the Government of Eritrea and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and relevant organizations to enable the mobilization of the necessary international assistance to put the programmes of human resettlement into action in Eritrea,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers in Ethiopia and the enormous burden that this has placed on the infrastructure and meagre resources of the country,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and rebuild the country's economy,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and victims of natural disasters,

Deeply concerned about the burden that has been placed on the Government and people of Kenya because of the influx of refugees fleeing the strife and famine that have stricken neighbouring countries and the infiltration of armed bandits and highly dangerous and illegal weapons from the situation obtaining in Somalia,

Aware of the need to improve the security situation in the region, particularly in the border areas, for the safety of the refugees, local community and personnel involved in humanitarian activities,

Recognizing the great contribution and sacrifices that the Government of Kenya has made and continues to make in dealing with this situation, while facing deteriorating conditions caused by the impact of the persistent drought that has affected and continues to affect its own population,

Emphasizing the importance and necessity of continuing assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Kenya, estimated to number more than four hundred thousand, until such time as this situation has changed,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia continues to have on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Aware that the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and elsewhere, as well as the return of internally displaced persons to their original homes, will still require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs, ensure adequate reception arrangements and facilitate their smooth integration into their respective communities,

Convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the deteriorating situation of the displaced persons and returnees and the mounting pressure the refugees continue to place on the host countries,

Appealing to the Somalis to implement the Addis Ababa Agreement concerning national reconciliation which the Somali leaders signed on 27 March 1993 in order to create an environment conducive to the repatriation of Somali refugees from the neighbouring countries,

Recognizing that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees over an extended period of time,

Aware of the economic difficulties facing the Government of the Sudan and the need for adequate assistance for the refugees and displaced persons in the Sudan and the rehabilitation of the areas in which they are located,

Commending the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the efforts they have undertaken for the voluntary repatriation of the large numbers of refugees to their homelands,

Deeply concerned about the plight of Sudanese refugee children, particularly the problem of unaccompanied minors, and emphasizing the need for their protection, well-being and reunification with their families,

Considering that the repatriation and reintegration of returnees and the relocation of displaced persons are aggravated by natural disasters and that the process poses serious humanitarian, social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia, and the signing at Cotonou, Benin, on 25 July 1993, of the peace agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy,[130] as well as the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, aimed at bringing an end to the conflict,

Deeply concerned about the influx of internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees to Monrovia and the enormous burden this has placed on the infrastructure and fragile economy of the country,

Also deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the situation remains unsettled and has serious implications for the long-term national development of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons, since the security situation is not yet propitious for the conduct of large-scale voluntary repatriation and reintegration,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for refugees, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to Malawi to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social, economic and environmental impact of the massive presence of refugees in Malawi, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the long-term development process and environmental effects,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the 1991 inter-agency mission to Malawi, particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees as well as on the long-term national development needs of the country,

Convinced that, because of the serious economic situation and, in particular, because of the effect of devastating drought in southern Africa, there is continued need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming with appreciation the ongoing activities of the High Commissioner for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees, and hoping that the obstacles to the return of all refugees and exiles in conditions of safety and dignity will be removed without delay,

Recognizing the need to integrate refugee-related development projects in local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[127] and that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[116]

2. *Commends* the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for the security environment and their long-term socio-economic development;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters and to the affected countries;

7. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to the protection of special needs of refugee women and children;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies, the Organization of African Unity and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and humanitarian questions", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

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48/119. International covenants on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/113 of 17 December 1991, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/15 of 26 February 1993,[33]

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[131] on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Welcoming the fact that the total number of States parties to each of the Covenants has increased significantly through recent ratifications or accessions, while noting at the same time that many States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to them or to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[54] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,[132]

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee[133] and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventh session,[134]

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to improve their methods of work,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the successful conclusion of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] and taking into account in particular the call for strengthening and further implementation of the human rights instruments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to intensify systematic efforts to encourage States to become parties to the Covenants and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to assist such States, at their request, in ratifying or acceding to the Covenants;

4. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

6. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

7. *Also stresses* the importance of taking fully into account the specific needs and situation of women in the implementation of the Covenants at the national level, particularly in the national reports, and in the work of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

8. *Encourages* States to consider limiting the extent of any reservations they lodge to the International Covenants on Human Rights, to formulate any reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible and to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the relevant treaty or is otherwise contrary to international law;

9. *Encourages* the States parties to review regularly any reservations made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights with a view to withdrawing them;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh[135] and forty-eighth[133] sessions;

11. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixth[136] and seventh[134] sessions;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committees to further improve their working methods, in particular by adopting concluding observations containing specific suggestions and recommendations concerning steps States parties could take to implement the Covenants more effectively;

14. *Invites* the Committees to identify specific needs of States parties that might be addressed through the advisory services and technical assistance programme of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, with the possible participation of members of the Committees where appropriate;

15. *Encourages* the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider further innovations in their working methods, in particular aiming at the prevention of serious human rights violations in their respective fields of competence and the promotion of peaceful solutions;

16. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar human rights questions to respect these uniform standards, as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

17. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the preparation of general comments on the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

18. *Urges* States parties to fulfil in good time such reporting obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights as may be requested;

19. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and cooperation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

20. *Also urges* States parties to take duly into account, in implementing the provisions of the Covenants, the observations made at the conclusion of the consideration of their reports by the Human Rights Committee and by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

21. *Invites* States parties to give particular attention to the dissemination at the national level of the reports they have submitted to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the summary records relating to the examination of those reports by the Committees;

22. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many local languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of assisting States parties to the Covenants in the preparation of their reports, including seminars or workshops at the national level for the purpose of training government officials engaged in the preparation of such reports, and the exploration of other possibilities available under the regular programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[137] to make appropriate arrangements for additional resources from within the regular budget to be provided to the Human Rights Committee for dealing in an effective and timely manner with the increasing workload under the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[132]

25. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

26. *Once again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including all reservations and declarations.

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48/120. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations human rights instruments is of major importance to the efforts of the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments,

(*b*) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with their effective functioning,

(*c*) Addressing questions of both reporting obligations and financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights,

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva in October 1988,[138] and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1993/16 of 26 February 1993,[33]

Noting the meeting, within the framework of the World Conference on Human Rights, of persons chairing treaty bodies together with those persons chairing each of the principal regional and other human rights bodies,[139]

Recalling in particular the conclusions and recommendations of the third and fourth meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva in October 1990,[140] and in October 1992,[141] respectively,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies,[142]

Taking note also of the relevant paragraphs of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Welcoming the interim report[143] of the updated study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of the human rights treaty system,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Takes notes with satisfaction* of the interim report of the updated study by the independent expert on possible long-term

approaches to enhancing the effective operation of the human rights treaty system, and requests that the Commission on Human Rights review the proposals to be submitted in the final report of the independent expert with a view to recommending further action;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

4. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

5. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies[141] and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services, and further to this end:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to the Commission on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies, and with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General provide adequate resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

7. *Urges* States parties to notify the Secretary-General, as depository of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[5] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75] of their acceptance of the amendments approved by the States parties, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111, for the purpose of funding the respective committees from the regular budget;

8. *Calls upon* all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations, including their arrears, under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment until the amendments enter into force;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment meet as scheduled until the amendments enter into force;

10. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[144] on the effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the fourth meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held in October 1992, particularly the holding of the meeting of the chairpersons and those persons chairing each of the principal regional and other human rights bodies at Vienna on 15 and 16 June 1993, within the framework of the World Conference on Human Rights, at which the "Vienna statement of the international human rights treaty bodies"[145] was adopted;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to continue financing the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from the available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations;

12. *Decides* to continue giving priority consideration, at its forty-ninth session, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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48/121. World Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, and its resolutions 46/116 of 17 December 1991 and 47/122 of 18 December 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Bearing in mind the view of the Conference that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

Convinced that the Conference has made an important contribution to the cause of human rights and that its results have to be translated into effective action by States, the competent organs of the United Nations and its family of organizations and other organizations concerned, as well as non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Conference that the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights consider ways and means for the full implementation, without delay, of the recommendations[146] contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Expressing its gratitude to the Government and people of Austria for acting as hosts to the Conference, for the excellent arrangements and for the hospitality extended to all participants,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the members of the Secretariat for effectively preparing for and servicing the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the World Conference on Human Rights;[147]

2. *Endorses* the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the Conference on 25 June 1993;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the work of the Conference, which constitutes a solid foundation for further action and initiatives by the United Nations and other interested international bodies, as well as by the States and national organizations concerned;

4. *Confirms* the views of the Conference on the urgency of eliminating denials and violations of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the distribution of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as widely as possible and to include the text of the Declaration in the next edition of *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

7. *Urges* all States to give widespread publicity to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the work of the Conference in order to promote increased awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Calls upon* all States to take further action with a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Conference that the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights should take further action with a view to the full implementation of all recommendations of the Conference;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

11. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a standing sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action".

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48/122. Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Bearing in mind that the most essential and basic human right is the right to life,

Bearing in mind also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[5] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Reiterating that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Seriously concerned at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

Noting with great concern the growing connection between the terrorist groups and the illegal traffic in arms and drugs,

Mindful of the need to protect human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights principles and instruments, particularly the right to life,

1. *Unequivocally condemns* all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States;

2. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism;

3. *Urges* the international community to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism at national, regional and international levels;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States and to competent specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations;

5. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/123. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling further its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Noting with concern that many of the principles enunciated in resolution 32/130 have not yet been taken into consideration by the international community with all the necessary dynamism and objectivity,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development, contained in the annex to its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the right to development is an indispensable element in the process of creating the appropriate conditions for the full enjoyment and preservation of all human rights and fundamental liberties,

Taking into account the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[148]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Expressing its particular concern about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and the negative impact thereof on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially about the very serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that, today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal, that is, the maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires,

Reiterating that cooperation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Reiterating also that, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to development, international cooperation should be conducive to an improvement of relations among States as well as to the commitment of States to refrain from conditioning their economic assistance to developing countries,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries to promote their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions and ideas set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international cooperation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Reaffirms* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

5. *Notes* that the questions mentioned in paragraph 4 above were discussed during the World Conference on Human Rights held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 and are referred to in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[8] as obstacles still prevailing to the achievement of further progress in the field of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

7. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving the full realization of the right to development;

8. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

9. *Considers it necessary* for all Member States to promote international cooperation on the basis of respect for the

independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

10. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Also urges* all States to promote international cooperation which contributes to the enhancement of the promotion and preservation of human rights, unbiased by any political motivation or condition whatsoever;

12. *Decides* that the approaches to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

13. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/124. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and for liberation from colonial domination and apartheid, and for the establishment of a society in which the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will fully enjoy political and other rights on a basis of equality and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Reaffirming also the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Recognizing also that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Convinced that the establishment of the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full popular participation in electoral processes corresponds to States,

Recalling its resolutions in this regard, in particular resolution 47/130 of 18 December 1992,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, in which the Conference reaffirmed that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation, and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full popular participation in those processes;

3. *Reaffirms also* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms further* that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social systems;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. *Reiterates* that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of universal suffrage, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the situation in South Africa;

9. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly of the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without interference;

10. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to continue giving priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/125. Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind also that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/163 of 18 December 1990, 46/129 of 17 December 1991 and 47/131 of 18 December 1992,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/59 of 9 March 1993,[33]

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to deter-

mine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[54] and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Affirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Stresses*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1993/59;

11. *Decides* to consider this matter at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/126. United Nations Year for Tolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations affirms in its preamble that to practise tolerance is one of the principles to be applied to attain the ends pursued by the United Nations of preventing war and maintaining peace,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Convinced that tolerance - the recognition and appreciation of others, the ability to live together with and to listen to others - is the sound foundation of any civil society and of peace,

Recalling its resolution 47/124 of 18 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Economic and Social Council to consider at its substantive session of 1993 the question of proclaiming 1995 the United Nations year for tolerance and to transmit a recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

Recalling also resolution 5.6 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the proclamation of 1995 as the United Nations year for tolerance,[149]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/57 of 29 July 1993, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, proclaim 1995 the United Nations year for tolerance,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General[150] transmitting the report of the Director-General of the the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Bearing in mind its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Noting that the preparations for the United Nations year for tolerance will not involve any financial implications for the United Nations,

1. *Proclaims* 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance;

2. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions they could make to the success of the Year;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for the Year;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the preparation of the national and international programmes for the Year and to participate actively in the implementation of the activities to be organized within the framework of the Year;

5. *Invites* interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the preparation of programmes for the Year;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in accordance with its General Conference resolution 5.6, a declaration on tolerance;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/127. Decade for human rights education

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3]

Reaffirming article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms",

Recalling the provisions of other international human rights instruments, such as those of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[54] and article 20 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[54] that reflect the aims of the aforementioned article,

Convinced that human rights education is a universal priority in that it contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of the human person, which must include consideration of the diversity of groups such as children, women, youths, persons with disabilities, the ageing, indigenous people, minorities and other groups,

Aware that human rights education involves more than providing information but rather is a comprehensive life-long process by which people at all levels of development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect within a democratic society,

Taking into account the efforts made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund, to promote education in accordance with the aforementioned principles,

Considering the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy,[151] adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Montreal from 8 to 11 March 1993, according to which education for human rights and democracy is itself a human right and a prerequisite for the realization of human rights, democracy and social justice,

Aware of the experience in human rights education of United Nations peace-building operations, including the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/56 of 9 March 1993,[33] in which the Commission recommended that knowledge of human rights, both in its theoretical dimension and in its practical application, should be established as a priority in educational policies,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna on 25 June 1993, in particular section II, paragraphs 78 to 82,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Urges* governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education, as recommended in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

3. *Takes note* of the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy and recommends that Governments and non-governmental organizations consider it in preparing national plans for human rights education;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, to consider proposals for a United Nations decade for human rights education, which should be incorporated by the Secretary-General into a plan of action for such a decade and submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, with a view to the proclamation of a decade for human rights education;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a voluntary fund for human rights education, with special provision for the support of the human rights education activities of non-governmental organizations, to be administered by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

6. *Invites* the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes to develop suitable activities in their respective fields of competence to further the objectives of human rights education;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights and education;

8. *Calls upon* international, regional and national non-governmental organizations, in particular those concerned with women, labour, development and the environment, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in formal and non-formal education in human rights and to cooperate with the Centre for Human Rights in preparing for a United Nations decade for human rights education;

9. *Urges* the existing human rights monitoring bodies to place particular emphasis on the implementation by Member States of their international obligation to promote human rights education;

10. *Decides* to consider this matter at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/128. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming also its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 47/129 of 18 December 1992, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/25 of 5 March 1993,[33]

Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/17 of 21 February 1992,[32] in which the the Commission decided to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate, and recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1992/226 of 20 July 1992,

Welcoming the appointment of Abdelfattah Amor as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, and calling upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur to enable him to carry out his mandate fully,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Alarmed that serious instances, including acts of violence, of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief occur in many parts of the world, as evidenced in the report of the former Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro,[152]

Reaffirming the dismay and condemnation expressed by the World Conference on Human Rights at the continued occurrence of gross and systematic violations and situations that constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights, including religious intolerance,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide full guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Recognizes* that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief;

4. *Urges* all States therefore to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, including those motivated by religious extremism, and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

6. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and

of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for those purposes;

7. *Also calls upon* all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

8. *Considers it desirable* to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by the United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. *Encourages* the continuing efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively;

12. *Recommends* that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including work on the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

13. *Notes with interest* the adoption by the Human Rights Committee of a general comment[153] on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

16. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

18. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/129. Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989, 45/180 of 21 December 1990, 46/118 and 46/111 of 17 December 1991 and 47/127 of 18 December 1992, and bearing in mind all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and of high importance to the Organization,

Noting that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the importance of strengthening the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat is stressed,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General, in his reports on the work of the Organization for 1992 and 1993, stated that "the Charter of the United Nations places the promotion of human rights as one of our priority objectives, along with promoting development and preserving international peace and security",[154] and that "in the course of 1993, the activities of the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva underwent a significant expansion in the five main areas of its work",[155]

Noting also that the difficult financial situation of the Centre has created considerable obstacles to the implementation of the various procedures and mechanisms, has negatively influenced the servicing by the Secretariat of the bodies concerned and has impaired the quality and precision of the reporting,

1. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and importance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as the coordinating unit, within the United Nations system, of bodies dealing with the promotion and the protection of human rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make additional proposals to increase further the resources of the human rights programme in 1994-1995, so as to enable the Centre fully to discharge its duties implementing all the mandates assigned to it by the General Assembly and other legislative bodies;

3. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning the strengthening of the Centre, as contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that the General Assembly approve the programme narratives of section 21 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;[156]

5. *Takes note also* of the statement by the Secretary-General in his report concerning the implications of organizational changes in the Secretariat that he would propose to use the remaining vacant posts now available in the Secretariat in the light of new initiatives and emerging mandates and priorities;[157]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to ensure that appropriate additional resources from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations are accorded to the Centre to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, the mandates contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action without diverting resources from development programmes and activities of the United Nations;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the strengthening of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/130. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development,[158] which it proclaimed at its forty-first session,

Recalling its resolutions 45/97 of 14 December 1990, 46/123 of 17 December 1991 and 47/123 of 18 December 1992, and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1993/22 of 4 March 1993,[33]

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right,[159]

Recalling further the principles proclaimed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 14 June 1992,[160]

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights entered a new phase at its forty-ninth session in its consideration of this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for an evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development, and welcoming in this regard the decision of the Commission at its forty-ninth session, in its resolution 1993/22, to establish a working group on the right to development,

Noting that the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, examined the relationship between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy those rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Recalling that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, which reaffirms the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and reaffirms that the human person is the central subject of development,

Having considered the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 47/123,[161]

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/123;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-ninth session of the Commission as well as any further comments and recommendations that may be submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of Commission resolution 1993/22;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of the first meeting of the Working Group on the Right to Development from 8 to 19 November 1993 at Geneva;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration;

6. *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to enhance their cooperation in its application;

7. *Urges* the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representatives of non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session of the activities of the organizations, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the report of the Working Group on the Right to Development;

10. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, including its reaffirmation that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/131. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/146 of 15 December 1989, 45/150 of 18 December 1990, and especially 46/137 of 17 December 1991 and 47/138 of 18 December 1992, as well as the annex to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[29]

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference of Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, especially the recognition therein that assistance provided upon the request of Governments for the conduct of free and fair elections, including assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections, is of particular importance in the strengthening and building of institutions relating to human rights and the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, and that special emphasis should be given to measures that assist in achieving those goals;[162]

Reaffirming that electoral assistance is provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[163]

Noting the high level of requests for electoral assistance by Member States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

2. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations, requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requests the Electoral Assistance Unit of the Secretariat to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided;

3. *Requests* that the United Nations attempt to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission;

4. *Recommends* that the United Nations, in order to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in Member States requesting assistance, provide assistance before and after elections have taken place, including needs-assessment missions aimed at recommending programmes which might contribute to the consolidation of the democratization process;

5. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation and the establishment by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of a separate fund, the Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to Electoral Processes, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the funds;

6. *Stresses* the importance of coordination by the focal point within the United Nations system, commends the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the advisory services and technical assistance it provides and the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the technical assistance they provide to requesting Member States, and requests the focal point to strengthen its collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate, and with the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the United Nations Development Programme and inform them of requests submitted in the area of electoral assistance;

7. *Recommends* that the United Nations continue and strengthen its coordination of election preparation and observation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have an interest in such activities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Unit with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the United Nations and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to reinforce the Centre for Human Rights through the redeployment of resources and personnel, so as to enable it to answer, in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Unit, the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services in the area of electoral assistance;

10. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, on the basis of the guidelines proposed in his report[164] and on the basis of experience acquired over the last two years, provide a revised set of guidelines for consideration at its forty-ninth session;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of resolution 47/138 and the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on the validity of the guidelines in the light of experience.

85th plenary meeting
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48/132. Strengthening of the rule of law

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the achievement of international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language and religion is one of the purposes of the United Nations, *Recalling also* that, by adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Firmly convinced that, as stressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rule of law is an essential factor in the protection of human rights,

Convinced that through their own national legal and judicial systems States must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights,

Aware of the need for the implementation of strengthened advisory services and technical assistance activities in the field of human rights,

Mindful of the significant role played by national institutions in the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in their respective countries,

Convinced that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat should play an important role in coordinating system-wide attention for human rights,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/51 of 3 March 1992,[32] and taking note of Commission resolution 1993/50 of 9 March 1993,[33] both entitled "Strengthening of the rule of law",

Noting with appreciation that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, the Conference recommended that priority be given to national and international action to promote democracy, development and human rights,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations and under the coordination of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures which have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law;[165]

2. *Expresses its conviction* that such a programme should be able to provide, upon the request of the interested Government, technical and financial assistance for the implementation of national plans of action as well as specific projects for the reform of penal and correctional establishments and the education and training of lawyers, judges and security forces in human rights, and in any other sphere of activity relevant to the good functioning of the rule of law;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the request contained in section II, paragraph 70, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, to submit concrete proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session containing alternatives for the establishment, structure, operational modalities and funding of the proposed programme, taking into account existing programmes and activities already undertaken by the Centre for Human Rights;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to remain actively seized of this question, with a view to further elaborating the outline of the proposed programme;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session in the light of the proposals of the Secretary-General.

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48/133. International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing and respecting the value and the diversity of cultures, as well as the cultural heritage and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

Recalling its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, in which it proclaimed 1993 the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Conscious of the need to improve the economic, social and cultural situation of the indigenous people with full respect for their distinctiveness and their own initiatives,

Appreciative of the contributions made to the voluntary fund for the Year opened by the Secretary-General,

Noting the establishment of the fund for the development of indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean as one kind of support for the objectives of the Year,

Taking note of the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, that an international decade of the world's indigenous people should be proclaimed,[166]

Noting the need to continue strengthening the initiatives taken as a result of the Year,

Recalling the request to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that it should complete its consideration of the draft universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Governments that have not yet done so to develop policies in support of the objectives and the theme of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and to strengthen the institutional framework for their implementation;

2. *Recommends* to all thematic rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and working groups that they pay particular attention, within the framework of their mandates, to the situation of indigenous people;

3. *Urges* the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to continue to solicit actively the cooperation of specialized agencies, regional commissions, financial and development institutions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the promotion of a programme of activities in support of the objectives and the theme of the Year;

4. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies, regional commissions and financial and development institutions of the United Nations system to continue to increase their efforts to take into special account the needs of indigenous people in their budgeting and in their programming;

5. *Requests*:

(*a*) That reports of the three technical meetings, first provided for in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 46/128 of 17 December 1991, be included in the final assessment proceedings provided for in paragraph 12 of the same resolution and that their conclusions be included in the report of the Coordinator for the Year to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(*b*) That the Commission on Human Rights convene, from within existing resources, a meeting of participants in the programmes and projects of the Year, in the three days preceding the twelfth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to report to the Working Group on the conclusions that can be drawn from the activities of the Year with a view to the elaboration of a detailed plan of action and the establishment of a funding plan for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

6. *Stresses* the relevance for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities of the recommendations contained in chapter 26 of Agenda 21,[90] including their implementation;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding at Manila of a Global Youth Earth-saving Summit which, by its reaffirmation of the role of traditional cultures in the preservation of the environment, underscored the right to cultural survival;

8. *Welcomes* the proposal for a gathering of indigenous youth in 1995, an "Indigenous Youth Cultural Olympics", as a follow-up to the Year, to be held in conjunction with the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, to reaffirm the value of traditional cultures, folk arts and rituals as effective expressions of respective national identities and as a foundation for a shared vision for peace, freedom and equality;

9. *Also stresses* that the governmental and intergovernmental activities undertaken within the context of the Year and beyond should take fully into account the development needs of indigenous people and that the Year should contribute to enhancing and facilitating the coordination capabilities of Member States for collecting and analysing information;

10. *Notes* that there is a continuing need within the United Nations system to aggregate data specific to indigenous people by means of enhancing and facilitating the coordination capabilities of Member States for collecting and analysing such data;

11. *Requests* the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its forty-sixth session, to complete its consideration of the draft universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and to submit its report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session;

12. *Requests* the Coordinator for Year, in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the activities developed and the results achieved within the context of the Year, to include an account of the response of the United Nations system to the needs of indigenous people;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken for the Year by Governments, the Coordinator for the Year, the International Labour Organisation, the Goodwill Ambassador, Rigoberta Menchu, indigenous and non-governmental organizations, the Commission on Human Rights and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

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48/134. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolutions 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and 46/124 of 17 December 1991 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,[27] 1988/72 of 10 March 1988,[28] 1989/52 of 7 March 1989,[29] 1990/73 of 7 March 1990,[30] 1991/27 of 5 March 1991[31] and 1992/54 of 3 March 1992,[32] and taking note of Commission resolution 1993/55 of 9 March 1993,[33]

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Convinced of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978, *Welcoming* the growing interest shown worldwide in the creation and strengthening of national institutions, expressed during the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Tunis from 2 to 6 November 1992, the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, held at San José from 18 to 22 January 1993, the Regional Meeting for Asia, held at Bangkok from 29 March to 2 April 1993, the Commonwealth Workshop on National Human Rights Institutions, held at Ottawa from 30 September to 2 October 1992 and the Workshop for the Asia and Pacific Region on Human Rights Issues, held at Jakarta from 26 to 28 January 1993, and manifested in the decisions announced recently by several Member States to establish national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] in which the World Conference on Human Rights reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities, their role in remedying human rights violations, in the dissemination of human rights information and in education in human rights,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level, emphasizing the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights, and emphasizing and recognizing the value of such approaches to promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the updated report of the Secretary-General,[167] prepared in accordance with its resolution 46/124 of 17 December 1991;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and of ensuring the pluralism of their membership and their independence;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. *Encourages* national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to prevent and combat all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

5. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and national institutions, particularly in the field of advisory services and technical assistance and of information and education, including within the framework of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Also requests* the Centre for Human Rights to establish, upon the request of States concerned, United Nations centres for human rights documentation and training and to do so on the basis of established procedures for the use of available resources within the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights as part of the programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, as well as national centres for human rights documentation and training;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and effective operation of such national institutions;

9. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and for other public information activities, prepared or organized under the auspices of the United Nations;

10. *Welcomes* the organization, under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, of a follow-up meeting at Tunis in December 1993 with a view, in particular, to examining ways and means of promoting technical assistance for the cooperation and strengthening of national institutions and to continuing to examine all issues relating to the question of national institutions;

11. *Welcomes also* the Principles relating to the status of national institutions, annexed to the present resolution;

12. *Encourages* the establishment and strengthening of national institutions having regard to those principles and recognizing that it is the right of each State to choose the framework that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

Competence and responsibilities

1. A national institution shall be vested with competence to promote and protect human rights.

2. A national institution shall be given as broad a mandate as possible, which shall be clearly set forth in a constitutional or legislative text, specifying its composition and its sphere of competence.

3. A national institution shall, *inter alia*, have the following responsibilities:

(*a*) To submit to the Government, Parliament and any other competent body, on an advisory basis either at the request of the authorities concerned or through the exercise of its power to hear a matter without higher referral, opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports on any matters concerning the promotion and protection of human rights; the national institution may decide to publicize them; these opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports, as well as any prerogative of the national institution, shall relate to the following areas:

(i) Any legislative or administrative provisions, as well as provisions relating to judicial organizations, intended to preserve and extend the protection of human rights; in that connection, the national institution shall examine the legislation and administrative provisions in force, as well as bills and proposals, and shall make such recommendations as it deems appropriate in order to ensure that these provisions conform to the fundamental principles of human rights; it shall, if necessary, recommend the adoption of new legislation, the amendment of legislation in force and the adoption or amendment of administrative measures;

(ii) Any situation of violation of human rights which it decides to take up;

(iii) The preparation of reports on the national situation with regard to human rights in general, and on more specific matters;

(iv) Drawing the attention of the Government to situations in any part of the country where human rights are violated and making proposals to it for initiatives to put an end to such situations and, where necessary, expressing an opinion on the positions and reactions of the Government;

(*b*) To promote and ensure the harmonization of national legislation regulations and practices with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party, and their effective implementation;

(*c*) To encourage ratification of the above-mentioned instruments or accession to those instruments, and to ensure their implementation;

(*d*) To contribute to the reports which States are required to submit to United Nations bodies and committees, and to regional institutions, pursuant to their treaty obligations and, where necessary, to express an opinion on the subject, with due respect for their independence;

(*e*) To cooperate with the United Nations and any other organization in the United Nations system, the regional institutions and the national institutions of other countries that are competent in the areas of the promotion and protection of human rights;

(*f*) To assist in the formulation of programmes for the teaching of, and research into, human rights and to take part in their execution in schools, universities and professional circles;

(*g*) To publicize human rights and efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, by increasing public awareness, especially through information and education and by making use of all press organs.

Composition and guarantees of independence and pluralism

1. The composition of the national institution and the appointment of its members, whether by means of an election or otherwise, shall be established in accordance with a procedure which affords all necessary guarantees to ensure the pluralist representation of the social forces (of civilian society) involved in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly by powers which will enable effective cooperation to be established with, or through the presence of, representatives of:

(*a*) Non-governmental organizations responsible for human rights and efforts to combat racial discrimination, trade unions, concerned social and professional organizations, for example, associations of lawyers, doctors, journalists and eminent scientists;

(*b*) Trends in philosophical or religious thought;

(*c*) Universities and qualified experts;

(*d*) Parliament;

(*e*) Government departments (if these are included, their representatives should participate in the deliberations only in an advisory capacity).

2. The national institution shall have an infrastructure which is suited to the smooth conduct of its activities, in particular adequate funding. The purpose of this funding should be to enable it to have its own staff and premises, in order to be independent of the Government and not be subject to financial control which might affect its independence.

3. In order to ensure a stable mandate for the members of the national institution, without which there can be no real independence, their appointment shall be effected by an official act which shall establish the specific duration of the mandate. This mandate may be renewable, provided that the pluralism of the institution's membership is ensured.

Methods of operation

Within the framework of its operation, the national institution shall:

(*a*) Freely consider any questions falling within its competence, whether they are submitted by the Government or taken up by it without referral to a higher authority, on the proposal of its members or of any petitioner;

(*b*) Hear any person and obtain any information and any documents necessary for assessing situations falling within its competence;

(*c*) Address public opinion directly or through any press organ, particularly in order to publicize its opinions and recommendations;

(*d*) Meet on a regular basis and whenever necessary in the presence of all its members after they have been duly convened;

(*e*) Establish working groups from among its members as necessary, and set up local or regional sections to assist it in discharging its functions;

(*f*) Maintain consultation with the other bodies, whether jurisdictional or otherwise, responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights (in particular ombudsmen, mediators and similar institutions);

(*g*) In view of the fundamental role played by the non-governmental organizations in expanding the work of the national institutions, develop relations with the non-governmental organizations devoted to promoting and protecting human rights, to economic and social development, to combating racism, to protecting particularly vulnerable groups (especially children, migrant workers, refugees, physically and mentally disabled persons) or to specialized areas.

Additional principles concerning the status of commissions with quasi-jurisdictional competence

A national institution may be authorized to hear and consider complaints and petitions concerning individual situations. Cases may be brought before it by individuals, their representatives, third parties, non-governmental organizations, associations of trade unions or any other representative organizations. In such circumstances, and without prejudice to the principles stated above concerning the other powers of the commissions, the functions entrusted to them may be based on the following principles:

(*a*) Seeking an amicable settlement through conciliation or, within the limits prescribed by the law, through binding decisions or, where necessary, on the basis of confidentiality;

(*b*) Informing the party who filed the petition of his rights, in particular the remedies available to him, and promoting his access to them;

(*c*) Hearing any complaints or petitions or transmitting them to any other competent authority within the limits prescribed by the law;

(*d*) Making recommendations to the competent authorities, especially by proposing amendments or reforms of the laws, regulations and administrative practices, especially if they have created the difficulties encountered by the persons filing the petitions in order to assert their rights.

48/135. Internally displaced persons

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the large number of internally displaced persons throughout the world, and conscious of the serious problem this is creating for the international community,

Recalling the relevant norms of international human rights instruments as well as of international humanitarian law,

Conscious of the human rights as well as the humanitarian dimensions of the problem of internally displaced persons,

Conscious also of the need for the United Nations system to gather information comprehensively on the issues of the protection of the human rights of and assistance to internally displaced persons,

Welcoming the initiative of the Commission on Human Rights on this question and, in particular, its resolution 1992/73 of 5 March 1992,[32] by which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a representative to study the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons, and Commission resolution 1993/95 of 11 March 1993,[33] by which it requested the Secretary-General to mandate his representative for two years to continue his work aimed at a better understanding of the problems faced by internally displaced persons and their possible long-term solutions,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] which calls for a comprehensive approach by the international community with regard to refugees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the support provided to the representative of the Secretary-General by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming also the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to extend, on a case-by-case basis and under specific circumstances, protection and assistance to the internally displaced,

Taking note of the comprehensive study of the representative of the Secretary-General,[168] submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session, and the useful suggestions and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the representative of the Secretary-General;[169]

2. *Encourages* the representative, through dialogue with Governments, to continue his review of the needs for international protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including his compilation and analysis of existing rules and norms;

3. *Invites* the representative to present suggestions and recommendations with regard to ways and means, including the institutional aspects, of providing effective protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the representative, encourages them to give serious consideration to inviting the representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved, and thanks those Governments which have already done so;

5. *Urges* all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations to provide all possible assistance and support to the representative in the implementation of his programme of activities;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

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48/136. Plight of street children

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/126 of 18 December 1992,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/81 of 10 March 1993,[33]

Welcoming the special attention given to the rights of children by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and welcoming in particular section I, paragraph 21, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6]

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[35] as a major contribution to the protection of the rights of all children, including street children,

Reaffirming that children are a particularly vulnerable section of society whose rights require special protection and that children living under especially difficult circumstances, such as street children, deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation,

Recognizing that all children have the right to health, shelter and education, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom from violence and harassment,

Deeply concerned about the growing number of street children worldwide and the squalid conditions in which these children are often forced to live,

Profoundly concerned that the killing of and violence against street children threatens the most fundamental right of all, the right to life,

Alarmed at continuing serious offences of this nature against street children,

Recognizing the responsibility of Governments to investigate all cases of offences against children and to punish offenders,

Recognizing also that legislation *per se* is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including those of street children, and that Governments should implement their laws and complement legislative measures with effective action, *inter alia*, in the fields of law enforcement and in the administration of justice,

Welcoming the efforts made by some Governments to take effective action to address the question of street children,

Welcoming also the publicity given to, and the increased awareness of, the plight of street children and the achievements of non-governmental organizations in promoting the rights of these children and in providing practical assistance to improve their situation, and expressing its appreciation for their continued efforts,

Welcoming further the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund and its National Committees in reducing the suffering of street children,

Noting with appreciation the important work carried out in this field by the United Nations, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Bearing in mind the diverse causes of the emergence and marginalization of street children, including poverty, rural-to-urban migration, unemployment, broken families, intolerance and exploitation, and that such causes are often aggravated and their solution made more difficult by serious socio-economic difficulties,

Bearing in mind also that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights urged all States, with the support of international cooperation, to address the acute problem of children in especially difficult circumstances and urged that national and international mechanisms and programmes should be strengthened for the defence and protection of children, including street children,

Recognizing that the prevention and solution of certain aspects of this phenomenon could also be facilitated in the context of economic and social development,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the continued growth in the number of incidents worldwide and at reports of street children being involved in or affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution;

2. *Urges* Governments to continue actively to seek comprehensive solutions to tackle the problems of street children and to take measures to restore their full participation in society and to provide, *inter alia*, adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and education;

3. *Strongly urges* Governments to respect fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life, and to take urgent measures to prevent the killing of street children and to combat torture and violence against them;

4. *Emphasizes* that strict compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes a significant step towards solving the problems of street children, and calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children, and encourages States parties to the Convention, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;

6. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to consider the possibility of a general comment on street children;

7. *Recommends* that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant treaty-monitoring bodies bear this growing problem in mind when examining reports from States parties;

8. *Invites* Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate and to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children;

9. *Calls upon* special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children;

10. *Decides* to consider the question further at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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48/137. Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/120 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,[15] in particular article 6 of the Covenant, in which it is stated explicitly that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[75] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Mindful of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[41] in particular of the obligation of States parties to treat men and women equally in all stages of procedures in courts and tribunals,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice, such as the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[170] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[171] the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[172] the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[173] the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,[174] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[175] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[175] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[174] the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[176] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[177] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[178] the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors,[179] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[180] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[181] the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters[182] and the Model Treaty on the Transfer of

Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released,[183]

Recalling its resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,

Welcoming the important work of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, in particular regarding the independence of the judiciary, the independence of judges and lawyers, the right to a fair trial, habeas corpus, human rights and states of emergency, the question of arbitrary detention, the human rights of juveniles in detention, the privatization of prisons and the question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights,

Taking note of resolution 1993/39 of 26 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, entitled "Independence of the judiciary",[184]

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/32 of 5 March 1993, entitled "The administration of justice and human rights", and 1993/41 of 5 March 1993, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice",[33]

Welcoming also the important work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in section III of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993,

Recognizing that the rule of law and the proper administration of justice are prerequisites for sustainable economic and social development,

Recognizing also the central role of the administration of justice in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Aware of the importance of national and regional intergovernmental human rights bodies and institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[185]

Mindful of the recommendations relating to human rights in the administration of justice contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

3. *Acknowledges* that it is the primary responsibility of all Governments to promote and protect human rights;

4. *Acknowledges also* that the administration of justice, including law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and, especially, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments, are essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to the processes of democracy and sustainable development;

5. *Once again calls upon* all States to pay due attention to United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice in developing national and regional strategies for their practical implementation and to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as for adequate financial resources to ensure more effective implementation of those norms and standards;

6. *Appeals* to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal-aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider favourably requests for assistance by States in the field of the administration of justice within the framework of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights and to strengthen coordination of activities in this field;

8. *Strongly recommends*, in this context, that the establishment of a comprehensive programme within the system of advisory services and technical assistance be considered in order to help States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law; such a programme should provide, upon the request of the interested Governments, technical and financial assistance to national projects for the reform of penal and correctional establishments and for the education and training of lawyers, judges and security forces in human rights and in any other sphere of activity relevant to the good functioning of the rule of law;

9. *Acknowledges* that institutions concerned with the administration of justice should be properly funded and that an increased level of both technical and financial assistance should be provided by the international community;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to provide assistance, at the request of the Governments concerned, for the provision of legal-aid services with a view to ensuring the promotion, protection and full enjoyment of human rights;

11. *Invites* the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance made by institutions concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to enhancing and strengthening their national capacities to promote and protect human rights consistent with the standards set forth in international and other human rights instruments;

12. *Acknowledges* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice, and of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

13. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to pay particular attention to questions relating to the administration of justice, with special emphasis on the effective implementation of norms and standards;

14. *Decides* to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/138. Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, in which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,

Conscious of the need effectively to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration,

Noting the importance of an even more effective implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to the rights of all persons, including those belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/24 of 5 March 1993 on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,[33]

Noting that resolutions 1993/42 and 1993/43 adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 26 August 1993[184] are to be considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[34] concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Acknowledging that the United Nations has an increasingly important role to play regarding the protection of minorities by, *inter alia*, taking due account of the Declaration,

Concerned by the growing frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts concerning minorities in many countries, and their often tragic consequences,

Affirming that effective measures and the creation of favourable conditions for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, ensuring effective non-discrimination and equality for all, contribute to the prevention and peaceful solution of human rights problems and situations involving minorities,

Considering that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace, and enrich the cultural heritage of society as a whole of the States in which such persons live,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law in accordance with the Declaration,

Welcoming initiatives aiming at disseminating information on the Declaration and at promoting understanding thereof,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration,[186]

Mindful of the recommendations contained in section II, paragraphs 25 to 27, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted unanimously by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities;

2. *Urges* States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration, including through the facilitation of their full participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development of their country;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means to promote and protect effectively the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, at the request of Governments concerned and as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre, qualified expertise on minority issues and human rights, as well as on the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities;

5. *Appeals* to States to take all the necessary legislative and other measures to promote and give effect, as appropriate, to the principles of the Declaration;

6. *Also appeals* to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts, as appropriate, to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration;

7. *Urges* all treaty bodies and special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give due regard to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set forth in the Declaration, as appropriate, within their mandates;

8. *Encourages* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration and the promotion of

understanding thereof, including, as appropriate, in the context of the training of United Nations personnel;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/139. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[187] identifies the protection of human rights as an important element of peace, security and economic well-being and highlights the importance of preventive diplomacy,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for strengthening international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[188]

Bearing in mind its resolution 46/127 of 17 December 1991 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/70 of 10 March 1993,[33] as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,[189] states that in complex emergencies, humanitarian assistance is essential but must be complemented by measures to address the root causes of such emergencies, and that the establishment of the inter-agency consultation on early warning serves the purposes of both prevention and preparedness,

Noting also that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between the observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. *Recalls its endorsement*, in its resolution 41/70, of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including, *inter alia*, the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying these to individuals in their population because of nationality, ethnicity, race, religion or language;

2. *Once again invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights and humanitarian law, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, including the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, the specialized agencies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to provide them with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the human rights situations creating or affecting refugees and displaced persons within their mandates;

5. *Welcomes* the recommendation in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/70 that special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups studying situations of violation of human rights pay attention to problems resulting in mass exoduses of populations and, where appropriate, report and make relevant recommendations to the Commission;

6. *Notes* that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between the observance of human rights standards, refugee movements, problems of protection and solutions;

7. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the deliberations of international human rights bodies, and encourages her to seek ways to make these contributions even more effective;

8. *Also welcomes* the statement made by the High Commissioner at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, on 3 March 1993, in which she emphasized the need for early response by the international community to human rights situations that threaten to generate refugees and displaced persons or that impede their voluntary return;

9. *Encourages* States that have not already done so to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees[114] and the Protocol thereto, of 1967;[115]

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the need to develop the capacity of

the United Nations for early warning and preventive diplomacy to help deter humanitarian crises;[189]

11. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, its previous resolutions on the question of human rights and mass exoduses, and requests the Secretary-General, in the further development of the capacity of the Secretariat for early warning and preventive diplomacy, to pay particular attention to international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees;

12. *Notes*, in this connection, that mass movements of populations are caused by multiple and complex factors, which indicates that early warning requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General especially to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, and to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report on the coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows;[190]

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General to attach high priority and to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the consolidation and strengthening of the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, the designation of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point for early warning in this area and strengthened coordination between relevant offices of the Secretariat concerned with early warning and organizations of the United Nations system, for the purpose of ensuring, *inter alia*, that effective action is taken to identify human rights abuses that contribute to mass outflows of persons;

15. *Welcomes* the decision by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to establish a regular United Nations inter-agency early-warning consultation related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons, based on the sharing and analysis of relevant information between United Nations bodies and the development of collective recommendations for action to alleviate, *inter alia*, the possible causes of new flows of refugees and displaced persons;

16. *Also welcomes* the decision by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to designate the Department of Humanitarian Affairs as the focal point of the United Nations inter-agency early-warning consultation;

17. *Urges* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to take the necessary steps to function effectively as the focal point of the inter-agency early-warning consultation;

18. *Urges* all the bodies involved in the inter-agency consultation to cooperate fully in, and devote the necessary resources to, the successful operation of the consultation;

19. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the areas of human rights and humanitarian assistance, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees and the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

22. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its fiftieth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/140. Human rights and scientific and technological progress

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[44]

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990, in which it adopted guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files, and its resolution 46/119 of 17 December 1991, in which it adopted the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care,

Welcoming with satisfaction Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/91 entitled "Human rights and bioethics"[33] and Commission decision 1993/113 entitled "Question of the follow-up to the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal files",[191] adopted on 10 March 1993,

Welcoming the relevant paragraphs of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[8] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Aware that everyone has the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications,

Reaffirming the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Noting that certain advances, notably in the biomedical and life sciences as well as in information technology, may have potentially adverse consequences for the integrity, dignity and human rights of the individual, and that illicit dumping of toxic and dangerous substances and waste potentially constitutes a serious threat to the human rights, the life and health of everyone, *Considering* that the human being is in the centre of social and economic development,

Conscious that modern science and technology give the possibility to create material conditions for the prosperity of society and for the thorough development of the human person,

Recognizing the need for international cooperation so that all mankind can benefit from the achievements of scientific and technological progress and so that their use in favour of economic and social progress can be to the benefit of all,

Convinced of the need to develop life science ethics both nationally and internationally,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure that the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the intellectual potential of mankind are used for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Once again calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of science and technology are used only for the benefit of the human being and do not lead to the disturbance of the ecological environment, that is, *inter alia*, measures against the illicit dumping of toxic and dangerous products and waste;

3. *Emphasizes* the fact that many advances in scientific knowledge and technology in health, education, housing and other social spheres should be readily available to the populations as the heritage of humanity, with a view to sustainable development, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to inform the Secretary-General of the activities and programmes carried out to ensure development of life and technical sciences respectful of human rights, in order to contribute to the reports of the Secretary-General requested in resolution 1993/91 and decision 1993/113 of the Commission on Human Rights;

5. *Decides* to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological progress at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenery meeting
20 December 1993

48/141. High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to promote and encourage respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing also the need to observe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and for the full implementation of the human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[54] as well as the Declaration on the Right to Development,[158]

Reaffirming that the right to development is a universal and inalienable right which is a fundamental part of the rights of the human person,

Considering that the promotion and the protection of all human rights is one of the priorities of the international community,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights,

Reaffirming the commitment made under Article 56 of the Charter to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Emphasizing the need for the promotion and protection of all human rights to be guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, in the spirit of constructive international dialogue and cooperation,

Aware that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that as such they should be given the same emphasis,

Affirming its commitment to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Convinced that the World Conference on Human Rights made an important contribution to the cause of human rights and that its recommendations should be implemented through effective action by all States, the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations,

Acknowledging the importance of strengthening the provision of advisory services and technical assistance by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other relevant programmes and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Determined to adapt, strengthen and streamline the existing mechanisms to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms while avoiding unnecessary duplication,

Recognizing that the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights should be rationalized and enhanced in order to strengthen the United Nations machinery in this field and to further the objectives of universal respect for observance of international human rights standards,

Reaffirming that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights are the responsible organs for decision- and policy-making for the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Reaffirming also the necessity for a continued adaptation of the United Nations human rights machinery to the current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and the need to improve its coordination, efficiency and effectiveness, as reflected in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and within the framework of a balanced and sustainable development for all people,

Having considered the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of section II of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Decides* to create the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

2. *Decides* that the High Commissioner shall:

(*a*) Be a person of high moral standing and personal integrity and shall possess expertise, including in the field of human rights, and the general knowledge and understanding of diverse cultures necessary for impartial, objective, non-selective and effective performance of the duties of the High Commissioner;

(*b*) Be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and approved by the General Assembly, with due regard to geographical rotation, and have a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years;

(*c*) Be of the rank of Under-Secretary-General;

3. *Also decides* that the High Commissioner shall:

(*a*) Function within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international instruments of human rights and international law, including the obligations, within this framework, to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and domestic jurisdiction of States and to promote the universal respect for and observance of all human rights, in the recognition that, in the framework of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the promotion and protection of all human rights is a legitimate concern of the international community;

(*b*) Be guided by the recognition that all human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social - are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Recognize the importance of promoting a balanced and sustainable development for all people and of ensuring realization of the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development;

4. *Further decides* that the High Commissioner shall be the United Nations official with principal responsibility for United Nations human rights activities under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General and that within the framework of the overall competence, authority and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the High Commissioner's responsibilities shall be:

(*a*) To promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights;

(*b*) To carry out the tasks assigned to him/her by the competent bodies of the United Nations system in the field of human rights and to make recommendations to them with a view to improving the promotion and protection of all human rights;

(*c*) To promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose;

(*d*) To provide, through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other appropriate institutions, advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State concerned and, where appropriate, the regional human rights organizations, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights;

(*e*) To coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights;

(*f*) To play an active role in removing the current obstacles and in meeting the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and in preventing the continuation of human rights violations throughout the world, as reflected in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(*g*) To engage in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of his/her mandate with a view to securing respect for all human rights;

(*h*) To enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights;

(*i*) To coordinate the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system;

(*j*) To rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness;

(*k*) To carry out overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

6. *Decides* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights shall be located at Geneva and shall have a liaison office in New York;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide appropriate staff and resources, within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations, to enable the High Commissioner to fulfil his/her mandate, without diverting resources from the development programmes and activities of the United Nations;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/142. Situation of human rights in Cuba

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also that all Member States have an obligation to fulfil the commitments they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Taking particular note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/63 of 10 March 1993,[33] in which the Commission recognized with deep appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General and of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to carry out the mandate concerning the situation of human rights in Cuba,

Noting concern about ongoing reports of serious violations of human rights in Cuba, as outlined in the interim report submitted to the General Assembly by the Special Rapporteur,[192]

Recalling the failure of the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights with regard to its resolution 1992/61 of 3 March 1992[32] by refusing to permit the Special Rapporteur to visit Cuba, and noting its response, as cited in appendix II to the interim report of the Special Rapporteur, in which it states: "we emphatically reject resolution 1992/61 and, accordingly, we cannot cooperate in its implementation in any way",

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Cuba to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur by permitting him full and free access to establish contact with the Government and the citizens of Cuba so that he may fulfil the mandate entrusted to him;

4. *Regrets profoundly* the numerous uncontested reports of violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms that are described in the report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights[193] and in his interim report;[192]

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Cuba to adopt measures proposed by the Special Rapporteur and ratify international human rights instruments, cease the persecution and punishment of citizens for reasons related to freedom of expression and peaceful association, permit legalization of independent groups, respect guarantees of due process, permit access to the prisons by national independent groups and international humanitarian agencies, review sentences for crimes of a political nature and cease retaliatory measures towards those seeking permission to leave the country;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
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48/143. Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[194] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[41] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[35] and other instruments of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[195] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[196]

Recalling its resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973, entitled "Principles of international cooperation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity",

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/8 of 23 February 1993, entitled "Rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia",[33]

Appalled at the recurring and substantiated reports of widespread rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its systematic use against the Muslim women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbian forces,

Reaffirming the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 798 (1992) of 18 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, the Council strongly condemned those acts of unspeakable brutality,

Convinced that this heinous practice constitutes a deliberate weapon of war in fulfilling the policy of "ethnic cleansing" carried out by Serbian forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling its resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, in which it stated, *inter alia*, that the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing" was a form of genocide,

Welcoming the initiatives taken by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, particularly his prompt dispatch of a team of experts to the former Yugoslavia to investigate the allegations of rape and abuse of women,

Welcoming also the initiative of the European Council in the rapid dispatch of a mission to investigate the treatment of Muslim women in the former Yugoslavia, and the report of the mission,[197]

Taking note with deep concern of the findings of the team of experts dispatched by the Special Rapporteur,[198] and those of the mission dispatched by the European Council,

Welcoming the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, *Also taking note with deep concern* of the reports on the findings of the Special Rapporteur[199] and the Secretary-General, assisted by the staff of the Special Rapporteur,[200] regarding rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply alarmed at the situation facing victims of rape in the conflicts in different parts of the world, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the continuing use of rape as a weapon of war,

Desirous of ensuring that persons accused of upholding and perpetrating rape and sexual violence as a weapon of war in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia will be brought to justice by the International Tribunal where appropriate,

Recognizing the extraordinary suffering of the victims of rape and sexual violence and the necessity for an appropriate response to provide assistance to those victims,

Taking into account resolution 37/3 of 24 March 1993 of the Commission on the Status of Women,[201]

Noting with appreciation the work of humanitarian organizations aimed at supporting the victims of rape and abuse and alleviating their suffering,

1. *Strongly condemns* the abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a war crime;

2. *Expresses its outrage* that the systematic practice of rape is being used as a weapon of war and an instrument of "ethnic cleansing" against the women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular against Muslim women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. *Demands* that those involved immediately cease those outrageous acts, which are in gross violation of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, and take immediate action to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their obligations under those instruments and other applicable international human rights instruments;

4. *Urges* all Member States to take joint and separate action, in cooperation with the United Nations, to bring about an end to that despicable practice;

5. *Reaffirms* that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity and other violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations, and that those in positions of authority who have failed adequately to ensure that persons under their control comply with the relevant international instruments are accountable together with the perpetrators;

6. *Urges* Member States to exert every effort to bring to justice, in accordance with internationally recognized principles of due process, all those individuals directly or indirectly involved in those outrageous international crimes;

7. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;[199]

8. *Urges* all States and all relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, to provide to the victims of such rape and abuse appropriate assistance for their physical and mental rehabilitation;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to request the Special Rapporteur to continue investigation into the rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. *Declares* that rape is a heinous crime, and encourages the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to give due priority to the cases of the victims of rape in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means as are available to him in the area to enable any future missions to have free and secure access to places of detention;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly not later than 31 January 1994;

13. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/144. Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 47/145 of 18 December 1992, in which it expressed its deep concern at flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq should cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens were respected,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991,[31] by which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the

Government of Iraq, based on all information the Special Rapporteur might deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq,

Bearing in mind the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights condemning the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, including its most recent resolution, 1993/74 of 10 March 1993,[33] by which the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fiftieth session,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 and 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992,

Deeply concerned by the massive and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, such as summary and arbitrary executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, enforced or involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention and lack of due process and the rule of law and of freedom of thought, of expression, of association and of access to food and health care,

Deeply concerned also by the fact that chemical weapons have been used on the Iraqi civilian population, by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and by the destruction of Iraqi towns and villages, as well as by the fact that tens of thousands of displaced Kurds have had to take refuge in camps and shelters in the north of Iraq,

Deeply concerned further by the increasingly severe and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq against the civilian population in southern Iraq, in particular in the southern marshes, a large part of which has sought refuge on the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Expressing concern in particular at the fact that there are no signs of improvement in the general situation of human rights in Iraq, and, therefore, welcoming the decision to deploy a team of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and would help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq,

Regretting that the Government of Iraq has not seen fit to respond to requests for a visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, and noting that, despite the formal cooperation extended to the Special Rapporteur by the Government, such cooperation needs to be substantially improved, in particular by giving full replies to the inquiries of the Special Rapporteur about acts being committed by the Government that are incompatible with the international human rights instruments that are binding on that country,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights[202] and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its strong condemnation* of the massive violations of human rights of the gravest nature, for which the Government of Iraq is responsible and to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his recent reports, in particular:

(*a*) Summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extrajudicial killings, including political killings, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shiah centres and in the southern marshes;

(*b*) The widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms;

(*c*) Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practised arbitrary arrest and detention, including arrest and detention of women, the elderly and children, and consistent and routine failure to respect due process and the rule of law;

(*d*) Suppression of freedom of thought, expression and association and violations of property rights;

(*e*) The unwillingness of the Government of Iraq to honour its responsibilities in respect of the economic rights of the population;

3. *Deplores* the refusal of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) and its failure to provide the Iraqi population with access to adequate food and health care;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to release immediately all persons arbitrarily arrested and detained, including Kuwaitis and nationals of other States;

5. *Calls once again upon* Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[54] and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] to abide by its obligations freely undertaken under the Covenants and under other international instruments on human rights and, particularly, to respect and ensure the rights of all individuals, irrespective of their origin, within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the work of the United Nations in providing humanitarian relief to the people of Iraq, and calls upon Iraq to allow unhindered access of the United Nations humanitarian agencies throughout the country, including ensuring the safety of United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers, *inter alia*, through the continued implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the United Nations and the Government of Iraq;

7. *Expresses special alarm* at the repressive practices directed against the Kurds, which continue to have an impact on the lives of the Iraqi people as a whole;

8. *Also expresses special alarm* at the resurgence of grave violations of human rights in southern Iraq, which is the result of a policy directed against the marsh Arabs in particular, many of whom have sought refuge outside the country;

9. *Welcomes* the sending of human rights monitors to the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to allow immediate and unconditional stationing of human rights monitors throughout the country, especially the southern marsh area;

10. *Expresses its special alarm* at all internal embargoes, which permit essentially no exceptions for humanitarian needs and which prevent the equitable enjoyment of basic foodstuffs and medical supplies, and calls upon the Government of Iraq, which has sole responsibility in this regard, to remove them and to take steps to cooperate with international humanitarian agencies in the provision of relief to those in need throughout Iraq;

11. *Urges once more* the Government of Iraq to set up an independent commission of inquiry to look into the fate of tens of thousands of persons who have disappeared;

12. *Regrets* the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory replies concerning the violations of human rights brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur, and calls upon the Government fully to cooperate and to reply without delay in a comprehensive and detailed manner so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to formulate the appropriate recommendations to improve the situation of human rights in Iraq;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all assistance necessary to carry out his mandate;

14. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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48/145. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions, including the most recent, resolution 47/146 of 18 December 1992, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, including the most recent, resolution 1993/62 of 10 March 1993,[33] and those of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including the most recent, resolution 1993/14 of 20 August 1993,[203]

Noting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has responded to the request of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for information concerning allegations of human rights violations in that country, but that it did not allow him to pay a fourth visit to the country so that he might obtain direct and first-hand information on the current human rights situation there,

Reaffirming that Governments are accountable for assassinations and attacks by their agents against persons on the territory of another State, as well as for the incitement, approval or wilful condoning of such acts,

Noting the observation of the Special Representative that there is enough evidence to show that it is entirely proper for the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran to remain under international scrutiny,[204]

Noting also that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1993/14, has condemned the continuing flagrant violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Noting further the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights[205] and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3. *Expresses its concern* more specifically at the main criticisms of the Special Representative with regard to the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely, the high number of executions, cases of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the standard of the administration of justice, the absence of guarantees of due process of law, discriminatory treatment of certain groups of citizens by reason of their religious beliefs, notably the Baha'is, whose existence as a viable religious community is threatened, and restrictions on the freedom of expression, thought, opinion and the press, and that, as noted by the Special Representative, there is continued discrimination against women;

4. *Expresses its grave concern* at the continued use of the death penalty, which the Special Representative has described as excessive;

5. *Also expresses its grave concern* that there are continuing threats to the life of a citizen of another State, whose case is mentioned in the interim report of the Special Representative, as well as to individuals associated with his work, which appear to have the support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

6. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to refrain from activities such as those mentioned in the interim report of the Special Representative against members of the Iranian opposition living abroad;

7. *Regrets* that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not permitted the Special Representative to visit the country and has thus not enabled him fully to discharge his mandate by according him full cooperation;

8. *Also urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement existing agreements with international humanitarian organizations;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human

rights issues raised by the Special Representative in sections IV and V of his interim report, in particular as regards the administration of justice and due process of law;

10. *Also calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with international instruments on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including religious groups, enjoy the rights recognized in those instruments;

11. *Endorses* the view of the Special Representative that the international monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be continued;

12. *Further calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Representative;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

14. *Decides* to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, during its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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48/146. Situation of human rights in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the International Bill of Human Rights[206] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Gravely concerned by the situation in Somalia, including the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the still widespread disruption of many public facilities and services and the lack of a governmental authority to ensure even basic human rights,

Deploring the loss of human life in Somalia and attacks against personnel of the United Nations and of other humanitarian organizations in Somalia, which sometimes result in serious injuries or deaths,

Recalling Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 21 January 1992, all subsequent relevant Security Council resolutions and General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/86 of 10 March 1993,[33]

Commending the ongoing efforts in Somalia of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations, countries in the region and regional organizations,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the independent expert on the conditions in Somalia,[207] dated 26 October 1993,

1. *Commends* the independent expert for his report on the conditions in Somalia, in which he cited an increase in human rights violations fuelled by the absence of an accountable government and the lack of infrastructure;

2. *Urges* all Somali parties in the conflict to confirm their commitment to the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March 1993;

3. *Urges* all Somalis to work together towards peace and security in Somalia and to guarantee the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Somalis;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to protect civilians, United Nations personnel and humanitarian relief workers from being killed, tortured or arbitrarily detained;

5. *Requests* that, following the restoration of political stability and security in Somalia, the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, consider establishing a group of independent human rights monitors, funded from within existing United Nations resources, to receive complaints and collect and investigate reports of violations of human rights and to transmit them, where appropriate, to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, in an effort to prevent human rights violations;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session.

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48/147. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19] and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.213 (XXVIII) on the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among African States, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar in June and July 1992,[208] as well as the declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI), adopted at the twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Abbaba in July 1990,[209]

Noting with deep concern reports of grave human rights violations in the Sudan, particularly summary executions, detentions without trial, forced displacement of persons and torture, described in part in the reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session by the Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[210]

Disturbed by the failure of the Government of the Sudan to provide for a full impartial investigation of the killings of

Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations, despite the announcement by the Government of its intention to convene an independent judicial inquiry commission,

Concerned over the reported attack on 12 November 1993 by aeroplanes of the Government of the Sudan on an airstrip in Thiet that resulted in injuries to three relief workers, and further concerned by the reported bombing of civilian areas in Loa and Pageri on 23 November 1993 that may have resulted in deaths or injuries,

Deeply concerned that access by the civilian population to humanitarian assistance is being impeded, which represents a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity, but welcoming the continuing dialogue between the Government of the Sudan and other parties, donor Governments and international private voluntary agencies regarding the delivery of humanitarian aid, and expressing the hope that such dialogue will result in improved cooperation for the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Alarmed by the large number of internally displaced persons and victims of discrimination in the Sudan, including members of minorities who have been forcibly displaced in violation of their human rights and who are in need of relief assistance and of protection,

Alarmed also by the mass exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries and conscious of the burden that this places on those countries, but expressing its appreciation for the continuing efforts to assist them, thereby easing the burden on host countries,

Emphasizing that it is essential to put an end to the serious deterioration of the human rights situation in the Sudan, including that in the Nuba Mountains,

Recognizing the fact that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees from several neighbouring countries over the last three decades,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations to provide humanitarian relief to those Sudanese in need,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, and commending him for his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Sudan,[211]

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the continuing and serious human rights violations in the Sudan, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons and torture;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, in which he stated that the Government of the Sudan had cooperated with the him by arranging the meetings he had requested and further facilitated visits to the locations he had wished to see;

3. *Notes with concern* the reprisals taken by the Government of the Sudan against those who contacted or attempted to contact the Special Rapporteur;

4. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan fully to respect human rights, and calls upon all parties to cooperate in order to ensure such respect;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to comply with applicable international human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which the Sudan is a party, and to ensure that all individuals in its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including members of all religious and ethnic groups, enjoy the rights recognized in those instruments;

6. *Calls upon* all parties to the hostilities to respect fully the applicable provisions of international humanitarian law, including article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[195] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[196] to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population and to protect all civilians from violations, including arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the humanitarian organizations for their work in helping displaced persons and drought and conflict victims in the Sudan, and calls upon all parties to protect humanitarian relief workers;

8. *Calls upon* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions again to address the killing of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to explain fully the actions to obstruct the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, especially the ill treatment afforded those who contacted or attempted to contact him;

10. *Also calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to ensure a full, thorough and prompt investigation by the independent judicial inquiry commission of the killings of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign government relief organizations, to bring to justice those responsible for the killings and to provide just compensation to the families of the victims;

11. *Further calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to investigate and explain without delay the circumstances behind the air attacks on 12 and 23 November 1993;

12. *Strongly urges* all parties to the hostilities to redouble their efforts to negotiate an equitable solution to the civil conflict to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Sudanese people and thereby create the necessary conditions to end the exodus of Sudanese refugees to neighbouring countries and facilite their early return to the Sudan, and welcomes efforts to facilitate dialogue among the parties to that end;

13. *Notes with appreciation*, in this connection, the current regional efforts of heads of State of States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) to assist parties to the conflict in the Sudan to reach a peaceful settlement;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan and other parties to permit international agencies, humanitarian organizations and donor Governments to deliver humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and to cooperate with the

recent initiatives of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to deliver humanitarian assistance to all persons in need;

15. *Recommends* that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invites the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent attention to this questionat its fiftieth session;

16. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session.

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48/148. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[41] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[35]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the work done in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Aware of the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and the marked increase in migratory movements that has occurred, especially in certain parts of the world,

Considering that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, all States are urged to guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Underlining the importance of the creation of conditions to foster greater harmony and tolerance between migrant workers and the rest of the society of the State in which they reside,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, in which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Bearing in mind that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action States are invited to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible time,

Recalling that, in its resolution 47/110 of 16 December 1992, it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[212] on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. *Welcomes* the signature or ratification of, or accession to, the Convention by some Member States;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. *Invites* the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

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48/149. Situation of human rights in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the international human rights instruments,

Recalling its resolution 47/140 of 18 December 1992, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/93 of 10 March 1993[33] and the statement of 20 August 1993 by the Chairman of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on support for the peace process in El Salvador,[213] as well as Security Council resolution 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993,

Taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General and the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Convinced that full and speedy implementation of the outstanding commitments of the peace agreements is necessary in order to guarantee full respect for human rights and the consolidation of the reconciliation and democratization process under way in El Salvador, *Welcoming* the fact that most of the agreements have already been put into effect by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,

Concerned none the less that problems persist and that there are continuing delays in the implementation of several important elements of the peace agreements, referred to in Security Council resolution 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and that there have also been some irregularities in the implementation of those relating to public security,

Noting with concern the recent acts of violence in El Salvador, which may indicate renewed activity by illegal armed groups and could, if left unchecked, negatively affect the peace process in El Salvador, including the elections scheduled for March 1994,

Also noting with concern the seemingly politically motivated murders of, and threats against, members of the different political parties, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts of the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador towards the establishment of a mechanism to investigate illegal armed groups and their possible connection with renewed political violence,

Noting that El Salvador has entered a decisive phase in the peace process and that political parties have just begun a campaign for the elections to be held in March 1994, which should take place in a peaceful environment,

Noting also the importance of the fact that reforms of the judicial system have been adopted, as well as the need for the adoption of both the reforms in the process of being approved and those recommended by the Commission on the Truth,[214] which are designed to contribute to the elimination of the existing impunity and consequently to the full attainment of the rule of law,

Recalling the role that the Office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights is called upon to play in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Considering that the international community must follow closely and continue to support all efforts to consolidate peace, ensure full respect for human rights and undertake the reconstruction of El Salvador,

1. *Commends* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional for having fulfilled most of their commitments and for having overcome a number of obstacles to the implementation of their agreements;

2. *Expresses its concern* that there are important elements of the peace agreements that have been only partially implemented and therefore calls upon the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí to step up their efforts to complete as agreed, by the proposed dates, the programme for the transfer of land, the reintegration programme for ex-combatants, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, as well as the collection of weapons issued for the exclusive use of personnel of the armed forces and the adoption of the Act on Private Security Services;

3. *Condemns* the recent acts of violence that may be politically motivated, which have been repudiated by the various sectors of Salvadorian society, and considers it inadmissible that such acts, perpetrated by a small minority, should jeopardize the progress made in implementing the agreements and hamper the holding of free elections in March 1994;

4. *Supports*, in this context, the efforts of the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador, to initiate immediately an impartial, independent and credible investigation of illegal armed groups, as recommended by the Commission on the Truth,[214] and urges all sectors of society in El Salvador to cooperate with such an investigation;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the statement of 5 November 1993, entitled "Commitment of the presidential candidates to peace and stability in El Salvador", in which the candidates, *inter alia*, solemnly committed themselves to maintaining the constructive evolution of the peace process and to implementing all the commitments contained in the peace agreements and rejected any politically motivated violence or intimidation;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the attainment of full respect for human rights in El Salvador by supporting full compliance with the peace agreements;

7. *Reiterates its gratitude* for the important work being carried out by the Secretary-General and his representative and by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, and extends to them its support so that they can continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of the peace agreements;

8. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the continuing efforts of the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as the Government of the United States of America, in support of the steps being taken by the Secretary-General to consolidate the peace process in El Salvador;

9. *Notes* that, as has been pointed out by the Secretary-General, the human rights situation in El Salvador continues to evolve in a somewhat ambivalent fashion, since, on the one hand, there continue to be signs of improvement and, on the other, violations persist, particularly as regards the right to life, and the capacity of the judicial system to clarify and punish such violations continues to be unsatisfactory;

10. *Urges* all States, as well as the international financial and development institutions, promptly and generously to provide financial contributions to support the fulfilment of all aspects of the peace agreements, including the National Reconstruction Plan;

11. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and all other institutions involved in the electoral process to adopt the necessary measures to create an atmosphere conducive to ensuring that the elections scheduled for March 1994 are free, representative and authentic, since they are a key element in the consolidation of the peace process.

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48/150. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Recalling its resolution 47/144 of 18 December 1992,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[32] in which the Commission, *inter alia*, decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian Government and the drafting of a new Constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/73 of 10 March 1993,[33] in which the Commission decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitments to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990,

Gravely concerned also at the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, torture, forced labour, abuse of women, restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression and assembly, and the imposition of oppressive measures directed in particular at ethnic and religious minorities,

Noting that the human rights situation in Myanmar has consequently resulted in flows of refugees to neighbouring countries, thus creating problems for the countries concerned,

Noting also the measures taken by the Government of Myanmar, including its accession to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[186] for the protection of victims of war, and the release of a number of political prisoners in response to the concerns expressed by the international community, including the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Myanmar and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 5 November 1993 on the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh to Myanmar,

Noting further the cease-fire that has been reached between the Government of Myanmar and several groups of ethnic and religious minorities in Myanmar,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report[215] and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Deplores* the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar;

3. *Again urges* the Government of Myanmar, in conformity with its assurances given at various times, to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990, and to ensure that political parties can function freely;

4. *Notes with concern* the observation of the Special Rapporteur, with regard to the National Convention, that no evident progress has been made towards turning over power to a freely elected civilian Government;[216]

5. *Also notes with concern* in this respect that most of the representatives duly elected in 1990 have been excluded from participating in the meetings of the National Convention, created to prepare basic elements for the drafting of a new Constitution, and that one of the objectives of the National Convention is to maintain the participation of the armed forces in a leading role in the future political life of the State;

6. *Strongly urges* the Government of Myanmar to take all appropriate measures to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives;

7. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and assembly, and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities and to put an end to violations of the right to life and integrity of the human being, to the practices of torture, abuse of women and forced labour and to enforced disappearances and summary executions;

8. *Appeals* to the Government of Myanmar to consider becoming a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[34] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[34] and to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[75]

9. *Stresses* the importance of free and confidential access to prisoners by international humanitarian agencies;

10. *Regrets* the recent harsh sentences meted out to a number of dissidents, including persons voicing dissent in regard to the procedures of the National Convention;

11. *Regrets also* that, while a certain number of political prisoners have been released, many political leaders are still deprived of their freedom and their fundamental rights;

12. *Strongly urges* the Government of Myanmar to release unconditionally and immediately the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who is now in her fifth year of detention without trial, and other political leaders and remaining political prisoners;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to respect fully the obligations of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, in particular the obligations in article 3 common to the Conven-

tions, and to make use of such services as may be offered by impartial humanitarian bodies;

14. *Encourages* the Government of Myanmar fully to implement the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Myanmar and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of 5 November 1993 and to create the necessary conditions to ensure an end to the flows of refugees to neighbouring countries and to facilitate their speedy repatriation and their full reintegration, in conditions of safety and dignity;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

16. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/151. Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991, 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 of 24 November 1992 and 47/143 of 18 December 1992,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Aware of its responsibility for the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and resolved to keep a close watch on human rights violations wherever they may occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/68 of 10 March 1993,[33] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur for one year, with a view to having him submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fiftieth session,

Taking note also of the report submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/20 B of 20 April 1993 by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,[217] established by the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Deeply concerned about the grave events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, when the democratic process in that country was abruptly and violently interrupted, which have resulted in the loss of human lives and violations of human rights,

Concerned at the exodus of Haitian nationals from the country because of the deteriorating political and economic situation since 29 September 1991,

Deeply alarmed by the persistence and worsening of serious violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, forced disappearances, torture and rape, arbitrary arrests and detentions and denial of freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Deeply concerned by the increase in acts of violence and intimidation against the Government of Haiti, especially the assassination of the Minister of Justice, François Guy Malary, which have contributed to the temporary withdrawal of the International Civilian Mission,

Recognizing the important role played by the International Civilian Mission, whose presence in Haiti has prevented greater violations of human rights, and encouraging its earliest possible return to Haiti,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, for his report on the situation of human rights in Haiti,[218] and supports the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Once again condemns* the overthrow of the constitutionally elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the use of violence and military coercion, and the subsequent deterioration of the situation of human rights in Haiti;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement,[219] which was signed by all parties, is essential for the improvement of the situation of human rights in Haiti and that the refusal by one of the parties to implement this Agreement has led to a further deterioration of the human rights situation;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continuing worsening of the human rights situation in Haiti during 1993 and the resulting increase in violations of the human rights embodied in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[54] the American Convention on Human Rights: "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"[220] and other international human rights instruments;

5. *Condemns* the recurrence of the flagrant human rights violations committed under the illegal government that took power following the coup of 29 September 1991, in particular, summary executions, political assassinations, arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, searches without warrant, rape, restrictions on freedom of movement, expression, assembly and association and of the press and the repression of popular demonstrations calling for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

6. *Calls* for the early return of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as a means of preventing further violations of human rights;

7. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the fate of the Haitian nationals who are fleeing the country and requests its support for the efforts being made to assist them;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the work it is doing in favour of the Haitian nationals fleeing the country, and invites Member States to continue to give financial and material support to its efforts;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to continue and to intensify their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti, and welcomes in this regard the decision of the Secretary-General

to dispatch a team of additional humanitarian personnel to Haiti;

10. *Decides* to keep the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti under review during its forty-ninth session and to consider it further in the light of the information supplied by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/152. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[19] and accepted humanitarian rules, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[195] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[196]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its resolution 47/141 of 18 December 1992 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/66 of 10 March 1993,[33] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1993/275 of 28 July 1993, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

Noting that, following the demise of the former Afghan Government, a transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan was established,[221]

Noting with deep concern that in spite of the efforts and initiatives taken by the Government of Afghanistan towards ensuring complete peace and stability, a situation of armed confrontation, affecting mainly the civilian population, which is still the target of indiscriminate military attacks by rival groups, continues to exist in parts of the territory of Afghanistan, and in particular in Kabul, and has also caused a dramatic rise in the number of persons displaced inside the country,

Concerned that the prevailing situation in the country as regards the political and legal order is affecting the security of members of all ethnic and religious groups, including minorities,

Noting with concern reports of violations of rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[54] such as the right to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom of opinion, expression and association,

Deeply concerned about the violation of the human rights of women by warring factions in Afghanistan, and about the lack of respect towards them and their honour, physical integrity and dignity, as reported by the Special Rapporteur,

Concerned at reports of detainees who are being held for political reasons by rival groups, in particular in prisons run by political parties, among whom are several members of the former Government,

Noting that much remains to be done for the treatment of prisoners to be in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned that the repatriation of Afghan refugees has dramatically declined in 1993, owing to the prevailing situation in Afghanistan, and expressing the hope that conditions in the country will allow those still in exile to return as soon as possible,

Aware that peace and security in Afghanistan are prerequisites for the successful repatriation of about four million refugees, in particular the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a freely and democratically elected government, the end of armed confrontation in Kabul and in some provinces, the clearance of the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the restoration of an effective authority in the whole country and the reconstruction of the economy,

Affirming that the declaration of general amnesty issued by the Islamic State of Afghanistan should be applied in a strictly non-discriminatory manner and that prisoners detained by rival groups without trial on Afghan territory should be released unconditionally,

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur[222] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming the fact that the Special Rapporteur was able to visit the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation that authorities in Afghanistan have extended to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights

in Afghanistan, in view of the circumstances prevailing in the country;

2. *Also welcomes* the cooperation that the authorities in Afghanistan have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations, such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to undertake, where appropriate under the auspices of the United Nations, all possible efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution, which is the only way to bring about peace and the full restoration of human rights in Afghanistan, based on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people, including free and genuine elections, the cessation of armed confrontation and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return, as soon as possible, of about four million refugees to their homeland in safety and dignity, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

4. *Welcomes* all the efforts towards reaching a comprehensive, peaceful political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan;

5. *Urges* all the parties to carry out as soon as possible a disarmament process, which constitutes a prerequisite of a solution to the conflict, as decided also in the Afghan Peace Accord signed by the Afghan parties at Islamabad on 7 March 1993;[223]

6. *Invites* the United Nations to offer, upon the request of the Government of Afghanistan and with due regard to the Afghan tradition, advisory services and technical assistance concerning the drafting of a constitution, which should embody internationally accepted human rights principles, and the holding of direct elections;

7. *Recognizes* that the promotion and protection of human rights should be an essential element in the achievement of a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Afghanistan, and calls upon all the Afghan parties to respect human rights;

8. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to respect accepted humanitarian rules, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all civilians from acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, and to expedite the simultaneous release of prisoners wherever they may be held;

9. *Strongly urges* all Afghan parties to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, so that their honour and dignity would be ensured in accordance with the provisions of international human rights instruments and humanitarian law;

10. *Calls upon* all States and parties concerned to make all efforts for the realization of its decision 47/428 of 16 December 1992 entitled "Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan", and calls upon them to make all efforts for the immediate release of all prisoners of war, and in particular of former Soviet prisoners of war, as provided for under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,[224] considering that the hostilities in which the former Soviet Union was involved have legally and effectively ended, and also in particular for the tracing of the many Afghans still missing as a result of the war;

11. *Urges* the unconditional release of all prisoners detained without trial on the Afghan territory by rival groups, and calls for the abolition of prisons run by political parties;

12. *Calls upon* the authorities in Afghanistan to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared during the conflict, to apply amnesty decrees equally to all detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[176] adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all suspected or convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5 to 7, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[54]

13. *Appeals* to all Member States to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan in order to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering of refugees and especially to the improvement of the living conditions of women and children;

14. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

15. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully on the question of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity;

16. *Strongly urges* all the parties to the conflict to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in order to avoid further deplorable incidents such as those which have caused loss of life among that personnel;

17. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, once the situation is back to normal and upon the invitation of the Afghan Government, to study the situation of the Kabul Museum and of the national archives and to take proper action to preserve the Afghan cultural heritage;

18. *Recommends* the translation of the report of the Special Rapporteur into the Dari and Pashtu languages;

19. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to continue to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

21. *Decides* to keep under consideration during its forty-ninth session the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/153. Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: violations of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[55] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[194] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[75] and other instruments of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[195] for the protection of victims of war and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[196] as well as the principles and commitments undertaken by States members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Gravely concerned at the human tragedy in the territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in most of those areas, particularly in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian Serb control,

Bearing in mind its resolution 47/147 of 18 December 1992, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992,[225] 1992/S-2/1 of 1 December 1992[226] and 1993/7 of 23 February 1993[33] and relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 in which the Council demanded, *inter alia*, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, requested the Secretary-General to establish a commission of experts to examine and analyse information relating to serious violations of such law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and decided to establish an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for such violations,

Welcoming the convening of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the naming of its Chief Prosecutor,

Welcoming also Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, in which the Council declared that Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, Srebrenica and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas and that international humanitarian agencies should be given free and unimpeded access to those areas,

Welcoming further the interim reports and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights,[227]

Expressing its appreciation to all States that have cooperated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalling its resolution 47/80 of 16 December 1992, in which it condemned unreservedly "ethnic cleansing" and acts of violence arising from racial hatred, and reiterated its conviction that those who committed or ordered the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" were individually responsible and should be brought to justice, and its resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, in which it, *inter alia*, stated that the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing" was a form of genocide,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, as well as those of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, who accompanied him on his missions,

Encouraging the continuing efforts made in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to re-establish its presence in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in order to prevent further human rights violations, and deeply concerned about the decision of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to expel the monitoring missions of long duration of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, where the human rights situation remains a cause of great concern,

Welcoming also the efforts of the European Union, *inter alia*, through its monitoring missions, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Gravely concerned at the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular at the continuing, odious practice of "ethnic cleansing", which is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights violations there and whose principal victims are the Muslim population threatened with virtual extermination,

Noting the discriminatory policies, measures and violent actions committed against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and aware of the possible escalation of the situation into a violent conflict there,

Strongly rejecting policies and ideologies aimed at "ethnic cleansing" and at promoting racial and religious hatred in any form, *Alarmed* that, although the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a religious conflict, it has been characterized by the systematic destruction and profanation of mosques, churches and other places of worship, as well as other sites of cultural heritage, in particular in areas currently or previously under Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat control,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territories of the successor States of the former Yugoslavia for his reports;[227]

2. *Expresses its grave concern* at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

3. *Notes with grave concern* the Special Rapporteur's conclusions about the impending humanitarian disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina this winter;

4. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by all sides to the conflict, recognizing that the leadership in territory under the control of Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, the commanders of Serb paramilitary forces and political and military leaders in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) bear primary responsibility for most of those violations;

5. *Condemns* the specific violations identified by the Special Rapporteur, most of which are committed in connection with "ethnic cleansing" and which include killings, torture, beatings, arbitrary searches, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes, as well as reports of violations of human rights in connection with detention;

6. *Condemns also* the indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas, the systematic terrorization and murder of noncombatants, the destruction of vital services and besieging of cities and the use of military force against civilian populations and relief operations by all sides, recognizing that the main responsibility lies with the Bosnian Serbs, who have used such tactics as a matter of policy, and the Bosnian Croats;

7. *Supports* the determination of the Security Council that all persons who perpetrate or authorize violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those breaches and that the international community shall exert every effort to bring them to justice;

8. *Urges* all States, United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, the Special Rapporteur and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to make available substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to violations and the perpetrators of such violations of international humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, established by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993), for prosecution, as appropriate, by the Chief Prosecutor;

9. *Expresses deep concern* at the number of disappearances and missing persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and reiterates calls on all parties to make all possible efforts to account for those missing;

10. *Urges* that an immediate end be brought to the continuing practice of "ethnic cleansing" and in particular that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) use their influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice;

11. *Urges* the Government of Croatia to use its influence with the self-proclaimed Croatian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice;

12. *Reaffirms* that States are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents commit on their own territory or on the territory of another State;

13. *Expresses its complete support* for the victims of those violations, reaffirms the right of all persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity, considers invalid all acts made under duress affecting ownership of property and other related questions, recognizes the right of victims of "ethnic cleansing" to receive just reparation for their losses, and urges all parties to fulfil their agreements to this end;

14. *Condemns in particular* the violations of human rights and humanitarian law in connection with detention, including killings, torture and the systematic practice of rape, and urges the immediate, internationally supervised release of all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

15. *Calls* for the immediate closure of all detention facilities not in compliance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

16. *Urges* all parties to notify immediately the International Committee of the Red Cross of the locations of all camps, prisons and other places of detention within Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia and Montenegro, and urges that the International Committee, the Special Rapporteur and his staff, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the monitoring and other missions of the European Union and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant international and regional organizations be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to such places of detention;

17. *Expresses its grave concern* at the deteriorating human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), particularly in Kosovo, as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur, and strongly condemns the violations of human rights occurring there;

18. *Strongly condemns* in particular the measures and practices of discrimination and the violations of the human

rights of the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo, as well as the large-scale repression committed by the Serbian authorities, including:

(*a*) Police brutality against ethnic Albanians, arbitrary searches, seizures and arrests, torture and ill-treatment during detention and discrimination in the administration of justice, which leads to a climate of lawlessness in which criminal acts, particularly against ethnic Albanians, take place with impunity;

(*b*) The discriminatory removal of ethnic Albanian officials, especially from the police and judiciary, the mass dismissal of ethnic Albanians from professional, administrative and other skilled positions in State-owned enterprises and public institutions, including teachers from the Serb-run school system, and the closure of Albanian high schools and universities;

(*c*) Arbitrary imprisonment of ethnic Albanian journalists, the closure of Albanian-language mass media and the discriminatory removal of ethnic Albanian staff from local radio and television stations;

(*d*) Repression by the Serbian police and military;

19. *Urges* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):

(*a*) To take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end the human rights violations inflicted on the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, including, in particular, discriminatory measures and practices, arbitrary detention and the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and the occurrence of summary executions;

(*b*) To revoke all discriminatory legislation, in particular that which has entered into force since 1989;

(*c*) To re-establish the democratic institutions of Kosovo, including the parliament and the judiciary;

(*d*) To resume dialogue with the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, including under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

20. *Also urges* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and expresses the view that the best means to safeguard human rights in Kosovo is to restore its autonomy;

21. *Expresses its grave concern* at the report by the Special Rapporteur of violations of human rights occurring in Sandjak and Vojvodina, particularly acts of physical harassment, abductions, the burning of homes, warrantless searches, confiscation of property, arbitrary arrests, the closure of political parties, and other discriminatory practices in favour of the Serbian population, which are intended to change the ethnic structure of those areas;

22. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the immediate entry of an international human rights monitoring presence into the country, particularly into Kosovo, and strongly urges them to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and to cooperate with the Conference by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of those missions, called for by the Security Council in its resolution 855 (1993) of 22 February 1993, in order to prevent the extension of the conflict to those areas;

23. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) share the responsibility for finding a peaceful solution through negotiations under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, urges that human rights concerns be given proper priority in the peace process, and calls upon the parties to implement immediately all commitments made in the framework of the Conference and to reach a just and durable solution as soon as possible;

24. *Urges* all United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the specialized agencies, and Governments and informed intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and in particular to provide him on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

25. *Urges* all States and competent organizations to consider implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in his recent reports, and in particular:

(*a*) Welcomes the call of the Special Rapporteur for the opening of humanitarian relief corridors to prevent the imminent death of tens of thousands of persons, especially in view of the lack of access to many areas in the face of the coming winter;

(*b*) Supports the call of the Special Rapporteur for the immediate release of detainees into conditions of safety;

(*c*) Draws the attention of the international community to the need for an effective response to counter the policy of "ethnic cleansing" perpetrated by any side, particularly the Bosnian Serb forces, who have used such tactics as a matter of policy, and Bosnian Croat forces;

(*d*) Supports the request of the Special Rapporteur to the Croatian authorities to take action against those who have committed human rights violations and contravened international humanitarian standards in the Medak Pocket and to take steps to punish those responsible to prevent such incidents in the future;

(*e*) Welcomes the signing of the Joint Declaration with respect to Freedom of Movement of 18 November 1993, in which the signatories have solemnly agreed to ensure complete and secure freedom of movement for all personnel of the United Nations and international humanitarian organizations and which was solemnly renewed at a meeting held at Geneva on 29 November 1993 within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

26. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective coordination of the activities of

all United Nations bodies in implementing the present resolution, and urges those bodies concerned with the situation in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to coordinate closely with the Special Rapporteur and the International Tribunal;

27. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with adequate staff based in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all other necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

29. *Calls upon* the States concerned to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

30. *Invites* the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal to consider the appointment to his office of experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* States to put experts, including experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence, at the disposal of the Chief Prosecutor and the International Tribunal;

32. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

33. *Decides* to continue its examination of this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/154. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[19]

Taking note of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict,[228] signed on 23 October 1991, including part III thereof, relating to human rights,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,[33]

Bearing in mind the role and responsibilities of the United Nations and the international community in the process of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia,

Recognizing that the tragic recent history of Cambodia requires special measures to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in the country and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the agreements signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[228]

Welcoming the elections of May 1993 and the inauguration of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment in Cambodia of an operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat:

(*a*) To manage the implementation of educational and technical assistance and advisory services programmes, and to ensure their continuation;

(*b*) To assist the Government of Cambodia established after the election, at its request, in meeting its obligations under the human rights instruments recently adhered to, including the preparation of reports to the relevant monitoring committees;

(*c*) To provide support to bona fide human rights groups in Cambodia;

(*d*) To contribute to the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(*e*) To continue to assist with the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights;

(*f*) To continue to assist with the training of persons responsible for the administration of justice;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in line with all effective measures, to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, for the functioning of the operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia;

3. *Welcomes also* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 6 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within existing resources, to enable the Special Representative to fulfil those tasks expeditiously;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Cambodian Government and people in the promotion and protection of human rights and on any recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its forty-ninth session.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/155. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/115 of 16 December 1992, *Taking into account* the provisions of the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live,[229]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[230]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and of the conclusions and recommendations therein of the United Nations fact-finding missions to Estonia and Latvia;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation that the Governments of Estonia and Latvia have extended to various international fact-finding missions;

3. *Notes* the existence of unresolved issues that involve large groups of population of different ethnic origin;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia, and decides to consider the question at one of its future sessions.

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/156. Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989,

Recalling also the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[231] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[231] adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York in September 1990, and recalling that in the Declaration States made a solemn commitment to give priority to the rights of the child and to his or her survival, protection and development, thus contributing to the welfare of every society,

Mindful of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, which requires effective measures against female infanticide, harmful child labour, sale of children and organs, child prostitution, child pornography, as well as other forms of sexual abuse,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/74 of 5 March 1992,[32] in which the Commission adopted the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography,

Recognizing the enormous efforts made in this field by the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of the practice of the use of children for prostitution, sexual abuse and other activities, which may also often constitute exploitation of child labour,

Deeply disturbed by the persistence of the practice of the sale of children and other practices, which may be linked to related disappearances, illegal adoptions, abandonment, kidnapping and abductions for commercial purposes,

Regretting that one of the main difficulties found by the Special Rapporteur has been the lack of information on this issue,

Bearing in mind the different causes that influence the emergence and continuation of these special circumstances, including in particular poverty, natural disasters and armed conflicts, and their harmful effects on the rights of children,

Considering that it is necessary to redouble efforts at the national and international level to promote and protect the rights of children all over the world,

Expressing its interest in benefiting from the studies, conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur,

1. *Expresses great concern* at the growing number of incidents worldwide related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

2. *Urges* Governments to continue searching for solutions as well as ways and means of enhancing international cooperation to eradicate such aberrant practices;

3. *Expresses its support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights to examine all over the world the question of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and urges him to continue his efforts in the discharge of his mandate;

4. *Urges* all Governments to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur and to assist him by providing him with all the requested information;

5. *Calls upon* those States which have not done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon the States parties to the Convention to implement national measures aimed at fulfilling the provisions of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider, during its fiftieth session, the creation of a working group to study, as a matter of priority and in close contact with the Special Rapporteur, the elaboration of guidelines for a possible draft convention on the issues related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures required for preventing and eradicating these serious problems;

7. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to transmit paragraph 6 above to the Committee on the Rights of the Child so that it can express its comments;

8. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of his mandate, to continue giving attention to the economic, social, legal and cultural factors affecting these phenomena;

9. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to provide the Special Rapporteur and the working

group of the Commission on Human Rights with every necessary assistance;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/157. Protection of children affected by armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, in which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its resolution 3318 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

Recalling that the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[195] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[196] as well as article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, accord children special protection and treatment,

Recalling the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[231] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[231] adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York in September 1990, and stressing the necessity of implementing their provisions,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its third session,[232] held at Geneva from 11 to 29 January 1993, in particular its recommendation to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should undertake a study of the ways and means of improving the protection of children from the adverse effects of armed conflicts,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/83 of 10 March 1993,[33]

Mindful of the strong support of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, for the proposed study by the Secretary-General, as reflected in paragraph 50 of section II of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6]

Profoundly concerned about the grievous deterioration in the situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts, and convinced that immediate and concerted action is called for,

Convinced that children affected by armed conflicts require the special protection of the international community and that there is a need for all States to work towards the alleviation of their plight,

Recognizing the valuable work done in this field by United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as by other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses grave concern* about the tragic situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts;

2. *Calls upon* States fully to respect the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, as well as those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which accord children affected by armed conflicts special protection and treatment;

3. *Urges* all Member States to continue seeking comprehensive improvement of the situation of children affected by armed conflicts with appropriate and concrete measures;

4. *Requests* bodies and organizations of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to cooperate in order to ensure more effective action in addressing the problem of children affected by armed conflicts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on those concrete measures which have been taken, pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 above, to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflict;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its third session and the recommendations contained therein concerning the situation of children affected by armed conflict;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint an expert, working in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the United Nations Children's Fund, to undertake a comprehensive study of this question, including the participation of children in armed conflict, as well as the relevance and adequacy of existing standards, and to make specific recommendations on ways and means of preventing children from being affected by armed conflicts and of improving the protection of children in armed conflicts and on measures to ensure effective protection of these children, including from indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially anti-personnel mines, and to promote their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, in particular, measures to ensure proper medical care and adequate nutrition, taking into account the recommendations by the World Conference on Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

8. *Requests* Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to contribute to the study requested in paragraph 7 above;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the study at its fifty-first session;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective

measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

48/163. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, in which it proclaimed 1993 the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Acknowledging the significance of the Year in raising international awareness of the contribution of, and problems faced by, indigenous people throughout the world, and aware of the need to build on the results and lessons of the Year,

Recognizing the importance of consulting with indigenous people, the need for financial support from the international community, with support from within the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, the need for a strategic planning framework and the need for adequate coordination and communication channels,

Expressing its appreciation for the work undertaken by the Coordinator for the Year, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Goodwill Ambassador, Rigoberta Menchu, and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

Welcoming the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[233] in which the vital role of indigenous people and their communities in the interrelationship between the natural environment and its sustainable development is recognized, including their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Recognizing the importance of considering the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people in the framework of an international decade,

Taking note of the recommendation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, that the General Assembly should proclaim an international decade of the world's indigenous people, which should begin from 1994 and should include action-oriented programmes to be decided upon in partnership with indigenous people,

1. *Proclaims* the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 10 December 1994, the period from 1 January to 9 December 1994 to be set aside for planning for the Decade in partnership with indigenous people;

2. *Decides* that the goal of the Decade should be the strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health;

3. *Also decides* that, beginning in the first year of the Decade, one day of every year shall be observed as the International Day of Indigenous People;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, to invite the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to identify at its next session an appropriate date for this purpose;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights as the Coordinator for the Decade;

6. *Requests* the Coordinator to coordinate the programme of activities for the Decade in full collaboration and consultation with Governments, competent bodies, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and indigenous and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Requests* competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to designate focal points for coordination with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat of activities related to the Decade;

8. *Invites* Governments to ensure that activities and objectives for the Decade are planned and implemented on the basis of full consultation and collaboration with indigenous people;

9. *Requests* specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider with Governments and in partnership with indigenous people how they can contribute to the success of the Decade, and to transmit their recommendations to the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies, regional commissions, financial and development institutions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to increase their efforts to take into special account the needs of indigenous people in their budgeting and in their programming;

11. *Invites* indigenous organizations and other interested non-governmental organizations to consider the contributions they can make to the success of the Decade, with a view to presenting them to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Working Group on Indigenous Populations to identify possible

programmes and projects in connection with the Decade and to submit them through the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Commission for its consideration;

13. *Recommends* that adequate human and financial resources be made available to the Centre for Human Rights in support of its activities related to indigenous people, within the overall framework of strengthening its activities envisaged in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade, and authorizes him to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade;

15. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund for the Decade to be established by the Secretary-General, and invites indigenous organizations to do likewise;

16. *Invites* Governments, competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental institutions, including financial institutions, to consider providing additional resources to finance the attachment of suitable staff, including indigenous staff, to the Centre for Human Rights on a regionally balanced basis;

17. *Encourages* Governments to establish national committees or other more permanent structures involving indigenous representatives to plan activities for the Decade;

18. *Requests* that the meeting to be convened in accordance with its resolution 46/128 of 17 December 1991 to review the Year also consider preparations for the Decade, giving full participation to indigenous people, particularly with regard to the elaboration of a detailed plan of action, including an evaluation mechanism, and the establishment of a funding plan for the Decade, and that the meeting report to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations;

19. *Urges* the competent United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies, in planning activities for the Decade, to examine how existing programmes and resources might be utilized to benefit indigenous people more effectively, including through the exploration of ways in which indigenous perspectives and activities can be included or enhanced;

20. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to give priority consideration to the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people in the United Nations system;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all the assistance necessary to ensure the success of the Decade;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it a preliminary report at its forty-ninth session and a final report at its fiftieth session on a comprehensive programme of action for the Decade;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People".

86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. IX.B.4.

[2] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] A/48/438.

[5] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[6] *Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993* (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

[7] See A/48/439, annex II.

[8] A/48/439.

[9] Resolution 38/14, annex.

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/48/18), chap. VIII.B.

[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 18* (A/48/18).

[12] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[13] A/48/423.

[14] Resolution 45/158, annex.

[15] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[16] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[17] A/48/385, annex.

[18] Resolution 44/34, annex.

[19] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[20] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[21] Ibid., *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[22] Ibid., *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[23] Ibid., *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[24] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[25] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[26] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[27] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[28] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[29] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] A/48/384.

[35] A/46/390, annex II.

[36] A/48/461-S/26514, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26514.

[37] S/24635 and Corr.1, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635.

[38] See A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[39] A/47/431-S/24544, annex, annexure I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24544.

[40] See S/22609, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[41] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[42] Resolution 3447 (XXX).

[43] Resolution 2856 (XXVI).

[44] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[45] Resolution 46/119, annex.

[46] *Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990*, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendix 1.

[47] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[48] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 6* (E/1991/26), chap. I, sect. D.

[49] E/CN.5/1993/5, annex.

[50] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24), chap. III, sect. E.

[51] See sect. IV, para. 2, of the annex to the present resolution.

[52] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[53] Proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/53.

[54] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[55] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[56] World Health Organization, *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps: A manual of classification relating to the consequences of disease* (Geneva, 1980).

[57] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[58] See A/47/339, sect. III.

[59] Resolution 47/5, annex.

[60] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

[61] E/CN.5/1993/7.

[62] Ibid., sect. VI.

[63] See resolution 48/96, annex.

[64] See E/ESCAP/902, annex I.

[65] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24), chap. II.

[66] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/48/24), annex II, decision 9.

[67] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3*, (A/48/3), chap. II, sect. B.

[68] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4* (E/1993/24), chap. I.D.

[69] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/48/24).

[70] A/48/332.

[71] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 536, No. 7794.

[72] Ibid., vol. 1184, No. 18961.

[73] Ibid., vol. 1226, No. 18961. Protocol relating to the International Convention of 1 November 1974 for the Safety of Life at Sea (with annex, appendix and Final Act of the International Conference on Tanker Safety and Pollution Prevention, 1978). Concluded at London on 17 February 1978.

[74] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

[75] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[76] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[77] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 3; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 6.

[78] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 26.

[79] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 3; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 9.

[80] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 12.

[81] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 23; and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, articles 6 and 7.

[82] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 5; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 7; and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

[83] A/48/301, annex.

[84] A/48/513.

[85] ST/AI/379.

[86] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 21st meeting, para. 58, and corrigendum.

[87] See E/CN.6/1993/15, para. 14.

[88] See A/48/513, para. 18.

[89] A/48/279.

[90] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[91] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.

[92] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 7* (E/1993/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[93] A/48/413.

[94] A/48/187-E/1993/76.

[95] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[96] A/48/70-E/1993/16.

[97] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

[98] See *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

[99] A/47/308-E/1992/97, annex.

[100] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 18.

[101] See resolution 48/104.

[102] A/48/591.

[103] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[104] Ibid., sect. B.

[105] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

[106] A/45/262, annex.

[107] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[108] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[109] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[110] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[111] A/48/286.

[112] A/C.5/48/7.

[113] A/48/286, A/48/327 and A/48/329 and Corr.1.

[114] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[115] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 12* and Addendum (A/48/12 and Add.1).

[117] E/1993/88.

[118] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/48/12).

[119] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/48/12/Add.1).

[120] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Third Committee*, 23rd meeting, and corrigendum.

[121] *International Journal of Refugee Law*, vol. 3, No. 2 (April 1991).

[122] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1001, No. 14691.

[123] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[124] See A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[125] CIREFCA/CS/90/10 and CIREFCA/CS/92/11, respectively.

[126] A/48/391.

[127] A/48/444.

[128] See A/48/322, annex II.

[129] Ibid., annex I.

[130] S/26272, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26272.

[131] A/48/507 and Corr.1 and 2.

[132] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, and resolution 44/128, annex.

[133] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/48/40).

[134] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 2* (E/1993/22).

[135] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40).

[136] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 3* (E/1992/23).

[137] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, paras. 9-12.

[138] See A/44/98, sect. VII.

[139] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part II), annex VI.

[140] See A/45/636, annex.

[141] See A/47/628, annex.

[142] A/44/539, A/46/503 and A/48/508 and Corr.1.

[143] A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.11/Rev.1.

[144] A/48/508 and Corr.1.

[145] A/CONF.157/TBB/4 and Add.1.

[146] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II.F, para. 99.

[147] A/CONF.157/24 (Parts I and II).

[148] See A/47/675-S/24816; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[149] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-sixth Session*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*.

[150] A/48/210-E/1993/89.

[151] See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

[152] E/CN.4/1993/62 and Corr.1 and Add.1

[153] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/48/40), annex VI.

[154] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1), para. 100.

[155] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/48/1), sect. III.D, para. 250.

[156] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (A/48/16), part two, sect. III, para. 185.

[157] See A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1, para. 23.

[158] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[159] E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

[160] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1))(United Nations publication, Sales No. E93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[161] E/CN.4/1993/16

[162] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 67.

[163] A/48/590.

[164] A/47/668 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[165] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 69.

[166] Ibid., para. 32.

[167] A/48/340.

[168] E/CN.4/1993/35, annex.

[169] A/48/579, annex.

[170] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[171] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[172] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[173] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[174] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

[175] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[176] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[177] Resolution 45/111, annex.

[178] Resolution 45/113, annex.

[179] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 26.

[180] Resolution 45/110, annex.

[181] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[182] Resolution 45/118, annex.

[183] Resolution 45/119, annex.

[184] See E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45, chap. II, sect. A.

[185] A/48/575.

[186] A/48/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[187] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[188] A/41/324, annex.

[189] A/47/595.

[190] A/45/649 and Corr.1, annex.

[191] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. B.

[192] A/48/562, annex.

[193] E/CN.4/1993/39.

[194] Resolution 260 A (III).

[195] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[196] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[197] S/25240, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25240.

[198] E/CN.4/1993/50, annex II.

[199] E/CN.4/1994/47.

[200] E/CN.4/1994/5.

[201] See E/1993/27-E/CN.6/1993/18 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. C.

[202] A/48/600, annex.

[203] See E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45, chap. II, sect. A.

[204] See A/48/526, annex, para. 130.

[205] A/48/526, annex.

[206] See resolutions 217 A (III), 2200 A (XXI), annex and 44/128, annex.

[207] A/48/510.

[208] See A/47/558, annex II.

[209] See A/45/482, annex II.

[210] E/CN.4/1993/26 and E/CN.4/1993/46, respectively.

[211] A/48/601, annex.

[212] A/48/471.

[213] See E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45, chap. VIII, para. 245.

[214] See S/25500, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25500.

[215] A/48/578, annex.

[216] Ibid., sect. V, para. 49.

[217] A/47/960 and Corr.1, annex.

[218] A/48/561, annex.

[219] See A/47/975-S/26063, para.5; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/26063.

[220] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, No. 17955.

[221] See A/47/656, annex, appendix I.

[222] A/48/584, annex.

[223] S/25435, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25435.

[224] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[225] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2A* (E/1992/22/Add.1/Rev.1), chap. II.

[226] See E/1992/22/Add.2-E/CN.4/1992/84/Add.2.

[227] See S/26383, S/26415 and S/26469; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26383, S/26415 and S/26469.

[228] See A/46/608-S/23177; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177.

[229] Resolution 40/144, annex.

[230] A/48/511.

[231] See A/45/625, annex.

[232] CRC/C/16.

[233] *Report of the United Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, vol. II: *Proceedings of the Conference*, and vol. III: *Statements made by Heads of State or Government at the Summit Segment of the Conference*.

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

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48/216. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered, for the year ended 31 December 1992, the financial report and audited financial statements of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research[2] and the audited financial statements of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[3] the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,[4] as well as the summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board,[5]

Noting the steps taken by the executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to give appropriate consideration and attention to the recommendations in earlier audit reports, as commented upon by the Board of Auditors in the annexes to its current reports,

1. *Recognizes* that the Board of Auditors conducts its reviews in a comprehensive manner, as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and expresses its appreciation to the Board for the action-oriented and concrete recommendations contained in its reports;

2. *Accepts* the financial report and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

3. *Also accepts* the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors;

4. *Notes with concern* that the Board of Auditors issued a qualified audit opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and in this connection reaffirms the importance of compliance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, especially regulations 4.1 and 13.2;

5. *Approves* all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board of Auditors;

6. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to implement better financial management systems that will permit an effective and economic delivery of its programme and reduce persistent over-obligation of funds.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/211 of 23 December 1992, and especially paragraphs 9 and 10 thereof,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[6] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors in its report for the period ended 31 December 1991,[7]

1. *Recognizes* the role of the Board of Auditors in carrying out comprehensive and financial audits of the United Nations and its organizations and programmes;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and requests the Board to consider the report when it follows up on its recommendations in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Notes with deep concern* that, with a few commendable exceptions, most United Nations organizations and programmes have taken no steps to address the requests contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 47/211;

4. *Urges* the executive heads of the International Trade Centre, the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to comply fully with paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 47/211;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to submit reports on measures taken or to be taken in response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, including timetables for their implementation, to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

6. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes, in preparing the above-men

tioned reports, to give particular attention to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors regarding procurement, the employment of consultants and property accountability in field missions, and in this connection requests the Board, in its audits for the biennium 1992-1993, to give particular attention to those matters;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes, at the same time as the recommendations of the Board of Auditors are submitted to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to provide the Assembly with their responses and to indicate measures that would be taken to implement these recommendations, with appropriate timetables;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to draw attention in such reports to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, the implementation of which would require action by the General Assembly.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decisions 46/445 of 20 December 1991 and 47/449 of 22 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards,[8]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Takes note* of the United Nations system accounting standards contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to take those standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993;

3. *Also takes note* of the plans of the organizations for the application and development of the United Nations system accounting standards, as reflected in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, at its fifty-first session.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that the United Nations and most of its organizations and programmes have a two-year financial period, but that members of the Board of Auditors have a three-year term of office,

Invites the Board of Auditors, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on the implications of extending the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors to four or six years.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

48/217. Managing works of art in the United Nations: report of the Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Managing works of art in the United Nations"[9] and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,[10]

Aware of the further comments and explanations provided by the representative of the Secretary-General,[11]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Managing works of art in the United Nations" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the management of works of art in such a manner as to avoid additional costs to the regular budget of the United Nations, with due regard to the quality of services being provided;

3. *Recommends* the strengthening of the Arts Committee of the United Nations by the advice of local experts in honorary capacities;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

48/218. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

I

Having considered the relevant documents on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,[12]

Mindful of the need for sustained efforts to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Stressing that the late issuance of documentation has hampered consideration by the General Assembly of important issues, and that the Secretary-General should ensure that all future reports are issued on time,

A

MANDATES AND PREROGATIVES

1. *Expresses concern* at the inadequate implementation of General Assembly mandates in some cases and the undertaking of non-mandated measures in other cases;

2. *Stresses again* the importance of sustained, timely and substantive dialogue and consultations between the Member States and the Secretary-General;

B

PROGRAMME PLANNING

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

2. *Reaffirms* that the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, originally adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and revised under the terms of Assembly resolution 47/214 of 23 December 1992, constitutes the principal policy directive of the United Nations, as set out in regulation 3.3 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982;

3. *Notes* that in its present format the medium-term plan has a limited impact on the work of the Organization;

4. *Regrets* that a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan has not been provided as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/214;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the recommendation by the Committee for Programme and Coordination that consideration be given to the possibility of replacing the current medium-term plan by a document prepared along a different format as outlined in paragraph 233 of its report,[14] reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan, taking into account the present resolution and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and decides to give this issue in-depth consideration at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the relevant documentation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with regulation 3.11 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and taking into account the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-third session;[15]

C

RESTRUCTURING OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and efficiency of the Secretariat;[16]

2. *Also takes note* of the indication by the Secretary-General in his statement to the Fifth Committee[17] that the Secretariat can now enter into a phase of consolidation;

3. *Regrets* that the report of the Secretary-General does not provide an analysis of the effects of the restructuring on programmes as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 46/232 of 2 March 1992 and 47/212 A and B of 23 December 1992 and 6 May 1993 respectively and does not include proposals on decentralization measures;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an analytical report on all aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat and its effects on the programmes, including those relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and transnational corporations;

5. *Reaffirms* section II, paragraph 8, of its resolution 47/212 B and requests the Secretary-General to take that paragraph into account in formulating his forthcoming proposals on decentralization measures;

6. *Reiterates its requests* relating to the International Trade Centre and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in section I, paragraphs 3 (*b*) and (*c*), of its resolution 47/212 B, and stresses the need for the Secretary-General to implement fully and promptly the decisions of the General Assembly contained therein;

7. *Recalls* section VIII of its resolution 44/201 A of 21 December 1989 on the desirability of the establishment of unified conference services at Vienna;

8. *Stresses* the need for the establishment of unified conference services at Vienna as soon as possible and requests the Secretary-General to report on their establishment no later than at its forty-ninth session;

D

HIGH-LEVEL POSTS

1. *Stresses* that, once approved by the General Assembly, high-level posts should be filled promptly in order to enable the relevant entities to function properly and undertake the implementation of their mandates without undue delays;

2. *Decides* to keep under review the number and distribution of high-level posts, including those financed from extrabudgetary resources, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a clear rationale for the establishment of such posts in the context of future proposals he may make;

3. *Also decides*, in the context of section I.C, paragraph 6, of the present resolution, to maintain the current approved

senior management arrangement for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

E

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on procedures and norms for the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts,[18] regrets that the Secretary-General did not provide a report on those issues and further requests that such a report be submitted, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on accountability and responsibility of programme managers in the United Nations,[19] and regrets that the report does not provide an adequate response to the requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions 46/185 B and 46/189 of 20 December 1991, 47/212 B and 47/214, section V, paragraph 2;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on accountability and oversight in the United Nations Secretariat[20] and of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;[21]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the establishment of a transparent and effective system of accountability and responsibility no later than 1 January 1995, as contained in paragraphs 243 to 245 of its report;[14]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the system of accountability and responsibility the following elements, taking into account relevant experiences within and outside the United Nations system:

(*a*) The establishment of clear responsibility for programme delivery, including performance indicators as a measure of quality control;

(*b*) A mechanism ensuring that programme managers are accountable for the effective management of the personnel and financial resources allocated to them;

(*c*) Performance evaluation for all officials, including senior officials, with objectives and performance indicators;

(*d*) Effective training of staff in financial and management responsibilities;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the establishment of the system to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

II

Recalling its responsibility under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to financial and budgetary matters,

Recalling also Article 97 of the Charter concerning the responsibility of the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer,

Recognizing the increased importance, cost and complexity of United Nations activities,

Recognizing also the need for an enhanced oversight function to ensure the effective implementation of these activities in the most cost-effective manner possible,

Recognizing further the need for adequate intergovernmental programme evaluation with full respect for existing legislative mandates,

1. *Recalls* the need for the establishment of a system of responsibility and accountability for United Nations officials, as called for in section I.E of the present resolution;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Board of Auditors as an external control mechanism pursuant to General Assembly resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946, other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, for oversight, monitoring and control by the Assembly of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;

3. *Recognizes* the role of the Joint Inspection Unit in accordance with its mandate, contained in General Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976;

4. *Reaffirms* the existing mandates of relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies of the General Assembly in the field of administration, budgetary and management matters;

5. *Also reaffirms* its decision 47/454 of 23 December 1992;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure respect for the separate and distinct roles and functions of external and internal oversight mechanisms and also to strengthen the external oversight control mechanisms;

7. *Stresses* that oversight mechanisms should guarantee full respect for the individual rights of staff members and due process of law;

8. *Requests* the Panel of External Auditors and the Board of Auditors to provide their views on how oversight functions could be improved, according to current reporting procedures, and in this regard decides to consider the relevant report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[20]

9. *Resolves* that the decision to establish an additional independent entity, taking into account Article 97 of the Charter, to enhance oversight functions, in particular with regard to evaluation, audit, investigation and compliance, be taken subject to the definition of its modalities, including its relationship with existing control mechanisms;

10. *Stresses*, in this regard, that any administrative structure should be aimed at ensuring efficiency and cost-effectiveness, especially with regard to programme delivery;

11. *Decides*, in this regard, to continue consideration of this issue at the earliest possible opportunity during its current session;

III

Stressing the necessity for the proper management of resources and funds of the United Nations,

Determined to address alleged cases of fraud in the United Nations in an impartial manner, in accordance with due process of law and full respect for the rights of each individual concerned, especially the rights of defence,

Taking note of the views expressed by Member States during its forty-eighth session,

1. *Decides* to study the possibility of the establishment of a new jurisdictional and procedural mechanism or of the extension of mandates and improvement of the functioning of existing jurisdictional and procedural mechanisms;

2. *Also decides* to this end to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts in the legal and financial fields which shall work in consultation with the relevant existing bodies and shall submit a report to the General Assembly with specific recommendations no later than at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Further decides* that the working group shall consist of twenty-five members and invites the President of the General Assembly to define the composition of the working group, with due regard for equitable geographical representation, and to convene it as soon as possible but no later than 31 March 1994;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the working group with the necessary services;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue identified in paragraph 1 above, and to bring these views to the attention of the working group, as well as to the attention of the General Assembly;

6. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to fund the activities of the working group;

7. *Decides* to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the recovery of misappropriated funds[22] to its resumed forty-eighth session, and requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to comment on it.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

48/219. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

A

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. The amount of 2,467,458,200 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993 shall be decreased by 56,054,200 dollars as follows:

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 47/212 B*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	34 290 900	2 565 900	36 856 800
TOTAL, PART I	34 290 900	2 565 900	36 856 800
PART II. *Political affairs*			
2. Peace-keeping operations and special missions	109 088 400	6 778 400	115 866 800
3. Political and Security Council affairs	4 001 200	-	4 001 200
4. Political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services	2 971 100	(14 100)	2 957 000
5. Disarmament	3 964 100	103 700	4 067 800

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 47/212 B*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
	(United States dollars)		
6. Special political questions; regional cooperation; trusteeship and decolonization	2 851 500	128 500	2 980 000
7. Elimination of apartheid	1 861 300	(71 900)	1 789 400
37. Department of Political Affairs	43 766 900	(1 498 800)	42 268 100
TOTAL, PART II	168 504 500	5 425 800	173 930 300
PART III. *International justice and law*			
8. International Court of Justice	18 485 000	1 230 300	19 715 300
9. Legal activities	5 342 600	(18 800)	5 323 800
10. Law of the sea and ocean affairs	2 022 300	(19 600)	2 002 700
38. Legal activities	24 155 600	(2 344 100)	21 811 500
TOTAL, PART III	50 005 500	(1 152 200)	48 853 300
PART IV. *International cooperation for development*			
11. Development and international economic cooperation	11 360 200	1 340 000	12 700 200
12. Regular programme of technical cooperation	40 146 200	(6 042 500)	34 103 700
13. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	13 177 400	(162 100)	13 015 300
14. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	6 786 300	(26 900)	6 759 400
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	96 927 200	(4 026 600)	92 900 600
16. International Trade Centre	18 489 800	(1 024 600)	17 465 200
17. United Nations Environment Programme	12 332 300	314 200	12 646 500
18. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	1 133 100	(21 600)	1 111 500
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	12 029 900	(1 974 000)	10 055 900
20. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	3 478 700	(213 900)	3 264 800
21. Social development and humanitarian affairs	10 492 900	396 800	10 889 700
22. International drug control	13 383 800	(214 600)	13 169 200
39A. Policy coordination and sustainable development	16 966 500	(1 254 700)	15 711 800
39B. Economic and social information and policy analysis	16 664 700	(843 900)	15 820 800
39C. Development support and management services	10 843 500	(822 300)	10 021 200
39D. Policy-making organs	2 002 100	(1 036 200)	965 900

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 47/212 B*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
39E. Department of Economic and Social Development	41 587 000	(315 800)	41 271 200
TOTAL, PART IV	327 801 600	(15 928 700)	311 872 900
PART V. *Regional cooperation for development*			
23. Economic Commission for Africa	72 049 300	(3 323 300)	68 726 000
24. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	55 301 900	(3 019 700)	52 282 200
25. Economic Commission for Europe	42 509 800	(2 488 300)	40 021 500
26. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	67 350 700	(1 138 900)	66 211 800
27. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	45 333 900	(12 968 000)	32 365 900
TOTAL, PART V	282 545 600	(22 938 200)	259 607 400
PART VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*			
28. Human rights	25 158 600	(155 400)	25 003 200
29. Protection of and assistance to refugees	63 611 700	(284 400)	63 327 300
30. Disaster relief operations	2 010 600	(59 400)	1 951 200
40. Department of Humanitarian Affairs	10 216 400	393 400	10 609 800
TOTAL, PART VI	100 997 300	(105 800)	100 891 500
PART VII. *Public information*			
31. Public information	111 842 000	2 921 800	114 763 800
TOTAL, PART VII	111 842 000	2 921 800	114 763 800
PART VIII. *Common support services*			
32. Conference services	106 150 800	1 210 300	107 361 100
33. Administration and management	103 110 200	(3 645 700)	99 464 500
41. Administration and management	634 567 300	707 200	635 274 500
TOTAL, PART VIII	843 828 300	(1 728 200)	842 100 100
PART IX. *Special expenses*			
34. Special expenses	47 661 700	3 771 200	51 432 900
TOTAL, PART IX	47 661 700	3 771 200	51 432 900
PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
35. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	98 850 200	(486 400)	98 363 800
TOTAL, PART X	98 850 200	(486 400)	98 363 800
PART XI. *Staff assessment*			

Section	*Amount appropriated by resolution 47/212 B*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
	(United States dollars)		
36. Staff assessment	401 130 600	(28 399 400)	372 731 200
TOTAL, PART XI	401 130 600	(28 399 400)	372 731 200
GRAND TOTAL	2 467 458 200	(56 054 200)	2 411 404 000

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical cooperation under part IV, section 12, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium does not exceed twenty-four months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of 51,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1992-1993 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

87th plenary meeting
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B

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. The estimates of income in the amount of 471,016,400 United States dollars approved by its resolution 47/220 B of 23 December 1992 shall be decreased by 27,696,300 dollars as follows:

Income section	*Amount approved by resolution 47/220 B*	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final income estimates*
	(United States dollars)		
1. Income from staff assessment	408 003 900	(29 820 900)	378 183 000
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1	408 003 900	(29 820 900)	378 183 000
2. General income	59 295 200	(1 802 400)	57 492 800
3. Services to the public	3 717 300	3 927 000	7 644 300
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS 2 AND 3	63 012 500	2 124 600	65 137 100
GRAND TOTAL	471 016 400	(27 696 300)	443 320 100

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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48/220. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/215 of 23 December 1992,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[23] and the relevant recommendations contained in his report A/48/565 and Corr.1,

Recognizing the need for a continuing dialogue at the intergovernmental level to analyse possible solutions for the improvement of the financial situation of the Organization,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full;

2. *Recognizes* that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time has damaged and continues to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively;

3. *Decides* to continue consideration of this item and, *inter alia*, the above-mentioned reports, at its resumed forty-eighth session.

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48/221. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 47/201 of 22 December 1992, and decision 46/446 of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the annual reports of the Joint Inspection Unit for the periods 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,[24] 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992,[25] and 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[26] and its work programmes for the related periods,[27] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit[28] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[29]

Expressing its appreciation to the Joint Inspection Unit for the measures taken with regard to improving its programming methods, increasing its productivity and enhancing its performance,

Stressing the importance of timely substantive consideration of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit by Member States and the participating organizations, especially those organizations which have been inspected,

Emphasizing the need for greater management efficiency, transparency and coordination on the part of the participating organizations within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the only independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Recognizing the need to give adequate means to the Joint Inspection Unit in order to enable it to carry out its functions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993,[26] of its work programme for 1993,[30] and of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;[31]

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to study carefully all problems arising during the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Joint Inspection Unit aimed at improving its programming methods, output and quality of work, and requests it to continue its efforts to comply with the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[29] and that it report thereon to the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, in its future work programmes, to put more emphasis on inspection and evaluation to ensure optimum use of funds in order to enhance the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, when appropriate, to provide in its reports information on estimated financial implications or possible cost-savings resulting from implementation of the recommendations formulated therein;

6. *Calls upon* the Joint Inspection Unit to follow up on the implementation of its recommendations and to include the relevant information regularly in its annual reports;

7. *Also invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to maintain a close relationship with the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the International Civil Service Commission, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors and organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in order to ensure greater and more cost-effective coordination of their respective activities for the promotion of management efficiency, greater accountability and transparency of the United Nations and other participating organizations;

8. *Requests* the executive heads of the participating organizations to increase their efforts to make detailed and

timely comments on Joint Inspection Unit reports and to ensure that their governing bodies consider these reports;

9. *Calls upon* the executive heads of the participating organizations concerned to ensure that Joint Inspection Unit recommendations approved by their governing bodies are implemented and to report thereon;

10. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the contribution of the Joint Inspection Unit to the management efficiency and transparency of the organizations within the United Nations system;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to include in the report called for in its decision 47/454 of 23 December 1992 and to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session proposals regarding the procedures for selecting Inspectors, with a view to improving the selection process, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;[32]

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the participating organizations, without prejudice to article 20 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, to consider providing the Unit with extrabudgetary resources and programme support funds for specific activities of inspection, evaluation and investigation in those areas which are linked to those resources;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit to study and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on means by which the Unit could enhance its inspection and evaluation of specific fields of activities, such as peace-keeping operations, humanitarian assistance, operational activities for development and technical and financial matters;

14. *Requests* the governing bodies of all the participating organizations and programmes, when considering reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, particularly those having financial implications, to keep the Unit informed;

15. *Decides* to keep under review some of the proposals of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in paragraph 40 of its annual report;[26]

16. *Notes* the preliminary work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1994-1995 and beyond.[33]

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48/222. Pattern of conferences

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[34]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, 46/190 of 20 December 1991 and 47/202 A to C of 22 December 1992,

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995 as submitted and amended by the Committee on Conferences;[35]

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Invites* the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to increase their efforts to rationalize their meeting and documentation requirements with a view to reducing them to the maximum extent possible;

4. *Also invites* the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider dispensing with summary records;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to continue to monitor the conference services provided to organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget of the United Nations with a view to identifying cost savings;

6. *Endorses* the efforts of the Committee on Conferences to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and takes note of the Committee's decision in paragraph 23 of its report to raise the benchmark figure to 80 per cent, pending further analysis of the expanded methodology;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to continue the experimental methodology in respect of the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requests the Secretariat to expand the information presented to include analyses of trends and figures on the utilization of conference-servicing capacity;

8. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to request its Chairman to consult on its behalf with the chairmen of organs concerned, where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure applicable for the last three sessions, and requests the Committee to report the results of the consultations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. *Urges* those bodies whose utilization factor is below the applicable benchmark figure for the last three sessions to review and consider reducing the amount of conference-servicing resources requested;

10. *Recommends* that the measures to ensure optimum utilization of conference services contained in annex II to the report of the Committee on Conferences be implemented, as applicable, by all subsidiary organs in order to achieve the most efficient and effective use of conference-servicing resources;

11. *Requests* the chairmen of the relevant organs and subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly to propose to Member States, at the beginning of each session, the adoption of time-limits for speakers;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Conferences to play an informational role *vis-à-vis* subsidiary organs,

to provide clear directives to the Secretariat, to set standards and to heighten awareness;

13. *Renews its requests* to the Secretariat, contained in paragraph 5 of its resolution 47/202 A and paragraph 10 of its resolution 47/202 B, to bring to the attention of all organs information on the notional costs per hour of meeting time and on the notional cost per page of documentation;

14. *Reiterates its view*, expressed in section VIII of its resolution 44/201 A of 21 December 1989, on the desirability of the establishment of unified conference services at Vienna, stresses, in this context, that the combined financial burden for providing conference services to the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should, in the long run, benefit from the unification agreement, and urges the Secretary-General to conclude the negotiations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in that regard as quickly as possible and to report thereon to the General Assembly no later than at its forty-ninth session;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the system-wide coordination of conference activities and the agreement reached with regard to establishing a systematic exchange of information and language staff to promote effective utilization of conference staff;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, through the established mechanism of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications, to enhance that coordination, including coordination of meeting schedules, with a view to optimizing the use of available conference services, resources and facilities, with due regard to quality, and making possible the effective participation of Member States, and to report on the results achieved to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session through the Committee on Conferences;

17. *Emphasizes* that any decisions to convene world conferences should take into account the impact of such conferences on the capacity of the United Nations system to provide conference services and the capacity of Member States to participate in them;

18. *Welcomes* the benefits from the application of technological innovations to conference servicing, including gains in productivity and reductions in costs, and emphasizes that the primary goal of the introduction of new technology should be to enhance the quality of conference services and ensure their timely provision;

19. *Reaffirms* the general principle that, in drawing up the schedule of conferences and meetings, United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the legal basis and experience of all subsidiary bodies that meet away from their established headquarters, thus constituting a departure from General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the Committee on Conferences;

21. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, when deciding upon its meeting schedule, including meetings away from Headquarters, to take into account the programme of work of the Fifth Committee;

22. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on Conferences that in future its review of the proposed programme budget for conference services should be expanded to include conference services at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and at the regional commissions.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, including resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 45/238 B of 21 December 1990 and 47/202 B of 22 December 1992,

Reaffirming the need for and desirability of written meeting records for some bodies of a political or legal nature,

Considering, on the one hand, the effects of the introduction of technological innovations and, on the other, the increase in the workload and the reduced staffing in the Office of Conference Services,

1. *Expresses concern* about the late issuance and distribution of documentation, including summary and verbatim records of United Nations bodies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee on Conferences, an analytical report on the factors that contribute to this situation, including the increase in the workload of the Office of Conference Services, the level of staffing, workload standards, the late submission of documents by author departments and the effects of the introduction of technological innovations in the Office;

3. *Encourages* all bodies currently entitled to written meeting records to review the need for such records, particularly verbatim records, and to communicate their recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to strengthen planning and forecasting of parliamentary documentation in both author departments and the Office of Conference Services, and the training of those responsible for the preparation of parliamentary documentation in author departments;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that documents are submitted by author departments in compliance with the ten-week rule in order to permit processing on time in all official languages, and to include information on the impact of those measures in the report on compliance with the six-week rule requested in paragraph 9 of resolution 47/202 B;

6. *Invites* intergovernmental bodies and their members to review, as appropriate, their agendas with a view, *inter alia*, to combining agenda items and limiting requests for pre-session documentation;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to provide the Office of Conference Services with adequate resources, especially technological resources, to enable it to respond to its increased workload and maintain a high standard of services, with due respect to the principle of equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations as laid down in General Assembly resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987;

8. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the economy measures announced by the Secretary-General on 26 August 1993 in the context of the financial crisis without prior consultation with Member States, those measures being in contradiction with the principle of equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations as laid down in resolution 42/207 C;

9. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences, contained in paragraph 140 of its report, that cuts in conference servicing introduced by the Secretary-General on 26 August 1993, and subsequently lifted in New York, be lifted also at Geneva and Vienna;

10. *Endorses* the letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly, contained in paragraph 136 of the report of the Committee, which reflects the opinions of the Committee on the economy measures announced by the Secretary-General.

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48/223. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly,

Resolves that:

1. The rates of assessment of the following States, admitted to membership in the United Nations in 1993, shall be as follows:

Member State	*Date of admission*	*Per cent*
Czech Republic	19 January	0.42
Slovakia	19 January	0.13
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8 April	0.02
Eritrea	28 May	0.01
Monaco	28 May	0.01
Andorra	28 July	0.01

2. For the year of their admission, these Member States shall contribute at the rate of one twelfth of these percentages for each full month of membership. Their contributions for 1993 and 1994 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that, in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peace-keeping operations, the contributions of these States, as determined by the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

3. The 1993 assessments of the Czech Republic and Slovakia shall be credited to Member States; the advance of the former Czechoslovakia to the Working Capital Fund shall be transferred to the two new States in accordance with their rates of assessment;

4. The 1993 assessments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be deducted from those of Yugoslavia for that year; the rate of assessment of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be deducted from that of Yugoslavia for 1994; the advance of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Working Capital Fund shall be transferred from that of Yugoslavia in accordance with its rate of assessment;

5. The 1993 assessments of Eritrea, Monaco and Andorra shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income in accordance with regulation 5.2 (*c*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; Monaco's 1993 assessment shall be adjusted by seven twelfths of the flat fee paid for its participation in United Nations activities as a non-member State in that year;

6. The advances of Eritrea, Monaco and Andorra to the Working Capital Fund shall be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of their rates of assessment in a 100 per cent scale.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolution 46/221 B of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,[36]

Reaffirming that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to recommend to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a scale of assessments for the period 1995-1997 on the basis of the average of two separate machine scales and the following elements and criteria:

(*a*) Statistical base periods of seven and eight years;

(*b*) Uniform exchange rates in accordance with the criteria contained in paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 46/221 B;

(*c*) The debt adjustment approach used in the preparation of the scale of assessments for the period 1992-1994;

(*d*) A low per capita income allowance formula with a per capita income limit of the average world per capita income for the statistical base period and a gradient of 85 per cent;

(*e*) A floor rate of 0.01 per cent and a ceiling rate of 25 per cent;

(*f*) A scheme of limits whose effects would be phased out by 50 per cent with a view to its complete phasing out in the scale for the period 1998-2000;

2. *Decides* that in phasing out the scheme of limits, the allocation of additional points resulting therefrom to developing countries benefiting from its application shall be limited to 15 per cent of the effect of the phase-out;

3. *Concurs* with the observations contained in paragraph 70 of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its fifty-second session[37] and paragraph 29 of its report on its fifty-third session[36] and requests the Committee on Contributions to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session that address the problems noted in the above-mentioned paragraphs, taking into account the specific circumstances of Belarus and Ukraine and on the basis of non-discriminatory application of the scale methodology;

4. *Decides also* that individual rates for the least developed countries shall not exceed their current level, namely, 0.01 per cent.

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C

The General Assembly

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to undertake a thorough and comprehensive review of all aspects of the scale methodology with a view to making it stable, simpler and more transparent while continuing to base it on reliable, verifiable and comparable data, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

2. *Reaffirms* the principle of capacity to pay as the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments, and agrees, in principle, to establish an ad hoc body to study the implementation of this principle in determining the scale of assessments and to consider its mandates and modalities at a later stage in the forty-eighth session.

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23 December 1993

48/224. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the nineteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission[38] and other related reports,[39]

Reaffirming its commitment to a single unified United Nations common system,

Strongly supporting the work of the International Civil Service Commission as an independent expert body towards regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

I

STAFF PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Recalling section II, paragraph 2, of its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990, section I, paragraph 5, of its resolution 46/191 A of 20 December 1991 and section I.B of its resolution 47/216 of 23 December 1992,

Noting the changes introduced by the International Civil Service Commission in its working methods that resulted in the full participation of the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System in the work of the Commission,

Regrets the continued suspension of participation by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations in the work of the International Civil Service Commission, and again urges that the Commission and the Federation work towards the re-starting of the dialogue between them;

II

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

A. *Comparator*

Recalling section VI of its resolution 46/191 A and section II.C of its resolution 47/216,

Takes note of the programme of work of the International Civil Service Commission outlined in its annual report relating to specific issues regarding the application of the Noblemaire principle,[40] and in this regard stresses the universal character of the United Nations;

B. *Margin considerations*

Recalling section II.A of its resolution 47/216, in which the General Assembly took note of the study by the International Civil Service Commission of the methodology for determining the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., in the context of net remuneration margin calculations, and requested the Commission to submit a report on the application of the methodology to it,

1. *Takes note* of the decisions of the International Civil Service Commission with regard to the introduction of the new methodology;[41]

2. *Notes* the net remuneration margin of 114.2 for the calendar year 1993;

3. *Also notes* from annex VIII to the report of the Commission that the United Nations/United States remuneration ratios range from 186.0 at the P-1 level to 116.5 at the D-2 level, considers that this imbalance should be addressed in the context of the overall margin considerations established by the General Assembly, and reiterates its request to the Commission, contained in section II.G of its resolution 47/216, to make proposals in this regard to it at its forty-ninth session;

C. *Base/floor salary scale*

Recalling section I.H, paragraph 1, of its resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989, in which it approved the establishment of a floor net salary scale by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service, as well as section V of its resolution 47/216,

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 March 1994, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to review and, if necessary, recommend revised rates of staff assessment consequential upon changes in the base/floor salary scale;

D. *Expatriate entitlements*

Recalling section I.G, paragraph 3, of its resolution 44/198, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to collect the necessary information on the practices of the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home country while stationed at duty stations located in another country, in order to assess the feasibility of harmonizing practices among organizations,

1. *Notes* the conclusion of the International Civil Service Commission that the practices followed by the organizations of the United Nations common system were consistent with the provisions of the staff regulations and rules as adopted by the governing bodies of the organizations concerned;

2. *Requests* the Commission to study the matter further, with a view to harmonizing the practices of organizations with those of the United Nations and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

E. *Language incentive*

Recalling its resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, section III, paragraph 2, of its resolution 38/232 of 20 December 1983 and section I.A of its resolution 47/216,

1. *Decides* that organizations wishing to introduce the language incentive scheme to promote linguistic balance should do so within the parameters set out in the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[42] and in this regard requests all United Nations organizations to pay particular attention to the situation of staff members whose mother tongue is not an official language of the United Nations;

2. *Decides also* that the organizations that already have a language incentive scheme should ensure that the scheme is in line with the parameters set out in the report of the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Commission to report on the introduction of the language incentive scheme by the organizations, to review the scheme after taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session;

F. *Relationship between hours of work and remuneration*

Recalling section I.A of its resolution 47/216,

1. *Concurs fully* with the views expressed by the International Civil Service Commission regarding the relationship between hours of work and remuneration as set out in its annual report;[43]

2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to maintain the current common system practice with regard to working hours;[44]

G. *Post adjustment issues*

Taking note of paragraph 142 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[38]

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to ensure that place-to-place surveys conducted for all headquarters duty stations are fully representative of the cost of living of all staff working in the duty station;

III

GENERAL SERVICE SALARY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Recalling section XIII, paragraph 4, of its resolution 45/241 and section X of its resolution 46/191 A, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to report on its review of the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations,

Recalling its request to the Secretary-General in section XIII, paragraph 3, of its resolution 45/241 and section III of its resolution 47/216 to submit a report on procedures whereby the Secretary-General and other executive heads could take measures regarding salary scales of the General Service category at variance with recommendations of the Commission only after consultations with the appropriate intergovernmental bodies and the Commission,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General, in which he proposes that consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be conducted prior to making a decision on the establishment of General Service salaries following a survey carried out by the Commission,[45]

1. *Takes note* of the decisions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of its review of the general methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment at non-headquarters duty stations;[46]

2. *Urges* organizations to implement the recommendations of the Commission with regard to salary scales for staff in the General Service and related categories, and requests that, in cases where decisions at variance with the recommendations of the Commission are envisaged, the matter be referred to the governing body of the organization(s) concerned;

IV

STAFF ASSESSMENT AND TAX EQUALIZATION FUND

Recalling section XXVI, paragraph 4, of its resolution 47/219 A of 23 December 1992, concerning the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-

1993, in which it urged the International Civil Service Commission to review the rates of staff assessment during 1993,

Recalling also its decision 47/459 of 23 December 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to review all aspects of the question of staff assessment as they affected the budgets of the United Nations organizations and programmes, taking into account the views of the Commission and the experience of other organizations of the common system, and to present proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission,

1. *Adopts*, with effect from 1 March 1994, the revised staff assessment scale and consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as contained in annex II to the present resolution, for use in conjunction with gross base salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories;

2. *Regrets* that it has not received the review of all aspects of the question of staff assessment as requested in its decision 47/459, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the report no later than at its forty-ninth session;

V

PERSONNEL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Recalling its request in section XII, paragraph 1, of its resolution 45/241 and section VIII of its resolution 46/191 A that, as a matter of priority, the International Civil Service Commission resume active consideration of the substantive areas covered under articles 13 and 14 of its statute,

Recalling section VII of its resolution 47/216, by which it urged the Commission to give attention in its work programme to measures designed to promote sound personnel management in the international public service,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the International Civil Service Commission under articles 13 and 14 of its statute with regard to job classification and human resource management, training in the context of human resource development and the status of women in the United Nations common system;

2. *Urges* the Commission, in this context, to devote further attention to personnel management issues;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations,[47] submitted under article 17 of its statute, and welcomes the action taken by the World Health Assembly and the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation regarding the extra steps beyond the common system salary scales;

VI

DECISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

Recalling its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, by which it established the International Civil Service Commission for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Noting that judgements regarding the conditions of service of staff, including, *inter alia*, salary scales for the General Service and related categories and post adjustment for the Professional and higher categories, by either the United Nations Administrative Tribunal or the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation, may have a consequential impact for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Noting also that -- while under article 20 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and under article 17, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation the Chairman of the Pension Board may, on giving previous notice to the President of the Tribunal concerned, intervene in a case if it is considered that the judgement to be given by the Tribunal could affect the administration of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund -- there are no established mechanisms to ensure that the Pension Fund receives timely notice of such cases and that, furthermore, such opportunity is not provided to the Commission by either Tribunal,

1. *Notes* the administrative and financial implications for the organizations of the United Nations common system of judgements Nos. 1265 and 1266 of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation regarding the salary scale resulting from the General Service salary survey for Geneva conducted by the International Civil Service Commission in 1990;

2. *Regrets* in this regard that the Commission and the common system organizations, other than the respondent, did not have an opportunity to have their views presented to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult fully with the Commission regarding the methodologies, procedures and rationale used in arriving at its decisions or recommendations that are the subject of appeals before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and to ensure that the views of the Commission are fully reflected in his submissions to the Tribunal;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in the event that the outcome of the appeals mentioned in paragraph 3 above have an impact on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

5. *Requests* the executive heads of the other organizations of the common system to consult with the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, respectively, in similar cases before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal or the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation where they are the respondents;

6. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to ensure that the executive heads of their organizations consult the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on all such cases before either Tribunal;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the common system, to examine the feasibility of:

(*a*) Amending the statute of the International Civil Service Commission and/or the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations of the common system with a view to ensuring a coordinated response in all appeals involving the conditions of service of staff of the common system;

(*b*) Introducing arrangements similar to those under article 20 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and article 17, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation, with established mechanisms for providing timely notice of such cases to the International Civil Service Commission, to enable the Commission to intervene in appeals before those Tribunals involving decisions or recommendations of the Commission or any other common system issues;

and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

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ANNEX I

Salary scale for the Professional and higher categories showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment[a]

(United States dollars)

(Effective 1 March 1994)

Level		Steps														
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Under-Secretary-General USG	Gross	138 759														
	Net D	90 043														
	Net S	80 922														
Assistant Secretary-General ASG	Gross	125 677														
	Net D	82 586														
	Net S	74 721														
Director D-2	Gross	102 177	104 501	106 825	109 147	111 496	113 861									
	Net D	69 113	70 460	71 808	73 155	74 503	75 851									
	Net S	63 418	64 568	65 718	66 868	67 999	69 120									
Principal Officer D-1	Gross	89 918	91 906	93 896	95 882	97 872	99 862	101 852	103 842	105 830						
	Net D	62 001	63 156	64 310	65 462	66 616	67 770	68 924	70 078	71 231						
	Net S	57 346	58 334	59 319	60 302	61 287	62 272	63 257	64 242	65 226						
Senior Officer P-5	Gross	78 948	80 718	82 488	84 258	86 028	87 797	89 567	91 360	93 158	94 959	96 759	98 558	100 359		
	Net D	55 530	56 574	57 618	58 662	59 707	60 750	61 794	62 839	63 882	64 926	65 970	67 014	68 058		
	Net S	51 466	52 415	53 364	54 313	55 261	56 209	57 158	58 063	58 953	59 845	60 736	61 626	62 517		
First Officer P-4	Gross	64 509	66 200	67 896	69 591	71 291	72 986	74 683	76 404	78 130	79 855	81 579	83 308	85 033	86 759	88 485
	Net D	46 901	47 920	48 938	49 955	50 974	51 992	53 010	54 028	55 047	56 064	57 082	58 102	59 119	60 138	61 156
	Net S	43 618	44 545	45 471	46 397	47 325	48 250	49 177	50 103	51 028	51 952	52 876	53 803	54 728	55 653	56 578
Second Officer P-3	Gross	52 274	53 792	55 321	56 887	58 456	60 024	61 592	63 161	64 729	66 319	67 913	69 507	71 101	72 694	74 290
	Net D	39 383	40 339	41 296	42 251	43 208	44 165	45 121	46 078	47 034	47 992	48 948	49 904	50 860	51 817	52 774
	Net S	36 781	37 649	38 518	39 387	40 258	41 128	41 998	42 869	43 739	44 610	45 481	46 351	47 221	48 091	48 962
Associate Officer P-2	Gross	41 695	43 013	44 328	45 665	47 021	48 380	49 738	51 095	52 455	53 811	55 174	56 578			
	Net D	32 652	33 508	34 363	35 219	36 074	36 929	37 785	38 640	39 496	40 351	41 206	42 063			
	Net S	30 660	31 442	32 221	33 000	33 776	34 553	35 330	36 106	36 884	37 660	38 436	39 216			
Assistant Officer P-1	Gross	31 393	32 604	33 812	35 023	36 287	37 551	38 818	40 082	41 346	42 611					
	Net D	25 847	26 671	27 492	28 315	29 136	29 958	30 782	31 603	32 425	33 247					
	Net S	24 418	25 181	25 942	26 704	27 453	28 203	28 954	29 704	30 453	31 203					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

[a] This scale represents the result of a consolidation of 3.6 multiplier points of post adjustment into net base salary. There will be consequential adjustments in the post adjustment indices and multipliers at all duty stations effective 1 March 1994. Thereafter, changes in post adjustment classifications will be effected on the basis of the movements of the newly consolidated post adjustment indices.

ANNEX II

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the second table in paragraph (*b*) (i) with the following table:

	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries	
Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	Staff member with a dependent spouse or dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First $15 000 per year	9.0	12.4
Next $5 000 per year	21.0	26.9
Next $5 000 per year	25.0	30.4
Next $5 000 per year	29.0	34.7
Next $5 000 per year	32.0	37.0
Next $10 000 per year	35.0	40.7
Next $10 000 per year	37.0	42.8
Next $10 000 per year	39.0	44.5
Next $10 000 pear year	40.0	45.4
Next $15 000 per year	41.0	46.4
Next $20 000 per year	42.0	50.5
Remaining assessable payments	43.0	52.6

48/225. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/242 of 21 December 1990, 46/191 A and 46/192 of 20 December 1991 and 47/203 of 22 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1993 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[48] chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,[38] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[49]

I

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF STAFF IN THE GENERAL SERVICE AND RELATED CATEGORIES

Recalling that, in section III of its resolution 45/242, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in full cooperation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to submit recommendations to it at its forty-sixth session in respect of the comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories,

Also recalling section III of its resolution 46/191 A, section II of its resolution 46/192 and section III of its resolution 47/203,

Noting with satisfaction that close cooperation between the Commission and the Board has enabled the two bodies to complete the comprehensive review in 1993 and to reach agreement on the methodology for determining the levels of pensionable remuneration of staff in the General Service and related categories,

1. *Approves* the recommendations made by the International Civil Service Commission that the income replacement approach, applying 66.25 per cent of the net pensionable salary, should be used to determine the pensionable remuneration for staff in the General Service and related categories, and that the revised methodology should be implemented on the occasion of the first adjustment of the salary scale, on or after 1 April 1994, subject to the transitional measures applied on the occasion of the introduction of the 1992 staff assessment scale;[50]

2. *Notes* that the recommendations of the Commission in paragraph 85 of its report[38] do not eliminate the income inversion anomaly and that further attention will need to be given to its elimination;

3. *Approves* the recommendation that subsequent adjustments of pensionable remuneration, until the introduction of the common staff assessment scale in 1997, should be made on the basis of a 1:1 interim adjustment procedure;[51]

4. *Approves also* the procedure outlined in paragraph 44 of the report of the Commission for determining the common staff assessment scale, with two separate sets of rates (single and dependent);

5. *Requests* the Commission, in close cooperation with the United Nations Joint Staff Board, as part of the comprehensive review in 1996 of the methodology to determine the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the Professional and higher categories, to develop a common staff assessment scale for the determination of the pensionable remuneration of all categories of staff using the procedure approved in paragraph 4 above and reflecting the latest available tax rates;

6. *Also requests* the Commission to recommend to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a common staff assessment scale, together with the effective date and modalities for its implementation, including appropriate transitional measures as required;

7. *Decides* that, following the introduction of the common staff assessment scale in 1997, the income replacement approach should be used to determine the pensionable remuneration of staff in the General Service and related categories on the occasion of comprehensive salary surveys, with subsequent adjustment of pensionable remuneration between comprehensive surveys to be made on the basis of a 1:1 interim adjustment procedure;

8. *Notes* that the Commission, in close cooperation with the Board, will continue to keep under review the matter of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories;

9. *Amends*, with effect from 1 April 1994, article 54 (*a*) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[52] as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

10. *Amends also*, with effect from 1 April 1994, paragraph 6 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as

set out in annex II to the present resolution, and urges the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to take similar action to amend their Staff Regulations or Staff Rules as appropriate;

II

ACTUARIAL MATTERS

1. *Takes note* of the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in section III.C of its report[48] on the methodology and assumptions to be used in the actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1993, in particular the changes in the rates of mortality for pensioners and the rates of incidence of disability as set out in paragraphs 108 and 109, respectively, of the report of the Board;

2. *Takes note also* of the observations of the Panel of External Auditors, the Pension Board and the Committee of Actuaries, as well as the views of Member States, on the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/203 that the Board consider the form in which it presents the results of the actuarial valuations, and of the intention of the Board to report on this matter, following discussion with the Board of Auditors, to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. *Takes note further* of the observations of the Board in section III.C of its report on matters related to the operation and application of the transfer agreements that had been concluded, effective 1 January 1981, between the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic;

III

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1. *Approves* expenses chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling 39,291,900 United States dollars net for the biennium 1994-1995, and an increase in expenses of 365,400 dollars net for the biennium 1992-1993, for the administration of the Fund;

2. *Authorizes* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1994-1995, by an amount not exceeding 200,000 dollars;

IV

OTHER MATTERS

Takes note of the other matters dealt with in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

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ANNEX I

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund[51]

Article 54

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

Replace paragraph (*a*) and subparagraph (i) thereof with the following texts:

"(*a*) In the case of participants in the General Service and related categories, pensionable remuneration shall be the equivalent in dollars of the sum of:

"(i) The participant's gross pensionable salary, as determined on the occasion of comprehensive salary surveys and subsequently adjusted between such salary surveys, in accordance with the methodology approved by the General Assembly and set out in appendix A to these Regulations,".

Subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) remain unchanged; the reference in paragraph (*b*) to "the appendix hereto" shall be changed to "Appendix B hereto".

Add the following appendix to the Regulations of the Fund:

"Appendix A

"1. *Methodology for determining the gross pensionable salary for participants in the General Service and related categories*

"(*a*) Effective 1 April 1994, and subject to paragraph (*b*) below, the methodology for determining the gross pensionable salary for participants in the General Service and related categories on the occasion of comprehensive salary surveys shall be as follows:

"(i) 66.25 per cent of the net pensionable salary, determined in accordance with the procedure approved by the International Civil Service Commission,[52] is calculated at each grade and step;

"(ii) The amounts in subparagraph (i) above are grossed up, using the applicable staff assessment rates;

"(iii) The amounts in subparagraph (ii) above, divided by 0.6625 and expressed in local currency, constitute the gross pensionable salary.

"(*b*) The methodology in paragraph (*a*) above shall be applied on the occasion of the first adjustment due to the application of the interim adjustment procedure for net salaries on or after 1 April 1994, should such adjustment take place before a comprehensive salary survey.

"2. *Adjustment of the gross pensionable salary between comprehensive salary surveys*

"The gross pensionable salary shall be adjusted on the same date and by the same percentages as the net pensionable salary of participants in the General Service and related categories is adjusted."

The existing appendix shall become "Appendix B".

ANNEX II

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations[53]

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 6 of annex I to the Staff Regulations:

"The gross pensionable salaries of such staff shall be determined in accordance with the methodology specified in article 54 (*a*) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and are shown in the salary scales applicable to such staff."

48/226. Support account for peace-keeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations[55] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[56] *Reaffirming* the need to continue to improve the administrative and financial management of peace-keeping operations,

1. *Endorses*, on a provisional basis, the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the funding from the support account of the posts in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, the Field Operations Division, the Internal Audit Division and, within the Department of Administration and Management, the Peace-keeping Financing Division and the Purchase and Transportation Service (excluding the six General Service posts proposed), subject to the policy decisions to be taken during the current session of the General Assembly after consideration of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments to cover costs borne by the support account in an amount not to exceed 16,376,250 United States dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1994, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 34 of its report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

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48/227. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[57] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[58] on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations – United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, United Nations Angola Verification Mission, United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, United Nations Protection Force, United Nations Operation in Somalia II, United Nations Operation in Mozambique, United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda, United Nations Mission in Haiti, United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia – as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on the question under consideration,[59]

Recalling the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[60] which, *inter alia*, addressed the timely submission of reports to the General Assembly,

Expressing its concern that the Secretariat has until now not given the desirable level of attention to the views of the General Assembly on this matter,

Mindful of the fact that peace-keeping requires a reliable and assured funding base for the success of operations and that troop contributors need to be reimbursed on a more regular basis, and that the continuation of irregular budgetary practices may further complicate this situation,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[59]

2. *Notes with concern* that the approach based on the compilation of the abbreviated statements of requirements of peace-keeping operations in a series of separate subsections in the report of the Secretary-General[57] does not allow for proper budgetary scrutiny by the General Assembly;

3. *Notes* that such a compilation of the requirements of the operations represents an exceptional measure in order to expedite the approval of resources necessary for the maintenance of the operations and does not constitute a precedent for the future;

4. *Decides*, therefore, that peace-keeping submissions will continue to be considered on an individual basis until such time as the General Assembly decides otherwise;

5. *Expresses regret* at the worsening trend of the late submission of full cost estimates for the peace-keeping operations despite the deadlines set for the submission of such cost estimates by the General Assembly and assurances by the Secretariat, and notes that none of the cost estimates has been submitted on time at the current session;

6. *Reaffirms its concern* expressed in its resolutions 47/41 C, 47/208 B and 47/210 B of 14 September 1993 about the delays in the submission of budget documents until well into the financing period of the peace-keeping operations, which have contributed to the financial difficulties of the operations;

7. *Takes note* of the reasons advanced by the Secretary-General for the delays in submission, in paragraphs 1 and 2 of his report, and considers that the circumstances related to the regular budget are not related to the timely submission of the cost estimates for peace-keeping operations;

8. *Expresses its concern* about the apparent lack of adequate financial planning relating to peace-keeping;

9. *Emphasizes* that the General Assembly can appropriate resources only on the basis of a detailed consideration and approval of the cost estimates submitted to it by the Secretary-General;

10. *Expresses its concern also* about the insufficient provisions for external audit, and reiterates its request to the Board of Auditors to review its need for resources to perform its functions adequately;

11. *Decides* to consider, on an exceptional basis, the report of the Secretary-General and to take action thereon solely in order to provide for the continuation of the operations in

question, without it constituting a precedent, on the understanding that the measures under paragraphs 13 to 15 below will be duly implemented;

12. *Decides also* to take action on each operation within the framework of the present resolution in a separate decision at its current session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take prompt and definitive corrective measures to prevent the recurrence of delays in the submission of full cost estimates and to report to the General Assembly at its current session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, on the implementation of those measures;

14. *Decides further* that all performance and financial reports shall be submitted by 31 January 1994 to Member States, notwithstanding paragraph 10 of resolution 47/41 C, paragraph 10 of resolution 47/208 B, paragraph 15 of resolution 47/234 of 14 September 1993 and paragraph 7 of resolution 47/224 C of 14 September 1993, so that the Assembly will be able to consider appropriating the required resources no later than 31 March 1994 for each operation, well in advance of the commencement of its financial period;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve the presentation and type of information contained in performance and financial reports, in accordance with recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;[60]

16. *Decides* to review the matter at its resumed forty-eighth session.

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48/228. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly,

I

Reaffirming its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling section VI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which it reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on programme planning and 47/213 of 23 December 1992 on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 contained in the report on the work of the second part of its thirty-third session,[14] without prejudice to the priorities established by the General Assembly;

2. *Deplores* the extraordinary and unacceptable delay in the submission of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[61] by the Secretary-General, which compelled the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs to conduct a review on the basis of incomplete and inadequately transparent proposals;

3. *Stresses* that the activities included in the proposed programme budget must be derived from the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[62] as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/253 and 47/214 of 23 December 1992, and other relevant intergovernmental decisions, and should be aimed at the full implementation of the mandates, policies and priorities previously established;

4. *Reaffirms* its resolution 47/213;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account paragraph 69 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[63] to present extrabudgetary resources, including backstopping activities, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 so as to show, to the extent possible, objects of expenditure, as is done in respect of the regular budget;

6. *Regrets* that the provisions of section III of its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993 have not been applied to the sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

7. *Stresses* the need for full and comprehensive information regarding the costing parameters applied in the programme budget, including instructions to programme managers on the preparation of the budget, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 contains a clear indication of all the cost elements, including inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations and others;

8. *Requests* the Board of Auditors, as part of its audit of financial systems during the audit of regular budget accounts, to review the development of assumptions used in the presentation of the programme budget and performance reports, with a view to suggesting improvements;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present in future budget documents the actual regular budget and extrabudgetary expenditure by object of expenditure by section for the prior and current bienniums, with appropriate forecasts to the end of the current biennium, to enable comparison with the request contained in the proposed programme budget;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include every three months in his report on the status of contributions a summary financial statement;

11. *Regrets* that the Secretary-General has not responded to the requests contained in section II, paragraphs 8 to 10, of its resolution 47/212 B;

12. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General review the role of United Nations Headquarters, centres, the regional commissions and entities in the field, in particular the centres at Vienna and Nairobi, with a view to improving the distribution of responsibilities among them on the basis of their relative

advantages, submit proposals to reflect the status of the centre at Nairobi and identify activities that would benefit from relocation to Vienna;

13. *Urges* the Secretary-General to submit adequate proposals in response to these requests at the earliest possible time, but no later than at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

14. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General review and develop procedures and norms, including workload analyses, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts, as contained in section II, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 B of 20 December 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

15. *Stresses* that, whenever a post becomes vacant, a proper programmatic/workload justification will be needed for its retention, abolition or redeployment;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals relating to activities that may have become obsolete with a view to reallocating resources to priority areas;

17. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive, substantive and timely dialogue between Member States and the Secretary-General on administrative and budgetary matters;

18. *Recalls* its resolution 47/211 of 23 December 1992, in which it approved, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the Board of Auditors with regard to payment to supernumerary staff contained in its report,[7] and requests the Secretary-General to comply no later than 1 July 1994 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on its implementation in the context of the agenda item entitled "Personnel questions";

19. *Endorses* the recommendations and observations regarding the vacancy management system and "vacancy pool" contained in paragraphs 17 to 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[63] and, in this regard, reiterates the obligation of the Secretary-General to comply with financial regulation 4.5 and financial rule 104.4 relative to transfers of resources between appropriation sections;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the desirability and practicability of creating a new budget section relating to resources for the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and external oversight mechanisms, including the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit, without prejudice to their existing mandates or their autonomy, bearing in mind subparagraph (*b*) of General Assembly decision 47/454 of 23 December 1992, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to respect fully the rules and regulations governing programme planning in the presentation of future proposed programme budgets;

22. *Decides* to make the following changes in the programmatic narrative in the final published version of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995:

(*a*) To replace the references to the report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" as a mandate with references to General Assembly resolutions 47/120 A and B of 18 December 1992 and 20 September 1993, respectively;

(*b*) In section 3C (Department of Political Affairs II):

(i) To include, in paragraph 3C.36, after the words "resolution 46/137 of 17 December 1991", a reference to paragraph 4.37 of the medium-term plan, as amended in the annex to Assembly resolution 47/214;

(ii) To reformulate paragraph 3C.37 to ensure that references to procedures for electoral assistance duly reflect the provisions adopted by the General Assembly and properly respect the agreed specific functions of the resident coordinators;

(*c*) To delete the reference to preventive diplomacy under section 3B (Department of Political Affairs I), programme 3, subprogramme 4;

(*d*) In section 21 (Human rights):

(i) To include reference to the Working Group on the Right to Development;

(ii) To insert the word "mandated" before each reference to fact-finding missions;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To identify appropriate activities under section 9 (Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis) of the proposed programme budget, with a view to implementing General Assembly resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989 and 46/210 of 20 December 1991;

(*b*) To reformulate activities under section 9, programme 1, subprogramme 5, in order to reflect all the aspects of the pertinent resolutions, as well as the relevant mandates of programme 21 (Public administration and finance) of the medium-term plan, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(*c*) To reformulate activities under section 10 (Department for Development Support and Management Services), programme 2, in accordance with the relevant mandates of programme 21 of the medium-term plan, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(*d*) To transfer the responsibility related to the preparation of the reports on the new international humanitarian order from section 21 to section 23 (Department of Humanitarian Affairs);

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the coordination between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, taking into account the role of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the observations contained in paragraph IV.51 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[63]

II

1. *Approves* the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Ques-

tions as expressed in chapter I of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[63] and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures;

2. *Takes note* of the statement made by the Secretary-General to the Fifth Committee on 24 November 1993 regarding the temporary suspension of recruitment of Professional staff introduced in 1992[64] and of paragraph 57 of the first report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly at its current session on the provision of and related arrangements for travel services and allowances, with a view to making more effective use of resources, taking into account the practices of Member States;

4. *Decides* that, until such time as posts have been reclassified according to prescribed internal procedures and approved by the General Assembly, no staff member encumbering a post under reclassification review shall be paid at the higher grade level;

5. *Decides also* that the total allocation for consultants and ad hoc experts shall be maintained at its total revised appropriation amount for the biennium 1992-1993, and requests the Secretary-General to take action to make the best use of those resources, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Board of Auditors and paragraph 74 of the first report of the Advisory Committee;

6. *Decides further* to set the vacancy factor in respect of General Service staff at 0.8 per cent;

7. *Approves*, subject to the modifications below, the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee as expressed in chapter II of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures;

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

8. *Accepts*, in addition to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on this section, the establishment of one D-1, two P-3 and two General Service posts on a temporary basis for the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, decides to review the staffing of this Office, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that there is no duplication with the work of other Secretariat units;

9. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions for the financing of activities related to the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to clarify and review the distribution of responsibilities and liaison functions between the United Nations centres in Europe *vis-à-vis* organizations in Europe, taking into account all pertinent considerations and views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

11. *Accepts* the Secretary-General's proposals for an additional P-5 and an additional P-3 post for the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva on a temporary basis, and decides to keep under review the staffing of the Office of the Director-General on the basis of a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

Section 3. Political affairs

12. *Notes* that the proposals of the Secretary-General for the merger of sections 3B and 3C of the proposed programme budget should release resources for redeployment within this section;

13. *Accepts* the proposal of the Secretary-General for the conversion of the post of Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific from the date the Director is permanently located in the Centre at Kathmandu;

14. *Also accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General for consultants and ad hoc expert groups for the Office of Disarmament Affairs;

Section 4. Peace-keeping operations and special missions

15. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in its report[56] and the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations,[55] and decides to consider the criteria for the scope and use of the support account for peace-keeping operations for headquarters support for peace-keeping operations at the earliest opportunity during its current session, and, pending the outcome of that review, authorizes the Secretary-General to continue current administrative arrangements concerning the Situation Room;

16. *Decides* to review, at its fiftieth session, the impact of the merger of the Field Operations Division into the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the overall effectiveness of the Headquarters support system for peace-keeping operations and other field activities, on the basis of a report to be submitted on this matter;

Section 8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development

17. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General for full funding for the ad hoc secretariat on desertification for the biennium 1994-1995, subject to any expenditure in 1995 being mandated by the appropriate intergovernmental body;

18. *Endorses* provisional financing for the Non-Governmental Liaison Service through the United Nations regular budget in the amount proposed by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that such financing should not be used for salaries, travel and representation activities of the staffs of non-governmental organizations; in this regard, the Secretary-General shall require a report from the Non-Governmental Liaison Service on the use of this amount, which will be subject to audit by appropriate bodies;

19. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General regarding the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and requests the Secretary-General to consider the creation of a new budget section relating to the New Agenda with recommendations for additional resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session;

20. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General for the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in

the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 90 of its report,[14] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate services and resources are provided for those events;

Section 9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis

21. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General for resources for the preparation for and servicing of the International Conference on Population and Development;

22. *Also accepts* the level of resources recommended by the Advisory Committee and requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate posts for activities dealing with microeconomic issues through redeployment;

Section 10. Department for Development Support and Management Services

23. *Accepts*, on a provisional basis, the proposal of the Secretary-General for section 10 related to regular budget funding, and requests a review of his proposals in the light of relevant recommendations and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of paragraph 33 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination,[14] to review the activities, resources and institutional and organizational arrangements of the Department for Development Support and Management Services, including those related to natural resources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session with proposals aimed at the most effective delivery of technical cooperation to developing countries;

Section 11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

25. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the distribution of resources among the subprogrammes of section 11A properly reflects the priorities agreed at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, taking into account the views of the Trade and Development Board, as well as the restructuring in the economic and social sectors;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals for the implementation of section III, paragraph 4 (*b*), of its resolution 47/212 B in the context of his revised estimates for the biennium 1994-1995, and decides in the meantime to redeploy for activities relating to transnational corporations the temporary D-2 post proposed for abolition in paragraph 11A.57;

27. *Accepts* the proposal of the Secretary-General for resources for consultants and ad hoc expert groups as contained in paragraph 11A.159;

Section 11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

28. *Reiterates its request* in section I, paragraph 3 (*b*), of its resolution 47/212 B, for the prompt appointment of the Executive Director of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT;

Section 12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

29. *Reiterates its request* in section I, paragraph 3 (*c*), of its resolution 47/212 B, and stresses the need for the Secretary-General to implement fully and promptly the decisions of the General Assembly contained therein;

30. *Accepts* the proposal of the Secretary-General for the staffing level for this budget section, as shown in staffing table 12B.3;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assure the allocation of adequate resources for the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held in 1996;

Section 15. Economic Commission for Africa

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders under active review and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute;

Section 21. Human rights

33. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General for the staffing resources for human rights activities;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the allocation of resources among the approved programmes in section 21 so as to ensure the most effective delivery of all mandated activities;

35. *Takes note* of the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph VI.2 of its report[63] on section 21 of the proposed programme budget, in particular the issue of workload justification, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the information requested by the Advisory Committee for review by the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session;

Section 22A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review the existing arrangements for regular budget and extrabudgetary funding for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, taking fully into account the increased demand upon the Office since 1989, and, if necessary, to submit proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session through the appropriate intergovernmental bodies;

Section 23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs

37. *Accepts* one additional D-1 post located at Geneva and one additional P-2 post located in New York, decides to increase the reduction proposed by the Advisory Committee in its report from three to five General Service posts, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the staffing needs of this section under review;

Section 24. Public information

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the requirements of the Department of Public Information, taking into

account its role, functioning and activities, with a view to making it more effective, more relevant and more cost-effective and enhancing its ability to respond to the mandates entrusted to it;

39. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to review the resources devoted to public information activities currently proposed outside section 24, to assess their use and to examine the viability and implications of their possible consolidation within that section;

Section 25. Administration and management

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the management and organizational structure of the Department of Administration and Management, in particular the senior posts structure, and the possible consolidation of administrative functions in various units of the Secretariat, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

41. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph VIII.23 of the report of the Advisory Committee,[63] to submit a report to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session giving justification for his proposals to abolish nineteen posts in the Office of Conference Services, describing carefully the impact of such proposals on activities of the Office and programme delivery, and to submit proposals in this regard;

42. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive study on the organization, management and human resources requirements for the provision of adequate conference services as a basis for the consideration of his proposals for the regular budget for the biennium 1996-1997, and to provide Member States with previous studies on this matter that were carried out during the biennium 1992-1993;

43. *Notes* that the proposed increase in the section for the Department of Administration and Management is not fully justified;

44. *Also notes* the growing imbalance between proposed expenditures for administrative matters and those for substantive issues;

45. *Further notes* the observation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 35 of its report[14] that preference should be given to the redeployment of the proposed increase to the extent possible to priority areas;

Section 27. Special expenses

46. *Expresses concern* about the high costs of after-service health insurance and requests the Secretary-General to seek ways and means to reduce the increases in these costs;

Section 30. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

47. *Accepts* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and decides to reduce further, by 6 million United States dollars, the proposed estimates of the Secretary-General for alterations, improvements and major maintenance at major headquarters locations.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

48/229. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1994-1995 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to the biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of 5 million United States dollars in any one year of the biennium 1994-1995, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 300,000 dollars;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of 50,000 dollars;

(iii) The maintenance in office for completion of the cases of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of 40,000 dollars;

(iv) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of retiring judges, and travel and removal expenses and installation grant of members of the Court (Statute, Article 32, paragraph 7), not exceeding a total of 180,000 dollars;

(v) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 50,000 dollars;

(*c*) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding 500,000 dollars, in the biennium 1994-1995, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the biennium 1994-1995, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of the decision, that matter shall be brought to the

General Assembly, or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

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23 December 1993

48/230. Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly

I

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[65] and endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;[66]

2. *Concurs*, in particular, with the recommendation in paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in administering the appropriation, to take full account of the recommendations in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

II

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTIONS 25 (ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT), AND 31 (OFFICE FOR INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS)

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[67] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[68]

2. *Approves* the proposals made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 32 of his report[69] regarding the redeployment of resources from section 25 (Administration and management) to section 31 (Office for Inspections and Investigations) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;[61]

3. *Decides* to continue the current arrangements as contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[70] pending a review of the issue at its resumed forty-eighth session;

III

REVISED ESTIMATES RESULTING FROM RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS ORGANIZATIONAL AND SUBSTANTIVE SESSIONS OF 1993

Approves, on an exceptional basis, the travel expenses of the representatives of the least developed countries attending the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Congress itself in accordance with the request in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993;

IV

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN MISSION TO HAITI

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[71]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 6 of its report;[72]

3. *Approves* the estimate of 4 million United States dollars for the International Civilian Mission to Haiti for the period 1 January to 31 March 1994;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, should the Mission continue beyond 31 March 1994, to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into related commitments under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993, on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995;

V

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[73] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[74]

VI

HIGH-LEVEL POSTS

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[70] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;[75]

2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Decides* to consider at its resumed forty-eighth session the report of the Secretary-General on special representatives, envoys and related positions;[76]

VII

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1994-1995 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the 1994-1995 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre amounting to 25,099,000 dollars, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[77]

VIII

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT MATTERS

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General[78] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[79]

2. *Approves* the subvention of 220,000 dollars from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1994;

IX

CONTINGENCY FUND

Notes that a balance of 16,044,100 dollars remains in the contingency fund.

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48/231. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1994-1995:

1. Appropriations totalling 2,580,200,200 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section		*US dollars*
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*	
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	37 049 800
	TOTAL, PART I	37 049 800
	PART II. *Political affairs*	
3.	Political affairs	67 923 600
4.	Peace-keeping operations and special missions	101 573 200
	TOTAL, PART II	169 496 800
	PART III. *International justice and law*	
5.	International Court of Justice	18 329 400
7.	Legal activities	32 490 000
	TOTAL, PART III	50 819 400
	PART IV. *International cooperation for development*	
8.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	50 355 600
9.	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	46 815 700
10.	Department for Development Support and Management Services	29 385 800
11A.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	108 296 400
11B.	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	19 982 200
12A.	United Nations Environment Programme	11 384 500
12B.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	11 854 300
13.	Crime control	4 638 200
14.	International drug control	13 998 700
	TOTAL, PART IV	296 711 400
	PART V. *Regional cooperation for development*	
15.	Economic Commission for Africa	78 020 100
16.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	59 846 200
17.	Economic Commission for Europe	44 684 500
18.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	79 992 600
19.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 226 600

Section		*US dollars*
20.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	42 910 000
	TOTAL, PART V	343 680 000
	PART VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*	
21.	Human rights	36 063 300
22A.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	45 329 400
22B.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	21 007 900
23.	Department of Humanitarian Affairs	18 541 200
	TOTAL, PART VI	120 941 800
	PART VII. *Public information*	
24.	Public information	133 145 300
	TOTAL, PART VII	133 145 300
	PART VIII. *Common support services*	
25.	Administration and management	876 856 000
	TOTAL, PART VIII	876 856 000
	PART IX. *Jointly financed activities and special expenses*	
26.	Jointly financed administrative activities	26 192 800
27.	Special expenses	31 780 400
	TOTAL, PART IX	57 973 200
	PART X. *Staff assessment*	
28.	Staff assessment	404 949 000
	TOTAL, PART X	404 949 000
	PART XI. *Capital expenditures*	
29.	Technological innovations	18 841 500
30.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	58 306 900
	TOTAL, PART XI	77 148 400
	PART XII. *Office for Inspections and Investigations*	
31.	Office for Inspections and Investigations	11 429 100
	TOTAL, PART XII	11 429 100
	GRAND TOTAL	2 580 200 200

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical cooperation under part V, section 20, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium does not exceed twenty-four months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of 51,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1994-1995 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

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B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1994-1995:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling 477,401,700 United States dollars are approved as follows:

Income section		*US dollars*
1.	Income from staff assessment	411 364 200
2.	General income	59 258 800
3.	Services to the public	6 778 700
	TOTAL	477 401 700

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1994

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1994:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 1,234,045,900 United States dollars, consisting of 1,290,100,100 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1994-1995 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above, less 56,054,200 dollars, being the decrease in revised appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 48/219 A of 23 December 1993, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 33,018,750 dollars, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1994-1995 under resolution B above, increased by 2,124,600 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1992-1993 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/219 B of 23 December 1993;

(*b*) 1,198,902,550 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/221 A and 48/223 A of 20 December 1991 and 23 December 1993 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992 on the scale of assessments for the year 1994;

2. There shall be set off against the assessments on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 175,860,700 dollars, consisting of:

(*a*) 205,681,600 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1994-1995 under resolution B above;

(*b*) Less 29,820,900 dollars, being the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1992-1993 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/219 B.

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48/232. Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of 100 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1994;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from the surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1992-1993 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/188 of 20 December 1991;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1992-1993 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1994-1995;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments that may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of the total of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1994-1995, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

87th plenary meeting
23 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. IX.B.5.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5D* (A/48/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

[3] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/48/5/Add.5), sect. III.

[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/48/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; and ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/48/5/Add.5), sects. I and II.

[5] A/48/230, annex.

[6] A/48/516.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/47/5 and A/47/5 vol. I/Corr.1), vol.I, sect. II.

[8] A/48/530.

[9] A/48/72, annex.

[10] A/48/72/Add.1, annex.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 7th meeting, and corrigendum.

[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (A/48/16), part two; A/48/277, A/48/420 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/428, A/48/452, A/48/640, A/C.5/48/2 and A/C.5/48/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[13] A/48/277.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/48/16), part two.

[15] Ibid., paras. 231-238.

[16] A/48/428.

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 24th meeting, and corrigendum.

[18] A/C.5/48/2.

[19] A/48/452.

[20] A/48/420, annex.

[21] A/48/420/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex.

[22] A/48/572.

[23] A/48/503 and Add.1 and A/48/565 and Corr.1.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/46/34).

[25] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/47/34).

[26] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/48/34).

[27] See A/46/89, A/47/119 and A/48/129.

[28] A/46/219, A/47/373 and A/48/383.

[29] A/47/755.

[30] See A/48/129.

[31] A/48/383.

[32] See article 3 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 31/192, annex).

[33] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/48/34), chap. V, sect. B.

[34] Ibid., *Supplement No. 32* (A/48/32/Rev.2).

[35] Ibid., annex I.

[36] Ibid., *Supplement No. 11* (A/48/11).

[37] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/47/11).

[38] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/48/30 and Corr.1).

[39] Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (A/48/9 and Corr.1); A/48/517, A/C.5/48/4, A/C.5/48/17 and A/C.5/48/18 and Corr.1.

[40] Ibid., *Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/48/30 and Corr.1), para. 100.

[41] Ibid., paras. 106 and 107.

[42] Ibid., para. 172.

[43] Ibid., paras. 180-186.

[44] Ibid., para. 187.

[45] A/C.5/48/4.

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/48/30 and Corr.1), paras. 188-197.

[47] Ibid., chap. VIII.

[48] Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (A/48/9 and Corr.1).

[49] A/48/517.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/46/30), vol. I, para. 88.

[51] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/47/30 and Corr.1), paras. 99 (*c*) and (*e*).

[52] JSPB/G.4/Rev.14.

[53] Under the methodology approved by the International Civil Service Commission, the net pensionable salary is the net salary in the salary scales less the non-pensionable component, if any, with the latter being shown separately in the salary scales.

[54] ST/SGB/Staff Regulations/Rev.22.

[55] A/48/470.

[56] A/48/757.

[57] A/C.5/48/40.

[58] A/48/769-777 and A/48/779-786.

[59] A/48/778.

[60] A/47/990.

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/48/6/Rev.1).

[62] *Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (A/47/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1), vols. I and II.

[63] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/48/7).

[64] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 24th meeting, and corrigendum.

[65] A/C.5/48/28.

[66] A/48/745.

[67] A/C.5/48/42 and A/C.5/48/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 43rd meeting, and corrigendum.

[69] A/C.5/48/42.

[70] A/C.5/48/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[71] A/C.5/48/27.

[72] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 A*, document A/48/7/Add.3.

[73] A/C.5/48/41.

[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 44th meeting, and corrigendum.

[75] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 A*, document A/48/7/Add.2.

[76] A/C.5/48/26.

[77] A/C.5/48/8.

[78] A/C.5/48/16.

[79] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th meeting, and corrigendum.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

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48/29. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 17 of its resolution 46/50 of 9 December 1991, paragraph 1 of section IV of the annex to its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990 and paragraph 1 of section IV of the annex to its resolution 47/32 of 25 November 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law[2] and the guidelines and recommendations on future implementation of the Programme within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, which were adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Programme and are contained in section III of that report,

Bearing in mind that the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law is one of the main objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, as declared in its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 and further expanded in section IV of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, which is contained in the annex to resolution 45/40, and in section IV of the programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, contained in the annex to resolution 47/32,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law, *Convinced*, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated or recalled that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987, 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and 46/50, in which, in addition, it expressed or reaffirmed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. *Approves* the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1994 and 1995 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A number of international law fellowships in both 1994 and 1995, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme and to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship in both 1994 and 1995 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 1994 and 1995;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 14, 15, and 16 below;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1992 and 1993, in particular for the organization of the twenty-eighth[3] and twenty-ninth[4] sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 1 to 19 June 1992 and 1 to 18 June 1993, respectively, and for the activities of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat related to the fellowship programme in international law and to the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, carried out, respectively, through its Codification Division and its Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of admitting, for participation in the various components of the Programme of Assistance, candidates from countries willing to bear the entire cost of such participation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider the relative advantages of using available resources and voluntary contributions for regional, subregional or national courses, as against courses organized within the United Nations system;

6. *Welcomes*, in particular, the publication, in a single volume and in all official languages of the Organization, of the *Summaries of the Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice (1948-1991)*,[5] carried out through the joint efforts of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and its secretariat for the Programme of Assistance and of the Registry of the International Court of Justice;

7. *Invites* interested States to consider the option of financing the translation and publication of the Judgments of the International Court of Justice;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs to bring up to date the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme through the activities described in the report of the Secretary-General;

10. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme through the activities described in the report of the Secretary-General;

11. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling selected candidates under the international law fellowship programme to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher course held at Harare in 1993;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable it to carry on with the above-mentioned activities, in particular the summer courses, regional courses and programmes of the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations;

13. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations, whether regional or universal, to make all possible efforts to implement the goals and carry out the activities contemplated in section IV of the programme of activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the United Nations Decade of International Law, dealing with the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and contained in the annex to its resolution 47/32;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

15. *Reiterates its request* to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions, *inter alia*, for the International Law Seminar, for the fellowship programme in international law and for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

16. *Urges* in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions for the organization of regional refresher courses in international law by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, especially with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1994 and 1995 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/30. United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989, by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling further its resolution 47/32 of 25 November 1992, to which was annexed the programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his reports[6] submitted pursuant to resolution 47/32,

Recalling that at its forty-fifth session the Sixth Committee established the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group to continue its work in accordance with resolutions 45/40 of 28 November 1990, 46/53 of 9 December 1991 and 47/32,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing information received from the International Committee of the Red Cross on the work of the group of experts on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict,[7] conducted under the auspices of the International Committee, and the draft guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, annexed thereto,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Sixth Committee and its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law for their work at the current session, and requests the Working Group to continue its work at the forty-ninth session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. *Invites* all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they have undertaken in implementation of the programme, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

4. *Takes note with appreciation*, in this respect, of the International Conference on the Protection of War Victims, held at Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993, and its Final Declaration adopted on 1 September 1993,[8] as an important means for reaffirming, strengthening and promoting international humanitarian law, and reminds all States of their responsibility to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in order to protect the victims of war;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of information received under paragraph 3 above, a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the imple-

mentation of the programme, together with views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, and to submit it to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

7. *Encourages* States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and non governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

9. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to resolution 47/32;

10. *Decides* that a United Nations congress on public international law should be held in 1995, as proposed in part III of the report of the Working Group,[9] and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparations for the congress and keep the Member States informed of the status of the preparations;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work of the group of experts on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, conducted under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of the report prepared by the International Committee;[10]

12. *Invites* all States to review the draft guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict annexed to the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to provide their comments thereon to the International Committee, either directly or through the Secretary-General, no later than 31 March 1994;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the International Committee of the Red Cross to draw up a new version of the guidelines for military manuals, taking into account the comments made by States on the report of the Secretary-General containing information received from the International Committee,[7] and notes that the International Committee is ready to convene, if need be, a meeting of government experts for that purpose;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by it and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit the information received in the report to be prepared under paragraph 5 above to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/31. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session,[11]

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[12] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recognizing also the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Expressing its appreciation for the progress achieved by the International Law Commission in its elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court, and noting the constructive debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this question,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission, entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", which was

devoted to the question of a draft statute for an international criminal court;

5. *Invites* States to submit to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1994, as requested by the International Law Commission, written comments on the draft articles proposed by the Working Group on a draft statute for an international criminal court;[13]

6. *Requests* the International Law Commission to continue its work as a matter of priority on this question with a view to elaborating a draft statute, if possible at its forty-sixth session in 1994, taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States;

7. *Endorses* the decision of the International Law Commission to include in its agenda the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on the nationality of natural and legal persons",[14] on the understanding that the final form to be given to the work on these topics shall be decided after a preliminary study is presented to the General Assembly;

8. *Notes* the intentions of the International Law Commission for the programme of work for the remainder of the current term of office of its members,[15] and in this connection requests the Commission to resume at its forty-sixth session the consideration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and welcomes the Commission's decision to endeavour to complete in 1994 the second reading of the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work;

10. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

11. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in its report,[16] and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

12. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to make every effort, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

15. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

16. *Also recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly commence on 24 October 1994.

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/32. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development and from different legal systems in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law, *Having considered* the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session,[17]

Mindful of the valuable contribution being rendered by the Commission within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Having considered also the report of the Secretary-General,[18]

Concerned about the continuing relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, due in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Commission and appreciates the many proposals on possible future work made during the Congress on International Trade Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1992, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Welcomes the decision of the Commission to request its secretariat to commence work in preparation of guidelines for pre-hearing conferences in arbitral proceedings;

(*b*) Also welcomes the decision of the Commission to continue considering the other proposals made during the Congress as part of its future programme of work;

3. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and in this connection recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

4. *Also reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability of seminars and symposia sponsored by the Commission to provide such training and assistance, and in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars at Bangkok; Jakarta; Lahore, Pakistan; Colombo; Dhaka; Kiev; Warsaw; and Rogaska Slatina, Slovenia, and for assisting the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council with its initiative to promote harmonization of international trade law in the Asia-Pacific region, and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminars to take place;

(*b*) Urges Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

(*c*) Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies responsible for development assistance to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to establish a separate trust fund for the Commission to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue its consideration in the competent Main Committee during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly on granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for organizing the Fifth Symposium on International Trade Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at Vienna from 12 to 16 July 1993 during its twenty-sixth session;

8. *Stresses* the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end invites States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to these conventions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 above to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/33. Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Noting that procurement constitutes a large portion of public expenditure of most States,

Noting also that a model law on procurement establishing procedures designed to foster integrity, confidence, fairness and transparency in the procurement process will also promote economy, efficiency and competition in procurement and thus lead to increased economic development,

Being of the opinion that the establishment of a model law on procurement that is acceptable to States with different legal, social and economic systems contributes to the development of harmonious international economic relations,

Being convinced that the Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law[19] will significantly assist all States, including developing countries and States whose economies are in transition, in enhancing their existing procurement laws and formulating procurement laws where none presently exist,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law of the Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law;[20]

2. *Recommends* that, in view of the desirability of improvement and uniformity of the laws of procurement, States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their procurement laws;

3. *Recommends also* that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law together with the Guide become generally known and available.

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/34. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules)

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest, and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Recalling the entry into force, on 1 November 1992, of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules),[21]

1. *Invites* all States to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make increased efforts to promote wider adherence to the Convention.

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/35. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,[22]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[23] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[24] and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Noting the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding that has guided the deliberations of the Committee on issues affecting the United Nations community and the host country,

Welcoming the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

Welcoming also the efforts to explore ways to rationalize the work of the Committee, and in particular its agenda,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 58 of its report;

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country, and hopes that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Voices its concern* that the amount of financial indebtedness resulting from non-compliance with contractual obligations of certain missions accredited to the United Nations has increased to alarming proportions, reminds all permanent missions to the United Nations, their personnel and Secretariat personnel of their responsibilities to meet such obligations, and expresses the hope that the efforts undertaken by the Committee, in consultation with all concerned, will lead to a solution of this problem;

5. *Welcomes* the lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and expresses the hope that the remaining travel restrictions will be removed by the host country as soon as possible, and in this regard notes the positions of the affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country;

6. *Supports* the efforts of the Chairman of the Committee, Member States and the Secretariat to explore ways to rationalize the work of the Committee and its agenda, permitting it to remain efficient and responsive, and in keeping with the overall spirit of its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/36. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[25]

Recalling also its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992 on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[26] thirty-ninth,[27], fortieth,[28] forty-first,[29] forty-second,[30] forty-third,[31] forty-fourth,[32] forty-fifth,[33] forty-sixth,[34] forty-seventh[35] and forty-eighth[36] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1993,[37]

Recalling the elements relevant to the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization contained in its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993,

Noting the discussions in the Security Council towards strengthening the consultative process in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter with a view to minimizing special economic problems of countries adversely affected as a result of their implementation of preventive or enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 1993,[38]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;[38]

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 7 to 25 March 1994;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1994, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 below:

(*a*) To accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context:

(i) To consider on a priority basis proposals on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(ii) To continue its consideration, also on a priority basis, of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations;

(iii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted to the Special Committee or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1994, including the proposal on the strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancement of its efficiency and the revised proposal submitted with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in this context:

(i) To continue its consideration of the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To continue its consideration of other specific proposals relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in particular those relating to the enhancement of the role of the International Court of Justice;

4. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall continue to accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group, and also decides that the Special Committee shall be authorized to invite other States or intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in its plenary meetings on specific items where it considers that such participation would assist its work;

6. *Invites* the Special Committee at its session in 1994 to initiate a review of its membership and to consider various proposals regarding this membership;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

48/37. Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[39] and General Assembly resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993,

Recalling also its resolution 47/72 of 14 December 1992,

Gravely concerned at the increasing number of attacks on United Nations personnel that have caused death or serious injury,

Recalling further the statement made by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, on 31 March 1993,[40] in which the Security Council, *inter alia*, recognized the need for all relevant bodies of the Organization to take concerted action to enhance the safety and security of United Nations forces and personnel,

Recalling the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,[41]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,[42]

Recalling also Security Council resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993,

Noting with appreciation the draft proposals submitted by the delegations of New Zealand[43] and Ukraine[44] under this item,

Welcoming the oral report of the Chairman of the Working Group established under the item,[45]

1. *Decides* to establish an Ad Hoc Committee open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention dealing with the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, with particular reference to responsibility for attacks on such personnel;

2. *Decides also* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be authorized to hold a session from 28 March to 8 April 1994 and, if the Committee itself so decides, to hold a further session from 1 to 12 August 1994, to prepare the text of a draft convention, taking into account any suggestions and proposals from States, as well as comments and suggestions that the Secretary-General may wish to provide on this subject, and bearing in mind views expressed during the debate on this item at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

4. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on progress made towards the elaboration of the draft convention;

5. *Recommends* that at its forty-ninth session a working group be re-established in the framework of the Sixth Committee in the event that further work is required for the elaboration of the draft convention;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice".

73rd plenary meeting
9 December 1993

NOTES

[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. IX.B.6.

[2] A/48/580.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/47/10), chap. V, sect. H.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/48/10), chap. VI, sect. E.

[5] ST/LEG/SER.F/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.5).

[6] A/48/312 and A/48/435.

[7] A/48/269.

[8] A/48/742, annex.

[9] A/C.6/48/L.9.

[10] A/48/269, sect. II

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/48/10).

[12] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/48/10), annex.

[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (A/48/10), para. 440.

[15] Ibid., para. 424.

[16] Ibid., para. 452.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/48/17).

[18] A/48/296.

[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/48/17), annex I.

[20] *Supplement No. 17* (A/48/17), chap. II, sect. E.

[21] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/48/26).

[23] Resolution 22 A (I).

[24] See resolution 169 (II).

[25] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987, 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989, 45/44 of 28 November 1990, 46/58 of 9 December 1991 and 47/38 of 25 November 1992.

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[27] Ibid., *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[28] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[29] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[30] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[31] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[32] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[33] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/45/1).

[34] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[35] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[36] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/48/1).

[37] A/48/573-S/26705; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26705.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 33* and corrigendum (A/48/33 and Corr.1).

[39] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[40] See S/25493; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1993*.

[41] A/48/173.

[42] A/48/349-S/26358; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26358.

[43] A/C.6/48/L.2.

[44] A/C.6/48/L.3.

[45] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Sixth Committee*, 29th meeting, and corrigendum.

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48/446	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/48/720, para. 10; A/48/PV.86)	94	21 December 1993	355
48/447	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (A/48/720, para. 10; A/48/PV.86)	94	21 December 1993	355
48/448	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session (A/48/722, para. 11; A/48/PV.86)	96	21 December 1993	355
48/449	Reports requested in General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 (A/48/725, para. 30; A/48/PV.86)	99	21 December 1993	355
48/450	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/48/726, para. 37; A/48/PV.86)	100	21 December 1993	356
48/451	Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations interim offices (A/48/733, para. 12 A/48/PV.86)	154	21 December 1993	356
48/452	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/48/715, para. 17; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356
48/453	Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa (A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356
48/454	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356
48/455	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356
48/456	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356
48/457	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1994-1995 (A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22; A/48/PV.86)	12	21 December 1993	356

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
48/426	Draft model national legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, revised by the Secretariat in accordance with the comments made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions (A/48/625/Add.1, para. 9; A/48/PV.84)	107	20 December 1993	359
48/427	Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy (A/48/626/Add.1, para. 11; A/48/PV.85)	108	20 December 1993	359
48/428	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" (A/48/627, para. 29; A/48/PV.85)	109	20 December 1993	359
48/429	Human rights questions (A/48/632; A/48/PV.85)	114	20 December 1993	360
48/430	Reports considered under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (A/48/632/Add.4, para. 15; A/48/PV.85)	114 (*b*)	20 December 1993	360
48/431	Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1994-1995 (A/48/624, para. 11; A/48/PV.85)	12	20 December 1993	360
48/432	Promotion of press freedom in the world (A/48/624, para. 11; A/48/PV.85)	12	20 December 1993	366

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
48/433	International Year of the Elderly (A/48/624, para. 11; A/48/PV.85)	12	20 December 1993	366
48/434	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/48/624, para. 11; A/48/PV.85)	12	20 December 1993	366
	5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee			
48/458	Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1994-1995 (A/48/801/Add.1, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	121	23 December 1993	366
48/459	Action taken on certain documents (A/48/801/Add.1, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	121	23 December 1993	367
48/460	Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/48/804, para. 7; A/48/PV.87)	122	23 December 1993	367
48/461	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/48/802, para. 6; A/48/PV.87)	159	23 December 1993	368
48/462	Personnel questions (A/48/805, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	168	23 December 1993	368
48/463	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/48/812, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	130 (*a*)	23 December 1993	368
48/464	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/48/813, para. 6; A/48/PV.87)	130 (*b*)	23 December 1993	368
48/465	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (A/48/814, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	131	23 December 1993	369
48/466	Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (A/48/815, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	132 (*a*)	23 December 1993	369
48/467	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (A/48/816, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	133	23 December 1993	369
48/468	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/48/817, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	134	23 December 1993	369
48/469	Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (A/48/818, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	135	23 December 1993	370
48/470	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/48/819, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	136	23 December 1993	370
48/471	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (A/48/820, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	137	23 December 1993	370
48/472	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/48/807/Add.1, para. 7; A/48/PV.87)	138 (*b*)	23 December 1993	371
48/473	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/48/821, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	149	23 December 1993	371
48/474	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (A/48/822, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	160	23 December 1993	371
48/475	Financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia (A/48/823, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	162	23 December 1993	372
48/476	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (A/48/825, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	164	23 December 1993	372
48/477	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (A/48/826, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	165	23 December 1993	372

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
48/478	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (A/48/827, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	166	23 December 1993	372
48/479	Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (A/48/828, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	173	23 December 1993	373
48/480	Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (A/48/829, para. 5; A/48/PV.87)	174	23 December 1993	373
48/481	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/811, para. 40; A/48/PV.87)	123	23 December 1993	374
48/482	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/48/743, para. 4; A/48/PV.87)	12	23 December 1993	374
	6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee			
48/411	Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/48/609, para. 10; A/48/PV.73)	140	9 December 1993	374
48/412	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/48/610, para. 9; A/48/PV.73)	141	9 December 1993	374
48/413	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (A/48/616, para. 12; A/48/PV.73)	147	9 December 1993	374
48/414	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (A/48/617, para. 6; A/48/PV.73)	148	9 December 1993	374
48/415	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (A/48/619, para. 8; A/48/PV.73)	161	9 December 1993	374

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

48/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 21 September 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-eighth session consisting of the following Member States: AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, MAURITIUS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THAILAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

48/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 21 September 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Samuel INSANALLY (Guyana) President of the General Assembly.

48/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[1]

On 21 September 1993, the six Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1993, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Adolf Ritter von WAGNER (Germany),
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): Mr. Stanley KALPAGÉ (Sri Lanka),
Second Committee: Mr. René Valéry MONGBÉ (Benin),
Third Committee: Mr. Eduard KUKAN (Slovakia),
Fifth Committee: Mr. Rabah HADID (Algeria),
Sixth Committee: Mrs. María del Luján FLORES (Uruguay).

48/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[1]

At its 2nd plenary meeting on 21 September 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to its resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: BANGLADESH, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, PAKISTAN, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ZAIRE and ZAMBIA.

48/305. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 33rd and 34th plenary meetings, on 21 October 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected BULGARIA, CHILE, COSTA RICA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, INDONESIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, VENEZUELA and ZIMBABWE members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BOTSWANA, CHILE, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUINEA, JAPAN, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PERU, SOMALIA, SPAIN, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following fifty-four Member States: ANGOLA,[*] AUSTRALIA,[*] BAHAMAS,[**] BANGLADESH,[*] BELARUS,[*] BELGIUM,[*] BENIN,[*] BHUTAN,[**] BRAZIL,[*] BULGARIA,[***] CANADA,[**] CHILE,[***] CHINA,[**] COLOMBIA,[*] COSTA RICA,[***] CUBA,[**] DENMARK,[**] EGYPT,[***] ETHIOPIA,[*] FRANCE,[***] GABON,[**] GERMANY,[***] GHANA,[***] GREECE,[***] INDIA,[*] INDONESIA,[***] IRELAND,[***] ITALY,[*] JAPAN,[***] KUWAIT,[*] LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,[**] MADAGASCAR,[*] MEXICO,[**] NIGERIA,[**] NORWAY,[**] PAKISTAN,[***] PARAGUAY,[***] PHILIPPINES,[*] POLAND,[*] PORTUGAL,[***] REPUBLIC OF KOREA,[**] ROMANIA,[**] RUSSIAN FEDERATION,[**] SENEGAL,[***] SURINAME,[*] SRI LANKA,[**] SWAZILAND,[*] UKRAINE,[**] UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,[**] UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,[***] UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,[*] VENEZUELA,[***] ZAIRE[**] and ZIMBABWE.[***]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/306. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 43rd and 44th plenary meetings, on 29 October 1993, the General Assembly in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected ARGENTINA, the

CZECH REPUBLIC, NIGERIA, OMAN and RWANDA non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CAPE VERDE, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MOROCCO and VENEZUELA.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following fifteen Member States: ARGENTINA,** BRAZIL,* CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC,** DJIBOUTI,* FRANCE, NEW ZEALAND,* NIGERIA,** OMAN,** PAKISTAN,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA,** SPAIN,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

48/307. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[2] extended the term of office of Mrs. Sadako OGATA as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years, beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1998.

48/308. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly, at its 51st to 53rd plenary meetings on 10 November 1993, and the Security Council, at its 3309th to 3311th meetings, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, five members of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*), Mr. NI Zhengyu (*China*), Mr. Jens EVENSEN (*Norway*), Mr. Bola AJIBOLA (*Nigeria*) and Mr. Géza HERCZEGH (*Hungary*).[3] The following persons were elected:

Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany),
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary),
Mr. Abdul Koroma (Sierra Leone),
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan),
Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China).

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Sir Robert Yewdall JENNINGS (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** President; Mr. Shigeru ODA (*Japan*),*** Vice-President; Mr. Roberto AGO (*Italy*),* Mr. Stephen M. SCHWEBEL (*United States of America*),* Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (*Algeria*),* Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich TARASSOV (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Gilbert GUILLAUME (*France*),** Mr. Mohamed SHAHABUDDEEN (*Guyana*),* Mr. Andrés AGUILAR MAWDSLEY (*Venezuela*),** Mr. Christopher Gregory WEERAMANTRY (*Sri Lanka*),** Mr. Raymond RANJEVA (*Madagascar*),** Mr. Géza HERCZEGH (*Hungary*),*** Mr. Carl-August FLEISCHHAUER (*Germany*),*** Mr. Abdul KOROMA (*Sierra Leone*),*** and Mr. SHI Jiuyong (*China*).***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.

48/309. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1993, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 43/406 of 24 October 1988, elected ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, the DEMOCRATIC

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GUINEA-BISSAU, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, NICARAGUA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, the SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office on 31 December 1993 of ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHINA, FRANCE, GABON, the GAMBIA, GERMANY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KUWAIT, LESOTHO, MAURITIUS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PERU, the PHILIPPINES, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZIMBABWE.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed of the following fifty-eight States: ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,* BANGLADESH,* BHUTAN,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** BURUNDI,** CAMEROON,* CANADA,** CHILE,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CONGO,* COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** DENMARK,* FRANCE,** GABON,** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** GUINEA-BISSAU,** GUYANA,* HUNGARY,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* MALAYSIA,* MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,* NICARAGUA,** NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,* POLAND,* PORTUGAL,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** ROMANIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** RWANDA,* SENEGAL,* SLOVAKIA,* SPAIN,** SRI LANKA,* SUDAN,** SWEDEN,** SWITZERLAND,** SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY,* VENEZUELA,** ZAIRE,** ZAMBIA** and ZIMBABWE.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

48/310. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[4] and in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, elected BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CHINA, LIBERIA, MALAWI, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, the SUDAN, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the GAMBIA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MEXICO, NEPAL, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following thirty-four Member States: ALBANIA,* AUSTRALIA,* BANGLADESH,*** BRAZIL,*** CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,* CHINA,*** ECUADOR,** FRANCE,** GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* GUINEA-BISSAU,** HONDURAS,* HUNGARY,** INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ITALY,** JAPAN,** LIBERIA,*** MALAWI,*** MEXICO,*** NICARAGUA,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,*** PERU,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SUDAN,*** SWAZILAND,* THAILAND,* TUNISIA,** TURKEY,*** UGANDA* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to hold elections for the remaining two seats at a later date.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/311. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[5] and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected ARGENTINA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, the COMOROS, the CONGO, CUBA, GERMANY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINE and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, GERMANY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ITALY, the NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, POLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UGANDA, UKRAINE and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following thirty-four Member States: ARGENTINA,*** BAHAMAS,* BELARUS,*** BRAZIL,*** CAMEROON,*** CANADA,*** CHINA,** COMOROS,*** CONGO,*** CUBA,*** EGYPT,** FRANCE,* GERMANY,*** GHANA,* INDIA,*** INDONESIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,** KENYA,** NETHERLANDS,*** NICARAGUA,** NORWAY,*** PAKISTAN,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** ROMANIA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,*** TOGO,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,*** UKRAINE,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* URUGUAY* and ZAMBIA.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/312. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President,[6] after consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, of CHILE, EGYPT, FRANCE, GABON, JAPAN, PAKISTAN and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHILE, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GABON, JAPAN, KENYA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following twenty-one Member States: AUSTRIA,** CHILE,*** EGYPT,*** FIJI,** FRANCE,*** GABON,*** GRENADA,** HONDURAS,* HUNGARY,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAMAICA,* JAPAN,*** JORDAN,** MOROCCO,** MOZAMBIQUE,* NIGER,** PAKISTAN,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SENEGAL,* TURKEY* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/313. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[7] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994:

Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Russian Federation),
Mr. Simon Khoam Chuinkam (Cameroon),
Mrs. Inga Eriksson Fogh (Sweden),
Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),
Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America).

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (*Syrian Arab Republic*),* Mr. Leonid Efimovich BIDNYI (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. Gérard BIRAUD (*France*),** Mr. Simon Khoam CHUINKAM (*Cameroon*),*** Mr. Kwaku Dua DANKWA (*Ghana*),* Mr. Jorge José DUHALT VILLAR (*Mexico*),** Mrs. Inga Eriksson FOGH (*Sweden*),*** Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),*** Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),** Mr. Zoran LAZAREVIĆ (*Yugoslavia*),* Mr. E. Besley MAYCOCK (*Barbados*),* Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (*United Republic of Tanzania*),* Mr. Wolfgang MÜNCH (*Germany*),** Mr. Ranjit RAE (*India*),** Ms. Linda S. SHENWICK (*United States of America*)*** and Mr. YU Mengjia (*China*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/314. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

A

Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994:

Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov,
Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar,
Mr. Li Yong,
Mr. Ugo Sessi,
Mr. Agha Shahi,
Mr. Adrien Teirlinck.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] appointed Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiro AKIMOTO (*Japan*),* Mr. Sergio CHAPARRO RUIZ (*Chile*),** Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich CHULKOV (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. David ETUKET (*Uganda*),* Mr. John D. FOX (*United States of America*),* Mr. Neil Hewitt FRANCIS (*Australia*),** Mrs. Norma GOICOCHEA ESTENOZ (*Cuba*),** Mr. Ion GORITZA (*Romania*),* Mr. Alvaro GURGEL DE ALENCAR (*Brazil*),*** Mr. Tarak BEN HAMIDA (*Tunisia*),** Mr. Imre KARBUCZKY (*Hungary*),* Mr. LI Yong (*China*),*** Mr. Vanu Gopala MENON (*Singapore*),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD EL GHAOUTH (*Mauritania*),** Mr. Dimitri RALLIS (*Greece*),** Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*),*** Mr. Agha SHAHI (*Pakistan*)*** and Mr. Adrien TEIRLINCK (*Belgium*).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

B

Appointment of a member emeritus of the Committee on Contributions

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[9] the General Assembly appointed Mr. Syed Amjad Ali as member emeritus of the Committee on Contributions in recognition of his distinguished service as the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions for twenty-seven consecutive years.

48/315. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[10] appointed the Auditor-General of GHANA as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1994.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Auditor-General of GHANA,*** Comptroller and Auditor-General of INDIA** and Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1997.

48/316. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[11] confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994:

Ms. Francine J. Bovich,
Mr. Jean Guyot,
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows:
Mr. Ahmad ABDULLATIF (*Saudi Arabia*),* Ms. Francine J. BOVICH (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade FARIA (*Brazil*),* Mr. Jean GUYOT (*France*);*** Mr. Michiya MATSUKAWA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE (*Switzerland*),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE (*Ghana*),** Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*)* and Mr. Jürgen REIMNITZ (*Germany*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/317. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[12] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994:

Mr. Mayer Gabay,
Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*),* President; Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*),**, First Vice President; Mr. Luis M. de POSADAS MONTERO (*Uruguay*),*** Second Vice President; Mr. Mayer GABAY (*Israel*),*** Mr. BALANDA Mikuin Leliel (*Zaire*),* Mr. Francis SPAIN (*Ireland*)** and Mr. Hubert THIERRY (*France*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

48/318. Appointment of members of the Committee on Information

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[13] appointed GABON and ISRAEL members of the Committee on Information.

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following eighty-three Member States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZIMBABWE.

48/319. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[14] appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1994:

Mr. Mario Bettati,
Ms. Lucretia Myers,
Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel,
Mr. Alexis Stephanou,
Mr. Ku Tashiro.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Mohsen BEL HADJ AMOR (*Tunisia*),* Chairman; Mr. Carlos S. VEGEGA (*Argentina*),* Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario BETTATI (*France*),*** Mrs. Turkia DADDAH (*Mauritania*),* Mr. Humayun KABIR (*Bangladesh*),** Mr. Valery Fiodorovich KENIAYKIN (*Russian Federation*),** Ms. Lucretia MYERS (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Antônio FONSECA PIMENTEL (*Brazil*),*** Mr. André Xavier PIRSON (*Belgium*),* Mr. Jaroslav RIHA (*Czech Republic*),* Mr. Ernest RUSITA (*Uganda*),** Mr. Missoum SBIH (*Algeria*),** Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU (*Greece*),*** Mr. Ku TASHIRO (*Japan*)*** and Mr. Mario YANGO (*Philippines*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

48/401. Organization of the forty-eighth session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,[15] adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-eighth session.

48/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

A

At its 3rd, 22nd, 31st, 36th plenary meetings, on 24 September, 8, 15 and 25 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,[16] second,[17] third,[18] fourth,[19] and fifth[20] reports, adopted the agenda[21] and the allocation of agenda items[22] for the forty-eighth session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[23] decided to defer consideration of the following items and to include them in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session:

Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India;

Question of East Timor.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[24] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[25] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[26] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 15 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[27] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[28] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Personnel questions" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[70] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

B

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 2 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[29] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Burundi" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[30] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[31] also decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[32] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[33] also decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[34] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

C

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, by adopting the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[35] decided that item 117 should be amended to read "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination".

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1993, the General Assembly, on a request by Australia,[36] decided to reopen consideration of item 47, entitled "Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995".

48/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-eighth session

A

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[37] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-eighth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(*c*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*d*) Committee on Conferences;

(*e*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*f*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*g*) Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*h*) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(*i*) Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations;

(*j*) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(*k*) Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize;

(*l*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

B

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 29 November 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[38] decided that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-eighth session.

48/404. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 15 October 1993, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[39]

48/405. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 15 October 1993, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[40]

48/406. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 19 October 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[41] having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations:[42]

(*a*) Took note of the work of the Preparatory Committee in 1993, including the decision that the theme for the commemoration be "We the Peoples of the United Nations... United for a Better World" and that an open-ended drafting group be established to prepare a declaration to be adopted in 1995 to mark the anniversary;

(*b*) Decided that the Preparatory Committee should continue its work and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

48/407. Report of the Security Council

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 28 October 1993, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[43]

48/408. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1993, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/409. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

A

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[44]

B

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of the addendum to the note by the Secretary-General.[45]

48/410. Award of human rights prizes in 1993

A

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 7 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to increase the number of award winners to nine.

B

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and its decisions 47/429 of 18 December 1992 and 48/410 A of 7 December 1993, awarded nine prizes to the following individuals and organizations that had made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights:

1. Mr. Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia)
2. Dr. Erica Daes (Greece)
3. Mr. James Grant (United States of America)
4. International Commission of Jurists
5. Medical personnel of the Central Hospital of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
6. Dr. Sonia Picado Sotela (Costa Rica)
7. Mr. Ganesh Man Singh (Nepal)
8. Sudanese Women's Union (Sudan)
9. Father Julio Tumiri Javier (Bolivia)

48/416. Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Belgium,[46] reaffirmed, on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the significance of the Declaration as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

48/425. Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).[47]

48/435. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/436. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security" to a later date during the session and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/437. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/438. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/439. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.[48]

48/483. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, III, V (section C), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[49]

48/484. Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, apart from organizational matters and items that may have to be considered by operation of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, decided that the following agenda items remained for consideration during the forty-eighth session:

Item 10: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;

Item 16 (*b*): Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

Item 17 (*h*): Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;

Item 17 (*i*): Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Item 24: United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

Item 31: The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

Item 33: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council;

Item 35: Question of Palestine;

Item 36: Law of the sea;

Item 38: Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

Item 42: The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Item 47: Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995;

Item 49: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security;

Item 52: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security;

Item 53: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

Item 54: Question of Cyprus;

Item 55: Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait;

Item 114 (*b*): Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Item 114 (*c*): Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

Item 120: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors;

Item 121: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;

Item 122: Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

Item 123: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

Item 124: Improving the financial situation of the United Nations;

Item 127: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations;

Item 130: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East;

Item 131: Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission;

Item 132: Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991);

Item 133: Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

Item 134: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador;

Item 135: Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

Item 136: Financing of the United Nations Protection Force;

Item 137: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II;

Item 138: Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations;

Item 149: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

Item 159: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

Item 160: Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

Item 162: Financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia;

Item 163: Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

Item 164: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda;

Item 165: Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

Item 166: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

Item 168: Personnel questions;

Item 170: The situation in Burundi;

Item 173: Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda;

Item 174: Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)*

48/417. Palestine participation in the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), agreed to the understanding that the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East would establish a working relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

48/418. Questions relating to information

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[49] requested the Committee on Information to consider on a priority basis, at its sixteenth session, recent initiatives regarding the creation of new United Nations information centres and to make a recommendation to the General Assembly on this matter, bearing in mind the need for improved criteria for the establishment of information centres.

48/419. Science and peace

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[50] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Science and peace" to its forty-ninth session, and looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General as called for in General Assembly resolution 45/70 of 11 December 1990.

48/420. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[51] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" until its forty-ninth session and to include it in the provisional agenda of that session.

48/421. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[52] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration,'[53] and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn.
>
> "2. Aware of the presence of such bases and installation in some of those Territories, the General Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States.
>
> "3. The General Assembly reiterates its concern that military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions.
>
> "4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.
>
> "5. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.
>
> "6. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform world public opinion of those military activities and arrangements in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories which constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
>
> "7. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

48/422. Question of Gibraltar

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[54] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its decision 47/411 of 25 November 1992 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[55] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:
>
> > 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',
>
> takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have held annual meetings alternately in each capital, the most recent of which took place at Madrid on 1 March 1993, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

48/423. Question of Pitcairn

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[54] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, having examined the situation in Pitcairn, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly also reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

48/424. Question of St. Helena

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[56] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having examined the question of St. Helena, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> "2. The General Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy, to encourage local initiative and enterprise and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes with the aim of improving the general welfare of the community, including the employment situation in the Territory.
>
> "3. The General Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.
>
> "4. The General Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory.
>
> "5. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompts the General Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States.
>
> "6. The General Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

48/440. Report of the Secretary-General on the economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Rapporteur of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the economic stabilization programmes in developing countries.[57]

48/441. Development and international economic cooperation

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[58]

48/442. Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[59] took note of the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, held at Geneva in November and December 1990, that a third review conference be convened in 1995, and, taking into account the work being done in that field by relevant intergovernmental bodies, decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, at Geneva in 1995.

48/443. Documents relating to the effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Rapporteur of the Second Committee, decided to take note of the following documents:

(*a*) Preliminary version of the 1994 *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*;[60]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.[61]

48/444. Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of part five of the report of the Second Committee.[62]

48/445. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[63] having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[64] decided:

(*a*) To reaffirm the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991;

(*b*) To express its appreciation of the measures taken by members of the international community, international organizations and regional economic integration organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 46/215, while expressing concern at reports of conduct and activities inconsistent with the terms of that resolution;

(*c*) To call upon all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215, and requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session and to submit subsequently annual updates on further developments relevant to the implementation of that resolution.

48/446. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[65] having recalled its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of that resolution,[66] requested the Secretary-General to submit to it an updated report for consideration at its forty-ninth session.

48/447. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[65] took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1993, its special session and its fortieth session.[67]

48/448. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[68] took note of the note by the Secretary-General[69] on the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session.

48/449. Reports requested in General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee[70] and of the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/314 of 29 July 1993, decided to discontinue the reporting requested in Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the

Year 2000 and Beyond and on the World Commission on Environment and Development, respectively.

48/450. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[71] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon[72] and invited him to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress of the implementation of its resolution 47/155 of 18 December 1992.

48/451. Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations interim offices

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[73] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations interim offices.[74]

48/452. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[75] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1993;[49]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on the prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS);[76]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Population Award;[77]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to Namibia.[78]

48/453. Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[79] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/67 of 30 July 1993, entitled "Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa", and agreed to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources to permit the delivery of activities to the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on information systems development, beginning with the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

48/454. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[79] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/68 of 30 July 1993, entitled "African Institute for Economic Development and Planning", and agreed, in considering the proposed programme budget for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1994-1995, to take adequate steps to ensure sufficient staffing for the Commission at the Professional level to implement its mandates.

48/455. Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[79] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/66 of 30 July 1993, entitled "Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa", and agreed to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, in its capacity as lead agency for the Second Decade, with adequate resources, allocated within the regular budget, to enable it to carry out effectively and efficiently the activities listed in paragraphs 5 (*a*) to (*d*) of Council resolution 1993/66.

48/456. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[79] endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/65 of 30 July 1993, entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa", and agreed to provide adequate resources to the Economic Commission for Africa for the Second Decade, especially to strengthen industrial cooperation in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

48/457. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1994-1995

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee[79] and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1994-1995, annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1994-1995[80]

1994

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[81]

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112)

Report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/52 and General Assembly resolution 48/212)[82]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the Working Group to review the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations (Economic and social Council resolution 1993/80)[82] and the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the subject (Council resolution 1993/80 and decision 1993/214)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 44/170)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/63)

Item 2. *Macroeconomic policy questions*

(a) *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

(b) *Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and on the implementation of the International Development Strategy (General Assembly resolutions 45/199, 47/152 and 48/185)

(c) *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/182

(d) *Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/178 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

Item 3. *Sustainable development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation

Final version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (General Assembly resolutions 44/77, 44/171 and 48/108)

Report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis and recommendations on ways and means to promote dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (General Assembly resolution 48/165)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)), including recommendations on the mid-term review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 48/171)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/186 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on a programme for improving the transit system of the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours (General Assembly resolution 48/170)

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (General Assembly resolution 48/54)

(b) *Food and agricultural development*

Documentation

Report of the World Food Council[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products, and the state of global food security (General Assembly resolution 47/149)

Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/20, on emergency action to combat the locust infestation in Africa

(c) *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development*

Documentation

Report of the Conference (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 and General Assembly resolution 48/186)

(d) *Commodities*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy (General Assembly resolution 47/185)

(e) *Cultural development*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the summary evaluation report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the global mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 46/157 and Economic and Social Council decision 1993/209)[82]

(f) *Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/181)

(g) *Industrial development cooperation*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/153 on industrial development cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/177 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

(h) *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolutions 47/180 and 48/176)

(i) *International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 48/184)

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for and observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (General Assembly resolution 48/183)

(j) *United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/60)

Item 4. *Environment and sustainable development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly decision 48/445)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/174 on the strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme

(a) *Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing recommendations on a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 47/190)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session (General Assembly resolution 47/191)

(b) *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/195

(c) *Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

Documentation

Report of the Conference (General Assembly resolution 48/194)

(d) *Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/191

(e) *Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*

Documentation

Report of the Conference (General Assembly resolutions 47/189 and 48/193)

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (General Assembly decision 48/446)

Item 6. *Training and research*

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/207)

United Nations University

Documentation

Report of the Council of the United Nations University

Item 7. *Agenda for development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/166)

1995[80]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[81]

(a) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(b) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made during the first half of the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 45/181)[82]

(c) *Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/51)[82]

Item 2. *Macroeconomic policy questions*

(a) *Financing of development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the potential sources of financing of development (General Assembly resolution 48/187)

(b) *Long-term trends in social and economic development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 43/194)

Item 3. *Sustainable development and international economic cooperation*

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[82]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 48/167)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/168 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 48/169)

(b) *Human settlements*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162, 43/180 and 43/181)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolution 47/180)

(c) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/179

(d) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/171

(e) *Women in development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178)[82]

(f) *Human resources development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/205

(g) *Business and development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation (General Assembly resolution 48/180)

(h) *International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/196

Item 4. *Environment and sustainable development*

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the Programme's activities in environmental monitoring (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 48/174)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 34/173)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General updating the developments relevant to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 (General Assembly decision 48/445)

(a) *Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission for Sustainable Development on its third session (General Assembly resolution 47/191)

(b) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII), 32/172, 40/209 and 48/175)[82]

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities undertaken by the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 47/199)[82]

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

United Nations field offices (General Assembly resolution 48/209)

(b) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations development system and on the follow-up of General Assembly resolution 48/172

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/173 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolution 48/164)

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

48/426. Draft model national legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, revised by the Secretariat in accordance with the comments made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[85] took note of the draft model national legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, revised by the Secretariat in accordance with the comments made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions.[86]

48/427. Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[87] having noted with interest the debate on the question of the effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy at its forty-eighth session, decided to defer consideration of the question to one of its future sessions.

48/428. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family"

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[88] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;[89]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family;[90]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;[91]

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the regional commissions concerning the World Summit for Social Development.[92]

48/429. Human rights questions

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Third Committee.[93]

48/430. Reports considered under the item entitled "Human rights questions"

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[94] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee against Torture;[95]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;[96]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea;[97]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes;[98]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;[99]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights;[100]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on financing and adequate staff resources for operations of the human rights treaty bodies;[101]

(*h*) Note by the Secretary-General on the right to development;[102]

(*i*) Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in southern Lebanon;[103]

(*j*) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;[104]

(*k*) Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.[105]

48/431. Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1994-1995

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[106] pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, approved the organization of work of the Third Committee and the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1994-1995, as contained in annexes I and II to the present decision.

ANNEX I

Organization of work of the Third Committee

A. GUIDELINES CONCERNING TIME-LIMITS OF STATEMENTS

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON REPORTS OF TREATY BODIES AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE TREATIES

3. Reports of all treaty bodies will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective legislative mandates. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

C. DRAFT PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

D. PROGRAMME OF WORK

5. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

6. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[107]

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination[107]

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[108]

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice[108]

Item 6. Advancement of women

Item 7. International drug control

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Item 9. Human rights questions:[109] [110]

(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(*d*) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Item 10. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts

Item 11. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance

Item 12. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12)

7. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

E. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

8. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 and its decision 47/432 and as reproduced below.

9. Delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:[111]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

- Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Biennial

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Annual

World social situation[112]

World Summit for Social Development

Biennial

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1994, 1995 and odd years)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, International Year of the Elderly (1999) and related activities (odd years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (1994, 1995 and odd years)

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family (1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1994)

International Literacy Year (1995)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Annual

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Action to combat alien smuggling (1994)

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Fourth World Conference on Women (to 1995)

Violence against women migrant workers

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

Item 7. International drug control

Annual

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking; respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking; United Nations International Drug Control Programme; measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related matters

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants (1994)

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Quinquennial

Extension of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1997)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (biennially after the forty-ninth session)

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1994)

Human rights and terrorism (1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

Plight of street children

Biennial

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (even years)

Human rights and extreme poverty (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (odd years)

Quinquennial

Award of human rights prizes

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

(*d*) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Annual

Implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights

Item 10. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts[113]

Item 11. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance[113]

Item 12. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People[113]

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1994-1995

1994[114]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) and 48/89)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 47/78)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/90)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 48/92)

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 48/93)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolution 48/94)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[115]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 47/85)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 47/90)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the plan of action to implement the long-term strategy of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/20 and General Assembly resolution 48/99)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (resolutions 47/92 and 48/100)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 44/57)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the views of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolution 47/87)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 48/101)

Report of the Secretary-General on action taken to combat alien smuggling (resolution 48/102)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 48/103)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[82]

Final version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (resolutions 44/77, 44/171 and 48/108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 47/94)

Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/9 and General Assembly resolution 48/106)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolutions 39/125 and 48/107)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women (resolution 48/108)

Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (resolution 48/110)

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including ways and means to improve cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 48/12)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the updated System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (resolutions 45/148, 46/102, 47/100 and 48/112)[illegible]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolutions 47/97 and48/112)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (resolution 47/106)

Report of the Secretary-General on the convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants (resolution 48/113)

Report of the Secretary-General on emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan (resolution 48/114)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 48/117)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 48/118)

Item 9. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including a draft plan of action on a human rights education decade (resolution 48/127)

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[illegible]

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25)[illegible]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 47/108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 47/112)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 47/113)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (resolution 48/120)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 48/148)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Documentation

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 48/141

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 47/125)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 47/128)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (decision 47/430)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 48/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat (resolution 48/129)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the bodies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 48/130)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (resolution 48/131)

Report of the Secretary-General on a programme within the United Nations on strengthening the rule of law (resolution 48/132)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 48/133)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 48/138)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (resolutions 47/132 and 47/133)

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 47/134)

Human rights and terrorism (resolution 48/122)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 48/123)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (resolution 48/125)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 48/128)

Plight of street children (resolution 48/136)

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General on rape and abuse of women in the former Yugoslavia (resolution 48/143)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (resolution 48/150)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in assisting the Cambodian Government and people in the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 48/154)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Situation of human rights in Cuba (resolution 48/142)

Situation of human rights in Iraq (resolution 48/144)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (resolution 48/145)

Situation of human rights in Somalia (resolution 48/146)

Situation of human rights in the Sudan (resolution 48/147)

Situation of human rights in Haiti (resolution 48/151)

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (resolution 48/152)

Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: violations of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (resolution 48/153)

(d) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121)

Item 10. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 48/156)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the study on the protection of children affected by armed conflicts (resolution 48/157)

Item 11. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance (resolution 48/126)

No advance documentation

Item 12. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Documentation

Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the Decade (resolution 48/163)

1995

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 47/78)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the final draft of the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (resolution 48/96)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the various bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 48/95)

Report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world (resolution 46/93)[82]

Report of the Secretary-General on a draft programme for the preparations and observance of the International Year of the Elderly (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/22 and General Assembly resolution 48/98)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family (resolution 47/237)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[illegible]

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 48/105)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 48/109)[illegible]

Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/272)

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the findings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/12

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Item 9. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[88]

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 48/119)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 48/163)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 48/134)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 48/139)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Internally displaced persons (resolution 48/135)

Human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 48/137)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 48/140)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

(*d*) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121)

48/432. Promotion of press freedom in the world

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[108] having recalled Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/54 of 29 July 1993, decided to declare 3 May World Press Freedom Day.

48/433. International Year of the Elderly

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[108] having recalled its resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992 and Economic and Social Council decision 1993/238 of 27 July 1993, decided to redesignate the International Year of Older Persons, to be observed in 1999, as the International Year of the Elderly.

48/434. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[108] took note of chapters I, II, V (sections A, C and J), VII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[40]

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

48/458. Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1994-1995

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[116] decided, in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991, to approve the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1994-1995, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1994-1995

A. Programme of work for 1994

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Programme planning
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
7. Pattern of conferences
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
9. Personnel questions
10. United Nations common system
11. United Nations pension system
12. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
13. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

B. Programme of work for 1995

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

3. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Joint Inspection Unit
7. Pattern of conferences
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
9. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
10. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council
12. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

48/459. Action taken on certain documents

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[116] decided:

(*a*) To defer consideration of the following documents until its resumed forty-eighth session:

(i) Reports of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel[117] and review of travel and related entitlements for members of organs and subsidiary organs and staff members of the United Nations;[118]

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General: second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;[119]

(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of unified workload standards for conference-servicing staff within the United Nations system;[120]

(iv) Report of the Secretary-General on special representatives, envoys and related positions;[121]

(v) Report of the Secretary-General on the publications policy of the United Nations;[122]

(vi) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations telecommunications system;[123]

(vii) Fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the Integrated Management Information System;[124]

(viii) Report of the Secretary-General on office accommodation at Geneva;[125]

(ix) Report of the Secretary-General on construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok;[126]

(x) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of staff assessment and the Tax Equalization Fund;[127]

(xi) Report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service for members of the International Court of Justice;[128]

(xii) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 - final appropriations for 1990-1991;[129]

(xiii) Report of the Secretary-General as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/235 on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[130]

(xiv) Report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and allowances of the members of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[131]

(xv) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a peace-keeping reserve fund;[132]

(xvi) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective planning, presentation and administration of peace-keeping operations;[133]

(xvii) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States;[134]

(xviii) Note by the Secretary-General[135] submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Staffing of the United Nations peace-keeping and related missions (civilian component)";[136]

(xix) Report of the Working Group on the equitable geographical representation of Member States in the Secretariat;[137]

(xx) Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules;[138]

(xxi) Report of the Secretary-General on institutional and administrative arrangements governing the integration of UNDP/OPS in the Department for Development Support and Management Services;[139]

(xxii) Report of the Secretary-General on costs of staff representation activities;[140]

(*b*) To defer consideration of the following document until its forty-ninth session:

Report of the Secretary-General on the decentralization of activities in the field of natural resources.[133]

48/460. Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[141]

(*a*) Approved provisionally the revised estimates of expenditure and income for the biennium 1992-1993 as reflected in the second performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium;[142]

(*b*) Decided to consider in detail the second performance report at its resumed forty-eighth session;

(*c*) Noted that the budget performance report was not in accordance with section XXVI, paragraph 3, of its resolution 47/219 A of 23 December 1992 with respect to timeliness and transparency, and requested the Secretary-General to comply with the above-mentioned resolution;

(*d*) Reiterated its endorsement of the recommendation of the Board of Auditors contained in paragraphs 193 to 196 of its report[143] that payments to supernumerary staff should not have been effected without prior approval of the General Assembly;

(*e*) Noted that such approval had not been requested and that, therefore, such payments were not authorized by the General Assembly;

(*f*) Requested the Secretary-General to provide all information on all aspects of the use of supernumeraries during the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 in a written report to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session;

(*g*) Invited the Board of Auditors to include in its audit of the regular budget accounts for the biennium 1992-1993 the question of supernumeraries as well as its findings concerning vacancies in regular budget posts resulting from the deployment of staff to peace-keeping operations and the impact of such vacancies on salaries and common staff costs incurred during the biennium.

48/461. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[144] having considered the report of the Secretary-General[145] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:[146]

(*a*) Endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its report;

(*b*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed 5.6 million United States dollars for the first six months of 1994, pending a final decision by the Assembly on the mode of financing the International Tribunal and without prejudice to recommendations that the Advisory Committee may make to the Assembly and the decisions that the Assembly may take thereon with regard to administrative matters, including the location of the Court, the levels and numbers of staff and the conditions of service of the judges and staff;

(*c*) Decided to consider at its resumed forty-eighth session the question of the mode of financing of the International Tribunal and the conditions of service and allowances of its members.

48/462. Personnel questions

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[147] took note of the note by the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations[148] and of the statement made by the representative of the United Nations Security Coordinator at the 13th meeting of the Committee, on 8 November 1993.[149]

48/463. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[150] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[152] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 10,720,000 United States dollars gross (10,396,000 dollars net) for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 March 1994;

(*b*) Decided that no assessment on Member States would be necessary in the light of the current cash balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

48/464. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[153] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[154] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 24 million United States dollars gross (23.5 million dollars net) for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994, should the Security Council decide to extend the Force beyond 31 January 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 22,876,600 dollars gross (22.4 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and

47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 476,600 dollars for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994.

48/465. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[155] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[156] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 6.8 million United States dollars gross (6.4 million dollars net) for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 6,478,800 dollars gross (6,097,700 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 381,100 dollars for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994.

48/466. Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[157] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[158] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 8,687,800 United States dollars gross (8 million dollars net), in addition to the pledged voluntary contributions of 23,414,800 dollars for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*b*) Decided that the amount of 8,687,800 dollars gross (8 million dollars net) referred to in subparagraph (*a*) above should be offset against the unencumbered balance of appropriations;

(*c*) Also decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimates for the Observation Mission in the consideration by the General Assembly of peace-keeping budgets.

48/467. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[159] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[160] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 9,586,500 United States dollars gross (9,064,500 dollars net) from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1994.

48/468. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[161] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[162] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 8,823,500 United States dollars gross (8 million dollars net) for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the period from 1 December 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 5,382,300 dollars gross (4,880,000 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 502,300 dollars for the period from 1 December 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*d*) Further decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimates for the Observer Mission in the consideration by the General Assembly of peace-keeping budgets.

48/469. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[163] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[164] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 100 million United States dollars gross and net for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia for the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 March 1994;

(*b*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992.

48/470. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[165] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[166] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into additional commitments up to the amount of 383,408,000 United States dollars gross (380 million dollars net) for the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 166,479,800 dollars gross (165 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992.

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,479,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*d*) Further decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimates for the Force in the consideration by the General Assembly of peace-keeping budgets.

48/471. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[167] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[168] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 302,869,200 United States dollars gross (300 million dollars net), inclusive of the authorization provided under General Assembly resolution 47/41 C of 14 September 1993, for the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 126,195,500 dollars gross (125 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992.

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,195,500 dollars for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*d*) Further decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimates for the Operation in the consideration by the General Assembly of peace-keeping budgets.

48/472. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[169] decided:

(*a*) To continue during its current session the mandate of the open-ended working group of the Fifth Committee established pursuant to Assembly resolution 47/218 of 23 December 1992;

(*b*) As an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses, that:

(i) Andorra and Monaco should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*b*) of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, and that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

(ii) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

(iii) Eritrea and Madagascar should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 43/232, and that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

(*c*) To consider and decide during its current session the placement of the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the appropriate group as set out in resolution 43/232 for the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses;

(*d*) To consider, as an exceptional measure, any arrears of Belarus and Ukraine arisen in 1992 and 1993 and for 1994 in the financing of peace-keeping operations as being due to conditions beyond their control, and accordingly, that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations related to the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly in this respect would not arise.

48/473. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[170] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[171] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 82,308,700 United States dollars gross (80 million dollars net), inclusive of the authorization provided under Assembly resolution 47/224 C of 14 September 1993, for the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 61,731,500 dollars gross (60 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,731,500 dollars for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994;

(*d*) Further decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimates for the Operation in the consideration by the General Assembly of peace-keeping budgets.

48/474. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[172] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[173] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 6,365,300 United States dollars gross (6,111,000 dollars net), in addition to the pledged voluntary contributions of 9,375,000 dollars, for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994;

(*b*) Decided that no assessment on Member States would be necessary in the light of the current cash balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

48/475. Financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[174] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[175] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 2,786,600 United States dollars gross (2,680,100 dollars net) for the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia for the period from 24 August 1993 to 31 March 1994, should the Security Council extend the mandate beyond 31 January 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observation Mission;

(*b*) Decided at that time to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 2,536,200 dollars gross (2,439,300 dollars net) for the period ending 31 January 1994 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 96,900 dollars for the period from 24 August 1993 to 31 January 1994.

48/476. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[176] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[177] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Noted that the integration of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda is purely administrative in nature and that it would in no way affect the mandate of the Observer Mission as set out in Security Council resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993;

(*b*) Decided that, in view of the commitment authorization provided by the Advisory Committee to the Observer Mission, in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, no action was required at that time, pending consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Observer Mission.

48/477. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[178] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[179] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of 1,383,000 United States dollars gross (1,364,000 dollars net) for the United Nations Mission in Haiti for the period from 23 September 1993 to 22 March 1994, and requested him to establish a special account for the Mission;

(*b*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 19,000 dollars for the period from 23 September 1993 to 22 March 1994.

48/478. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[180] and in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[181] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 40,318,000 United States dollars gross (39,560,800 dollars net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994, and requested him to establish a special account for the Observer Mission;

(*b*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 757,200 dollars for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994.

48/479. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[182] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[183] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Noted that the integration of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda was purely administrative in nature and that it would in no way affect the mandate of the Observer Mission as set out in Security Council resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993;

(*b*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 51,120,000 United States dollars gross (50,478,000 dollars net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994, and requested him to establish a special account for the Assistance Mission;

(*c*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*b*) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*d*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*c*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 642,000 dollars for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994.

48/480. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[184] in accordance with the framework set out in its resolution 48/227 of 23 December 1993, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of seventeen peace-keeping operations[151] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[185] and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of 756,500 United States dollars gross (724,200 dollars net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994, and requested him to establish a special account for the Liaison Team;

(*b*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in subparagraph (*a*) above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 32,300 dollars for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994.

48/481. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[186] noted the significant increase in the common staff costs of salaries and overtime payments, particularly with respect to security officers, and requested the Board of Auditors in its audit of the accounts of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993 to pay particular attention to this matter.

48/482. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[187] took note of chapters I, V (sects. A and B) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[49]

6. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

48/411. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[188] having considered the agenda item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism":

(*a*) Requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals submitted by Governments contained in his report[189] or made during the debate on this item at its forty-eighth session in the Sixth Committee or contained in resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 on practical measures to eliminate acts of terrorism, on ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, and on ways to consider this question within the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", without prejudice to the question of whether the item would thereafter be considered annually or biennially.

48/412. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[190] taking note of the oral report presented at the 35th meeting of the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the Working Group established under General Assembly resolution 46/52 of 9 December 1991, decided to resume consideration of the legal aspects of international economic relations at its fifty-first session and to include the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" in the provisional agenda of that session.

48/413. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[191]

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Working Group[192] established by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/55 of 9 December 1991 and reconvened pursuant to Assembly decision 47/414 of 25 November 1992 to consider:

(i) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session;[193]

(ii) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

(*b*) Decided that consultations should be held in the framework of the Sixth Committee during one week at the beginning of its forty-ninth session, namely, from 26 to 30 September 1994, to continue consideration of the substantive issues regarding which the identification and attenuation of differences is desirable in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of a convention through general agreement;

(*c*) Also decided that, at its forty-ninth session, in the light of the progress thus far achieved and of the results of the consultations mentioned above, it would give full consideration to the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to examine the articles of the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject;[194]

(*d*) Further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

48/414. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[195] decided to continue its consideration of the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

48/415. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:[196]

(*a*) Requested the Secretary-General to carry out a review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly and any further views that States may submit, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, either as part of the report requested under resolution 47/226 of 8 April 1993 or separately;

(*b*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations".

NOTES

[1] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees.

[2] A/48/568, para. 3.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, documents A/48/432, A/48/433 and Rev.1, A/48/440 and A/48/555 and Add.1.

[4] Economic and Social Council decision 1993/218 of 6, 29 and 30 April and 26 May 1993; see also A/48/368.

[5] Economic and Social Council decision 1993/218 of 6, 29 and 30 April and 26 May 1993; see also A/48/369.

[6] A/48/107.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/48/692, para. 8.

[8] Ibid., document A/48/693, para. 6.

[9] Ibid., agenda item 127, document A/48/806, para. 10.

[10] Ibid., agenda item 17, document A/48/694, para. 4.

[11] Ibid., document A/48/695, para. 4.

[12] Ibid., document A/48/694, para. 8.

[13] Ibid., agenda item 88, document A/48/649, para. 14.

[14] Ibid., agenda item 17, document A/48/697, para. 5.

[15] Ibid., agenda item 8, document A/48/250, paras. 5-37.

[16] Ibid., para. 46.

[17] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.1, paras. 2 and 3.

[18] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.2, paras. 1-3.

[19] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.3, paras. 1 and 2.

[20] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.4, paras. 1 and 2.

[21] A numerical listing of the items which the General Assembly included in its agenda as of 23 December 1993 is contained in annex III to the present volume. See also document A/48/251 and Add.1-6.

[22] The allocation of items included in the agenda as of 23 December 1993 is contained in section I of the present volume. See also document A/48/252 and Add.1-6.

[23] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/48/250, paras. 42 and 43.

[24] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.2, para. 1.

[25] Ibid., para. 2.

[26] Ibid., para. 3.

[27] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.3, para. 1.

[28] Ibid., para. 2.

[29] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.5, para. 2.

[30] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.6, para. 1.

[31] Ibid., para. 2.

[32] Ibid., document A/48/250/Add.7, para. 1.

[33] Ibid., para. 2.

[34] Ibid., para. 3.

[35] Ibid., agenda item 117 and 18, document A/48/653, paras. 7 and 11.

[36] A/48/749.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/48/250, para. 35.

[38] A/48/417/Add.1.

[39] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4* (A/48/4).

[40] Ibid., *Supplement No. 1* (A/48/1).

[41] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/48/48), sect. III.

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/48/48).

[43] Ibid., *Supplement No. 2* (A/48/2).

[44] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/48/411 and Add.1.

[45] Ibid., document A/48/411/Add.2.

[46] A/48/L.49.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38, document A/48/657.

[48] A/48/639.

[49] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1).

[50] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 89, document A/48/650, para. 6.

[51] Ibid., agenda item 90, document A/48/651, para. 3.

[52] Ibid., agenda items 117 and 18, document A/48/653, para. 12.

[53] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/48/23), chap. VI.

[54] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/48/656, para. 29.

[55] A/39/732, annex.

[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/48/656, para. 30.

[57] A/48/380.

[58] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/48/717.

[59] Ibid., document A/48/717/Add.2, para. 24.

[60] A/48/70-E/1993/16.

[61] A/48/393.

[62] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/48/717/Add.4.

[63] Ibid., document A/48/717/Add.6, para. 11.

[64] A/48/451 and Corr.1.

[65] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 94, document A/48/720, para. 10.

[66] A/48/321.

[67] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 15* (E/1993/35).

[68] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 96, document A/48/722, para. 11.

[69] A/48/492.

[70] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 99, document A/48/725, para. 30.

[71] Ibid., agenda item 100, document A/48/726, para. 37.

[72] A/48/453.

[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 154, document A/48/733, para. 12.

[74] A/48/146/Add.1.

[75] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/48/715, para. 17.

[76] A/48/159-E/1993/59.

[77] A/48/276.

[78] A/48/498.

[79] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/48/715/Add.1, para. 22.

[80] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[81] The list of questions and documentation under this item corresponds to requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1994.

[82] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[83] The programme of work and documentation list for 1995 will be updated in 1994, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and taking into account the periodicity of consideration of items and sub-items as spelled out in annex II, section E, of General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993.

[84] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1995.

[85] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 107 and 108, document A/48/625/Add.1, para. 9.

[86] See A/48/558.

[87] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 107 and 108, document A/48/626/Add.1, para. 11.

[88] Ibid., agenda item 109, document A/48/627, para. 29.

[89] A/48/56-E/1993/6.

[90] A/48/293.

[91] A/48/462.

[92] A/48/476.

[93] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 114, 115 and 172, document A/48/632.

[94] Ibid., document A/48/632/Add.4, para. 15.

[95] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/48/44).

[96] A/48/92-S/25341; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25341.

[97] A/48/283.

[98] A/48/425.

[99] A/48/520.

[100] A/48/556.

[101] A/48/560.

[102] A/48/576.

[103] A/48/577.

[104] A/48/589.

[105] A/48/590.

[106] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/48/624, para. 11.

[107] Items 2 and 3 are to be discussed jointly. Delegations may make two separate statements, i.e., one on each item, if they so wish.

[108] Items 4 and 5 are to be discussed jointly. Delegations that wish to make two statements under item 4 may do so.

[109] Sub-item (*a*) is to be discussed separately; sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are to be discussed jointly.

[110] Delegations may make one statement under sub-item (*a*) and two statements under sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), but should not make two statements on any one sub-item.

[111] Reference to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

[112] 1994 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.
1995 - Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.
1996 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.
1997 - Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

[113] To be considered in 1994.

[114] The programme of work and documentation for 1994 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1994.

[115] General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 121, document A/48/801/Add.1, para. 5.

[117] A/C.5/48/3.

[118] A/C.5/48/14.

[119] A/C.5/48/48 and Corr.1 and addenda.

[120] A/C.5/47/67.

[121] A/C.5/48/26.

[122] A/C.5/48/10.

[123] A/C.5/48/11.

[124] A/C.5/48/12.

[125] A/C.5/48/29.

[126] A/C.5/48/30.

[127] Subsequently issued under the symbol A/48/932.

[128] Subsequently issued under the symbol A/C.5/48/66.

[129] A/C.5/47/77/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[130] A/C.5/48/44 and Add.1.

[131] A/C.5/48/36.

[132] A/48/622.

[133] Report to be issued.

[134] Subsequently issued under the symbol A/48/912.

[135] A/48/421/Add.1.

[136] A/48/421.

[137] A/C.5/48/45.

[138] A/C.5/48/37.

[139] A/48/502 and Add.1 and 2.

[140] A/C.5/47/59.

[141] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122, document A/48/804, para. 7.

[142] A/C.5/48/48.

[143] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/47/5), vol. I.

[144] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 159, document A/48/802, para. 6.

[145] A/C.5/48/44.

[146] A/48/765.

[147] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 168, document A/48/805, para. 5.

[148] A/C.5/48/5.

[149] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th meeting, and corrigendum.

[150] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 130, document A/48/812, para. 5.

[151] A/C.5/48/40.

[152] A/48/769 and A/48/778.

[153] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 130, document A/48/813, para. 6.

[154] A/48/770 and A/48/778.

[155] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 131, document A/48/814, para. 5.

[156] A/48/771 and A/48/778.

[157] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 132, document A/48/815, para. 5.

[158] A/48/772 and A/48/778.

[159] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 133, document A/48/816, para. 5.

[160] A/48/773 and A/48/778.

[161] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 134, document A/48/817, para. 5.

[162] A/48/774 and A/48/778.

[163] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 135, document A/48/818, para. 5.

[164] A/48/775 and A/48/778.

[165] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 136, document A/48/819, para. 5.

[166] A/48/776 and A/48/778.

[167] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 137, document A/48/820, para. 5.

[168] A/48/777 and A/48/778.

[169] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 138, document A/48/807/Add.1, para. 7.

[170] Ibid., agenda item 149, document A/48/821, para. 5.

[171] A/48/778 and A/48/779.

[172] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 160, document A/48/822, para. 5.

[173] A/48/778 and A/48/780.

[174] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 162, document A/48/823, para. 5.

[175] A/48/778 and A/48/781.

[176] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 164, document A/48/825, para. 5.

[177] A/48/778 and A/48/782.

[178] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 165, document A/48/826, para. 5.

[179] A/48/778 and A/48/783.

[180] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 166, document A/48/827, para. 5.

[181] A/48/778 and A/48/784.

[182] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 173, document A/48/828, para. 5.

[183] A/48/778 and A/48/785.

[184] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 174, document A/48/829, para.5.

[185] A/48/778 and A/48/786.

[186] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123, document A/48/811, para. 40.

[187] Ibid., agenda item 12, document A/48/743, para. 4.

[188] Ibid., agenda item 140, document A/48/609, para. 10.

[189] A/48/267 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[190] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 141, document A/48/610, para. 9.

[191] Ibid., agenda item 147, document A/48/616, para. 12.

[192] A/C.6/48/L.4 and Corr.2.

[193] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10), chap. II, sect. D.

[194] Ibid., sect. B, para. 25.

[195] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 148, document A/48/617, para. 6.

[196] Ibid., agenda item 161, document A/48/619, para. 8.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly.

Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/34/37), para. 2
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/48/29), para. 4
Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention dealing with the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel	Open to all Member States. See resolution 48/37
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	See resolution 2963 F (XXVII)
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See decision 48/313
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	See resolution 34/31
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	See resolution 46/50
Board of Auditors	See decision 48/315
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	See A/48/520, para. 4
Commission against Apartheid in Sports	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/47/45), sect. I
Committee against Torture	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/48/44), annex II
Committee for Programme and Coordination	See decision 48/311
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), annex II, sect. F
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa	See A/48/523, annex, para. 1

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session (see decisions 48/302, 48/303 and 48/304)
Committee on Conferences	See decision 48/312
Committee on Contributions	See decisions 48/314 A and B
Committee on Information	See decision 48/318
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/48/26), para. 3
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Ibid., *Supplement No. 38* (A/48/38), annex IV
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Ibid., *Supplement No. 18* (A/48/18), sect. I.C
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Ibid., *Supplement No. 35* (A/48/35), para. 1
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	See decision 47/321
Committee on the Rights of the Child	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/47/41), annex II
Conference on Disarmanent	For the list of States participating in the 1993 session of the Conference, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), sect. II.B
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	See decisions 46/311 A to C
Credentials Committee	See decision 48/301
Disarmament Commission	Open to all Member States. See resolution S-10/2, para. 118
Economic and Social Council	See decision 48/305
General Committee	See decisions 48/302, 48/303 and 48/304
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	See decision 48/309
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	For the list of participants in the eighth session of the Committee, in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/48/39), sect. II.B
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 43* (A/48/43), paras. 4 and 5. The mandate of the Group was terminated as of 20 December 1993 by resolution 48/159 C
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change	For the list of participants in the eighth session of the Committee, in 1993, see A/AC.237/41, sect. II.D

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa	For the list of participants in the Committee in 1993, see A/48/226, annex, sect. II.C, and A/48/226/Add.1, annex
International Civil Service Commission	See decision 48/319
International Court of Justice	See decision 48/308
International Law Commission	See decision 46/313
Investments Committee	See decision 48/316
Joint Inspection Unit	See decision 47/329
Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase of membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council	See resolution 48/26
Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	See decision 46/472
Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	See resolution 47/189, para. 8. For the list of participants in the Committee in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/48/36), Part One, sect. I.B, and Part Two, sect. I.B
Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development	Established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 and made a subsidiary body of the General Assembly in Assembly resolution 48/186. For the list of participants in the second session of the Committee, in May 1993, see E/1993/69, sect. VIII.B
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	For the list of participants in the Committee in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/48/37), sect. I.B
Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction	See resolution 48/188
Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development	For the list of participants in the Committee in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/48/24), sect. II.B
Scientific and Technical Committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	See A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II, appendix I
Security Council	See decision 48/306
Special Committee against Apartheid	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/48/22), annex I, sect. A
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	See decision 45/326
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	See decision 47/323

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	See decision 47/312 B
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Resolutions, Vol. II*, decision on agenda item 45. See also resolution 44/48 A, para. 25
Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	See resolution 2217 A (XXI), annex, Recommendation C (*d*)
Special High-level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	See A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, para. 2
Trade and Development Board	For the list of participants in the Board in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/48/15), vol. I, annex III, and vol. II, annex V
Trusteeship Council	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, part I, para. 1
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	See decision 48/317
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	See decision 47/319
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	See resolution 194 (III) and note thereto
United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation	See resolution 48/60
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	See decision 47/320
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	See decisions 47/325 A and B
United Nations Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia	See A/C.5/46/10, para. 4
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	See resolution 2656 (XXV)
World Food Council	See decision 48/310

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague and Supplementary Agreement	84 (I) 2902 (XXVI)
Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development	32/107
Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	34/68
Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization	32/156
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	45/111
Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	43/173
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	34/169
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	39/46
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	34/180
Convention on the International Right of Correction	630 (VII)

Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	3166 (XXVIII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	179 (II)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	31/72
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	2826 (XXVI)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	44/25
Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	40/34
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	2832 (XXVI)
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	35/46
Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	45/62 A
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	S-16/1
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	48/104
Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	46/59
Declaration on International Cooperation for Disarmament	34/88
Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	S-18/3
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	41/85
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on South Africa	34/93 O

Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	39/142
Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	39/29
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	48/104
Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations	42/22
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live	40/144
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation	37/63
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73
Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field	43/51
Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe	36/100
Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermo-nuclear Weapons	1653 (XVI)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	3452 (XXX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	47/133
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)
Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	39/11
Declaration on the Right to Development	41/128

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Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2856 (XXVI)
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152	Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice	Resolution 48/37	324
153	Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly	Resolution 48/3	13
154	United Nations interim offices	Resolution 48/209 Decision 48/451	181 356
155	Assistance in mine clearance	Resolution 48/7	13
156	Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee	Resolution 48/87	97
157	Observer status for the Latin American Parliament in the General Assembly	Resolution 48/4	13
158	Observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly	Resolution 48/5	13
159	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	Decision 48/461 Decision 48/484	368 351
160	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus	Decision 48/474 Decision 48/484	371 351
161	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations	Decision 48/415	374
162	Financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia	Decision 48/475 Decision 48/484	372 351
163	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	Decision 48/484	351

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164	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	Decision 48/476 Decision 48/484	372 351
165	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti	Decision 48/477 Decision 48/484	372 351
166	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	Decision 48/478 Decision 48/484	372 351
167	Building a peaceful and better world through sport	Resolution 48/10 Resolution 47/11	15 16
168	Personnel questions	Decision 48/462 Decision 48/484	368 351
169	Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	Resolution 48/210	181
170	The situation in Burundi	Resolution 48/17 Decision 48/484	21 351
171	Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda	Resolution 48/211	182
172	Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts	Resolution 48/156 Resolution 48/157	279 280
173	Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	Decision 48/479 Decision 48/484	373 351
174	Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia	Decision 48/480 Decision 48/484	373 351
175	Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa	Resolution 48/20	23

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 21 September to 23 December 1993. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.50, Part I).

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
48/1	Lifting of sanctions against South Africa	38	22nd	8 October 1993		12
48/2	Observer status for the Economic Cooperation Organization in the General Assembly	150	29th	13 October 1993		12
48/3	Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly	153	29th	13 October 1993		13
48/4	Observer status for the Latin American Parliament in the General Assembly	157	29th	13 October 1993		13
48/5	Observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly	158	29th	13 October 1993		13
48/6	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security	47	32nd	19 October 1993		13
48/7	Assistance in mine clearance	155	32nd	19 October 1993		13
48/8	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters	45	35th	22 October 1993		14
48/9	University for Peace	22	36th	25 October 1993		15
48/10	International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal	167	36th	25 October 1993		15
48/11	Observance of the Olympic Truce	167	36th	25 October 1993		16
48/12	Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	112	42nd	28 October 1993		16
48/13	Credentials of representatives to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly					
	Resolution A	3 (*b*)	43rd	29 October 1993		18
	Resolution B	3 (*b*)	86th	21 December 1993		18
48/14	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	46th	1 November 1993	140-1-9	18
48/15	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin	21	47th	2 November 1993	106-0-25	19
48/16	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	30	48th	3 November 1993	88-4-57	20
48/17	The situation in Burundi	170	48th	3 November 1993		21
48/18	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States	32	55th	15 November 1993		21
48/19	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	26	56th	16 November 1993		22
48/20	Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa	175	58th	19 November 1993		23

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48/21	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	27	60th	22 November 1993		23
48/22	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	28	60th	22 November 1993		24
48/23	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	37	63rd	24 November 1993	103-1-1	25
48/24	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	29	63rd	24 November 1993		26
48/25	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	43	65th	29 November 1993		27
48/26	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	33	69th	3 December 1993		29
48/27	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	31	70th	6 December 1993		29
48/28	Law of the sea	36	73rd	9 December 1993	144-1-11	31
48/29	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	139	73rd	9 December 1993		325
48/30	United Nations Decade of International Law	142	73rd	9 December 1993		327
48/31	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session	143	73rd	9 December 1993		328
48/32	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session	144	73rd	9 December 1993		329
48/33	Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	144	73rd	9 December 1993		330
48/34	United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules)	144	73rd	9 December 1993		331
48/35	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	145	73rd	9 December 1993		331
48/36	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	146	73rd	9 December 1993		332
48/37	Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice	152	73rd	9 December 1993		334
48/38	Effects of atomic radiation	83	75th	10 December 1993		104
48/39	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	84	75th	10 December 1993		105
48/40	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	85	75th	10 December 1993		108
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	85	75th	10 December 1993		108
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	85	75th	10 December 1993	159-0-2	109
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	85	75th	10 December 1993	161-0-1	109
	E. Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967	85	75th	10 December 1993	157-2-0	110
	F. Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967	85	75th	10 December 1993	152-2-5	110
	G. Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties	85	75th	10 December 1993	114-2-44	111
	H. Protection of Palestine refugees	85	75th	10 December 1993	153-2-6	111
	I. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees	85	75th	10 December 1993	156-2-2	112
	J. Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories	85	75th	10 December 1993	159-2-0	112

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
48/41	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories					
	Resolution A	86	75th	10 December 1993	93-2-65	113
	Resolution B	86	75th	10 December 1993	152-1-6	114
	Resolution C	86	75th	10 December 1993	106-2-48	114
	Resolution D	86	75th	10 December 1993	85-1-68	115
48/42	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	87	75th	10 December 1993		115
48/43	Strengthening United Nations command and control capabilities	87	75th	10 December 1993		120
48/44	Questions relating to information					
	A. Information in the service of humanity	88	75th	10 December 1993		121
	B. United Nations public information policies and activities	88	75th	10 December 1993		121
48/45	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	116	75th	10 December 1993	159-0-3	124
48/46	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination	117 and 18	75th	10 December 1993	111-43-3	124
48/47	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	118 and 12	75th	10 December 1993	113-5-43	125
48/48	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	119	75th	10 December 1993		128
48/49	Question of Western Sahara	18	75th	10 December 1993		128
48/50	Question of New Caledonia	18	75th	10 December 1993		129
48/51	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands					
	A. General	18	75th	10 December 1993		130
	B. Individual territories	18	75th	10 December 1993		131
48/52	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	75th	10 December 1993	139-2-19	33
48/53	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	75th	10 December 1993	141-2-18	34
48/54	Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade	91 (*a*)	75th	10 December 1993		143
48/55	International trade and development	91 (*a*)	75th	10 December 1993		144
48/56	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	25	76th	13 December 1993	91-2-36	35
48/57	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations	44	78th	14 December 1993		35
48/58	Middle East peace process	34	79th	14 December 1993	155-3-1	37
48/59	The situation in the Middle East					
	A. Jerusalem	34	79th	14 December 1993	141-1-11	38
	B. Syrian Golan	34	79th	14 December 1993	65-2-83	38
48/60	United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation	151	79th	14 December 1993		39
48/61	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament	57	81st	16 December 1993		66
48/62	Reduction of military budgets: transparency of military expenditures	58	81st	16 December 1993		66
48/63	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements	59	81st	16 December 1993		67

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48/64	Education and information for disarmament	60	81st	16 December 1993		68
48/65	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	61	81st	16 December 1993		68
48/66	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	62	81st	16 December 1993	126-4-35	69
48/67	The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields	63	81st	16 December 1993	161-0-5	70
48/68	Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification	64	81st	16 December 1993	145-0-22	70
48/69	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	65	81st	16 December 1993	118-3-45	71
48/70	Comprehensive test-ban treaty	66	81st	16 December 1993		72
48/71	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	67	81st	16 December 1993		73
48/72	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	68	81st	16 December 1993	153-3-12	74
48/73	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	69	81st	16 December 1993	166-0-4	74
48/74	Prevention of an arms race in outer space					
	A. Prevention of an arms race in outer space	70	81st	16 December 1993	169-0-1	75
	B. Study on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space	70	81st	16 December 1993		77
48/75	General and complete disarmament					
	A. Relationship between disarmament and development	71 (*e*)	81st	16 December 1993		77
	B. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	71	81st	16 December 1993		77
	C. General and complete disarmament	71	81st	16 December 1993	114-6-45	78
	D. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	71 (*d*)	81st	16 December 1993		78
	E. Transparency in armaments	71 (*g*)	81st	16 December 1993		79
	F. International arms transfers	71 (*h*)	81st	16 December 1993		80
	G. Regional disarmament	71 (*f*)	81st	16 December 1993		80
	H. Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons	71 (*h*)	81st	16 December 1993		81
	I. Regional disarmament	71 (*f*)	81st	16 December 1993	146-0-22	81
	J. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	71 (*i*)	81st	16 December 1993	170-0-1	82
	K. Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines	71	81st	16 December 1993	156-0-11	82
	L. Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices	71 (*c*)	81st	16 December 1993		83
48/76	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
	A. Regional confidence-building measures	72 (*e*)	81st	16 December 1993	168-1-2	83
	B. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	72 (*b*)	81st	16 December 1993	120-23-24	84
	C. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	72 (*a*)	81st	16 December 1993		85
	D. United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	72 (*c*)	81st	16 December 1993		85
	E. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	72 (*f*)	81st	16 December 1993		86

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48/77	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	73 (*a*)	81st	16 December 1993		87
	B. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	73 (*b*)	81st	16 December 1993		88
48/78	Israeli nuclear armament	74	81st	16 December 1993	53-45-65	88
48/79	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects	75	81st	16 December 1993	162-0-3	89
48/80	Question of Antarctica	76	81st	16 December 1993	96-0-7*	90
48/81	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	77	81st	16 December 1993		91
48/82	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	78	81st	16 December 1993	130-4-36	92
48/83	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	79	81st	16 December 1993	122-1-45	93
48/84	Maintenance of international security					
	A. Maintenance of international security	80	81st	16 December 1993	84-0-83	94
	B. Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States	80	81st	16 December 1993		95
48/85	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	81	81st	16 December 1993		95
48/86	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa	82	81st	16 December 1993		96
48/87	Rationalization of the work of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)	156	81st	16 December 1993		97
48/88	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	84th	20 December 1993	109-0-57	40
48/89	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	107	84th	20 December 1993	119-1-48	192
48/90	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	107	84th	20 December 1993		192
48/91	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	107	84th	20 December 1993		193
48/92	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	108 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993	108-14-39	197
48/93	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	108 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993		198
48/94	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	108 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993	101-26-36	199
48/95	Positive and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and the leadership role of the United Nations therein	109	85th	20 December 1993		200
48/96	Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities	109	85th	20 December 1993		202
48/97	International Day of Disabled Persons	109	85th	20 December 1993		211
48/98	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing	109	85th	20 December 1993		211
48/99	Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action	109	85th	20 December 1993		212
48/100	World Summit for Social Development	109	85th	20 December 1993		213

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* Roll-call vote.

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48/101	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	110	85th	20 December 1993	119-1-49	214
48/102	Prevention of the smuggling of aliens	110	85th	20 December 1993		214
48/103	Crime prevention and criminal justice	110	85th	20 December 1993		215
48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	111	85th	20 December 1993		217
48/105	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	111	85th	20 December 1993		219
48/106	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	111	85th	20 December 1993		220
48/107	United Nations Development Fund for Women	111	85th	20 December 1993		221
48/108	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	111	85th	20 December 1993		221
48/109	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas	111	85th	20 December 1993		224
48/110	Violence against women migrant workers	111	85th	20 December 1993		225
48/111	Merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women	111	85th	20 December 1993		226
48/112	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	112	85th	20 December 1993		227
48/113	Convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants	113	85th	20 December 1993		230
48/114	Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan	113	85th	20 December 1993		230
48/115	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	113	85th	20 December 1993		231
48/116	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	113	85th	20 December 1993		231
48/117	International Conference on Central American Refugees	113	85th	20 December 1993		233
48/118	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	113	85th	20 December 1993		234
48/119	International covenants on human rights	114 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993		237
48/120	Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights	114 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993		239
48/121	World Conference on Human Rights	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		240
48/122	Human rights and terrorism	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		241
48/123	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993	115-34-21	241
48/124	Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993	101-51-17	243
48/125	Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		244
48/126	United Nations Year for Tolerance	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		245
48/127	Decade for human rights education	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		246
48/128	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		247
48/129	Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		248
48/130	Right to development	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		249
48/131	Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993	153-0-13	250
48/132	Strengthening of the rule of law	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		250

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48/133	International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		251
48/134	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		252
48/135	Internally displaced persons	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		254
48/136	Plight of street children	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		255
48/137	Human rights in the administration of justice	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		256
48/138	Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		258
48/139	Human rights and mass exoduses	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		259
48/140	Human rights and scientific and technological progress	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		260
48/141	High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights	114 (*b*)	85th	20 December 1993		261
48/142	Situation of human rights in Cuba	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993	74-20-61	263
48/143	Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		263
48/144	Situation of human rights in Iraq	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993	116-2-43	264
48/145	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993	74-23-51	266
48/146	Situation of human rights in Somalia	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		267
48/147	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993	111-13-30	267
48/148	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	114 (*a*)	85th	20 December 1993		269
48/149	Situation of human rights in El Salvador	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		269
48/150	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		270
48/151	Human rights in Haiti	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		272
48/152	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		273
48/153	Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: violations of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		275
48/154	Situation of human rights in Cambodia	114 (*c*)	85th	20 December 1993		278
48/155	Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia	115	85th	20 December 1993		278
48/156	Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	172	85th	20 December 1993		279
48/157	Protection of children affected by armed conflicts	172	85th	20 December 1993		280
48/158	Question of Palestine					
	A. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	35	85th	20 December 1993	106-3-40	42
	B. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	35	85th	20 December 1993	107-2-41	43
	C. Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	35	85th	20 December 1993	147-2-2	43
	D. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	35	85th	20 December 1993	92-5-51	44
48/159	Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa					
	A. International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa	38	85th	20 December 1993		45
	B. Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid	38	85th	20 December 1993		46
	C. Work of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	38	85th	20 December 1993		47
	D. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	38	85th	20 December 1993		47

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48/160	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	39	85th	20 December 1993		48
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